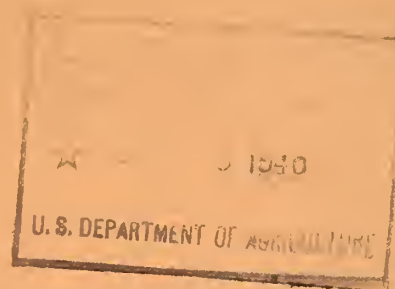


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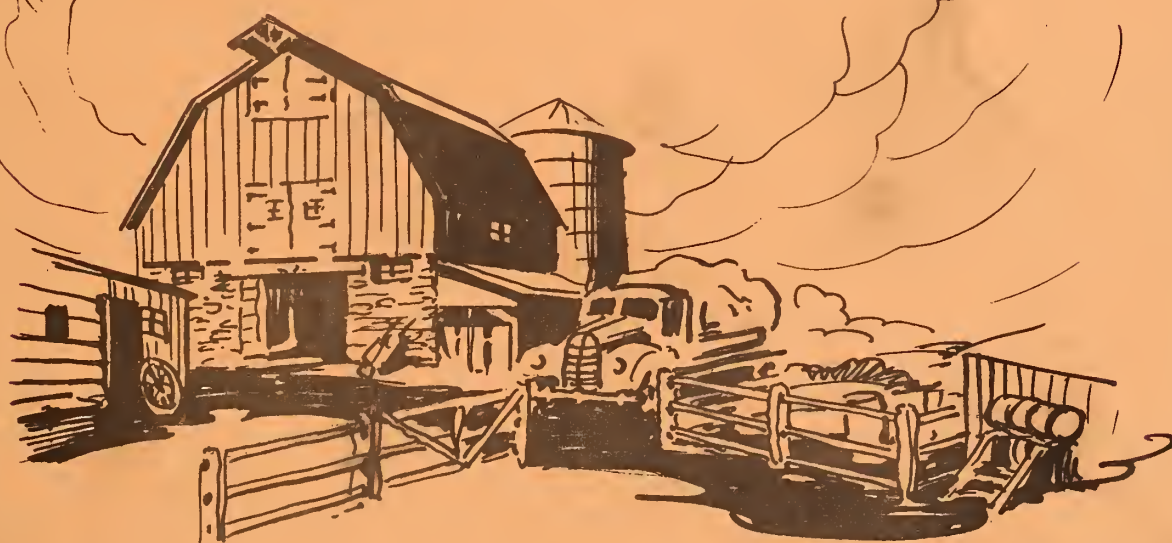
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1945 GOALS Handbook



• WAR FOOD •
ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE

1945 PRODUCTION GOALS HANDBOOK

<u>Contents</u>	Page
	<u>Page</u>
Statement by Administrator Marvin Jones - - - - -	Opposite 1
Foreword on the "Why" of 1945 Goals - - - - -	1 - 2
Commodity Call-Over of 1945 Production Programs - - - - -	3--10
National Goal Tables - - - - -	11--12
Background Statements on Production and Marketing Facilities:	
Machinery - - - - -	13--14
Transportation - - - - -	15
Construction Materials and Supplies - - - - -	15
Miscellaneous Supplies - - - - -	16
Fertilizer Supplies - - - - -	17--18
Insecticides and Fungicides - - - - -	19
Labor - - - - -	19--20
Marketing Facilities - - - - -	21--24
Forest Products - - - - -	24--26
Price Support Programs for 1945 - - - - -	27--34
Commodity Goal Reports for Livestock and for all Crops	
Included in the Production Programs for this State begin on	35

STATEMENT BY THE ADMINISTRATOR

The food production job for next year will be just as big and just as important to the war and to the peace as it was in 1944. The efforts of farmers and their families have brought us safely through a period of rapidly expanding war needs. Their responsibilities will not be lessened in 1945.

Some shifts in the pattern of production will be needed in line with changing demand situations, but the total needs will continue to be great. We must make certain that we have plenty for our armed forces, for the civilians, for our Allies and for relief needs. Even though there is an early end to the war in Europe which would very probably reduce Lend-Lease requirements, the now occupied countries will need American food. Civilian demands for some of the foods -- the kinds that are always in greater demand in times of full employment and high-purchasing power -- have not been completely filled.

In planning our total production we must consider the possibility of less favorable weather and anticipate only normal yields. During the war years growing conditions have been unusually good generally over the country and we have had remarkably high crop yields. During these years we have drawn upon huge reserves of feed grains and these must now be replenished.

To allow a margin of safety in case of adverse weather and to assure maintenance of our reserve stocks we will need to plant about the same total acreage as in 1944. We cannot risk the possibility of a shortage. We may have some seasonal surpluses, as we have had in 1944, and at the same time some shortages now unforeseen may develop. But we are planning to have enough in total, with full consideration for all factors, and we know we can count on farmers and ranchers to meet the necessary goals.

--Marvin Jones

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN 1945

Farmers and ranchers have set new production records in each of the three war years. Nineteen forty-five will be a year to level off production schedules, without increasing the high totals of recent seasons. The time has not yet come, however, when farm producers can ease up and cut down on production in general. Some individual crop adjustments are needed, but the total program should just about equal 1944.

Suggested national goals call for 300 million acres of cultivated crops in 1945, and a total of nearly 364 million acres when hay is included. This is less than the 1944 goals but about the same as the 1944 crop acreage of 360 million, including 299 million acres of cultivated crops.

These national goals may be larger than some producers have expected. Farmers know they have been turning out a lot more farm products than in the pre-war years -- about 33 percent this year above the average for 1935-39. They also know there is a general expectation that the war in Europe will not continue through another crop year. They naturally are thinking about possible surpluses, and are raising questions as to what we really need in 1945.

It is obviously not possible to forecast either production or demand exactly, especially in the course of a world-wide war. But it is possible to base estimates on the best information available from all sources. This has been done, and a careful appraisal shows the need for continued high level production next year.

In considering 1945 production the War Food Administration has felt that, if choices have to be made, it would be far better to take a chance on having too much rather than to take a chance on having too little. It would be entirely possible under any carefully planned production schedule, depending on unexpected developments in production or demand, to have somewhat more than was needed of some commodities and shortages of others at the same time. Farmers recognize this fact, and they also know that we cannot gamble with our vital food supplies.

Some of the factors which have been responsible for record production recently cannot be depended on again for 1945. It is estimated that more than a third of the increased crop yields during the past three seasons has been due to very favorable growing conditions, with "above average" weather and no serious nation-wide adverse conditions to pull down yields. Other influences on higher yields include: a shift to more intensive crops; better farming practices including use of more fertilizer and of higher yielding varieties; the cumulative effect of the use of legumes and other conservation measures in recent years. These can be expected to have a continuing effect in 1945, but it would not be wise to make plans for next year's production based on another exceptionally favorable growing season.

Assuming average growing conditions in 1945, a total acreage of crops equal to that of this year could reasonably be expected to result in a volume of production about 10 percent less than we have had this year. This would mean crop production at near the 1943 level.

Use of reserve grain supplies has been responsible for fully one-third of the increase over pre-war years in the volume of livestock products marketed in 1943 and 1944. These reserves have now been used up. At the beginning of the current feeding year, feed grain carry-over was down to about 11 million tons -- lower than it is safe to go. During the last three years we have used approximately 400 million bushels more corn than we have produced. Stocks of old wheat on July 1 this year were about 300 million bushels smaller than two years ago. Adjustments in livestock have been necessary. The number of grain consuming animals on farms is expected to be lower by 10 to 15 percent on January 1, 1945, as compared with last year, due primarily to downward adjustments in hogs and poultry.

Considering both crops and livestock, another high level production program next year -- in line with the national goals -- could reasonably be expected to result in a volume of total production about 5 to 10 percent below that of 1944. This would still, however, be about 25 percent above the pre-war level.

Farm producers are of course greatly interested in the prospective demand for 1945 production. They know that nearly 25 percent of our food production has been going to our armed forces and to our Allies abroad. When the shooting stops in Europe, it is expected that Government procurement to meet these needs will be curtailed. This will be especially true for Lend-Lease. Some of the reserve supplies held in the United Kingdom may be drawn on to meet relief needs in Europe.

It is possible that the armed services may also be able to cut down on purchases of foodstuffs for certain combat areas, using supplies already in stockpiles.

There are several points which should be remembered here, however. The war will probably still be going on in the Pacific; fighting men cannot all come home at once; service men will still eat when they do return to civilian life. From the point of view of the over-all demand for food, end of hostilities in Europe will make some difference in overseas demand, especially for certain commodities, but we must not overestimate the net effect on the general need for United States farm production.

There is going to be some demand for commercial exports next year. Many countries are very low on stocks of crops which they normally import from us. This is especially true for commodities such as cotton, tobacco and wheat. There are problems here, of course, but there should be an outlet abroad for a good deal of our farm production.

Domestic demand for farm products is expected to remain at relatively high levels next year. Steps are already being taken to speed up reconversion to peace-time industrial production. There is a much bigger backlog of demand for producer and consumer goods than there was after the last war. Supplying this backed-up demand for peace-time goods will make jobs. Industrial jobs mean customers for farm production.

Better diet for consumers and a steady increase in population has brought a substantial increase in consumption of agricultural products in the United States, both before and during the war. The per-capita civilian consumption of food in 1944 is estimated at about 7 percent above the 1935-39 average, and consumers would have bought more this year if they could have gotten just what they wanted at all times. Population will have increased by about 10 million, including the men and women in the armed services, from the mid-point of the 1935-39 period to 1945. Present indications are that civilian consumers will want and will be able to buy more food next year than they used this year--probably fully 10 percent more agricultural products, if they are available, than they used in pre-war years.

After all these factors are weighed carefully, the conclusion is that 1945 should be another year of full production effort. Any prospective loss in the market for part of that 25 percent of our production which is now going to our armed services and our Allies must be balanced against a probable lower yield next year, an expected high level of civilian demand, and the advisability of beginning to build back some of the reserves we have drawn on during these years of very intensive production and distribution.

The goals, with average growing conditions, are planned to meet this balanced need. Demand can change fast in war-time, or in the period of transition to peace. If known factors call for adjustments in goals before planting time, the War Food Administration will notify producers promptly.

Meeting the goals, as finally set for each State, will be more important than ever in 1945. We must get the right things produced next year. Since the war started, there has not been much danger of getting too great production in general, but we must plan even more carefully now. Farmers will want to grow the right proportions of different crops, within a carefully balanced and adjusted pattern of national production.

COMMODITY CARRY-OVER OF 1945 PRODUCTION PROGRAMS

WHEAT

A new national wheat goal of 67.6 million acres is suggested for 1945. This is 2 percent less than the 1937-41 average seeded acreage and 1 percent larger than the 1944 acreage. Production in 1945, with the 1937-41 average yield per planted acre weighted by the established 1945 State goal acreages, would be about 834 million bushels. This production is 76 percent of the record production indicated for 1944.

If wheat disappearance and production for the two years 1944-45 and 1945-46 are as estimated, the wheat carry-over for each year will be about 300 million bushels. While this carry-over is less than in several of the surplus wheat years of the 1930's, it is considered ample for the year immediately ahead. Because of the large 1944 crop and the outlook for ample wheat stocks, farmers are encouraged not to overplant the 1945 goals.

RYE

The 1945 State rye goal has already been established at 2,515,000 acres - 8 percent larger than the 2,325,000 acres indicated for harvest in 1944, but 32 percent below the 1937-41 average. With the 1937-41 average yield per harvested acre weighted by 1945 State goal acreages, rye production in 1945 would be about 30 million bushels. This is 2.3 million bushels more than is indicated for 1944.

While rye stocks in July 1944 were estimated at 31 million bushels, they are expected to drop to 16 million bushels or possibly less by next July. Rye disappearance seems to be on the increase, exceeding present and planned production.

When 1945 rye goals were established the 1944 crop was expected to be larger than now appears likely. Because of this reduction in the 1944 crop, increasing rye disappearance and decreasing stocks, average production on the 1945 goal acreage will provide only for minimum needs.

RICE

The suggested 1945 goal of 1,400,000 acres is near the upper limit that can be attained on a sustained yield basis. Continuation of the frequency of rice in the rotation probably would reduce yields and perhaps the total production. Because of the high production cost per acre, it is recommended that yields be maintained at as high a level as practicable. With a smaller acreage in rice than during the past three years, it will be possible to make improvements in crop rotation practices and to remove from production some of the less profitable rice lands. The suggested goal for 1945 is 6 percent less than the 1944 planted acreage.

DRY BEANS

For the current year bean supplies are considerably short of stated needs and the bean carry-over for 1945-46 will likely be at very low levels. This is not true of pinto beans, of which current supplies are adequate for known demands.

Requirements for 1945-46 indicate a need for more beans than produced in 1944 except pinto beans. Some reduction of pinto production in 1945 appears desirable.

The suggested 1945 dry bean goal of 2,340,000 acres is the same as the 1944 planted acreage. The proposed acreages, however, call for increases over 1944 in most white bean producing States and decreases in the major pinto States.

DRY PEAS

Large acreages of dry peas have been needed and suggested in the past few years to supplement short supplies of dry beans. The response of pea growers to these suggested high goals has been splendid. Consumers, however, have reflected a preference for dry beans which has resulted in an accumulation of dry pea stocks. Therefore the dry pea acreage for 1945 is about 40 percent below the 1944 planted acreage. While the 1945 acreage is below that of the last two years, it is more than 60 percent above the 1937-41 average. This goal includes 374,000 acres of smooth peas for food and seed and 83,000 acres of wrinkled peas for seed. This is the first time the pea goal has been divided into classes according to their principal uses.

SOYBEANS

The suggested 1945 goal for soybeans for beans is 10,688,000 acres, the same as the indicated 1944 acreage. With average yields, this acreage will provide a production of 190 million bushels of soybeans, slightly less than the 194 million bushels indicated for 1944 and less than the 196 million bushels harvested in 1943. To supply the soybean oil requirement of about 1,260 million pounds would require 140 million bushels of beans for crushing. About 50 million bushels are required for seed, feeding, direct human consumption, and other minor uses and losses.

The marketing of a higher percentage of the soybean crop to increase the production of oil is desirable, with less whole soybeans for farm feeding. The return of soybean meal to the farm for feed will give better feeding results than the feeding of whole beans.

FLAXSEED

The flaxseed goal suggested for 1945 is 5 million acres. This compares with 3.3 million acres grown in 1944 and an average of 2.3 million acres in 1937-41. The goal acreage should produce 36.6 million bushels of flaxseed, which will furnish about five-sixths of the flaxseed needed for crushing. To produce the linseed oil requirement of 775 million pounds 40.4 million bushels of flax are required.

The principal flax-producing areas have had unusually favorable conditions for production of competing crops during the last two years, while flax yields have been below average. The continued heavy cropping has been favorable for weed growth and flax is a poor weed fighter. A vigorous educational program will be needed to inform farmers of the need for flaxseed and how to obtain good yields, if the 1945 goal is attained.

PEANUTS

The peanut goal suggested for 1945 is 4 million acres for peanuts grown alone and 3 million acres for peanuts picked and threshed — about 4 percent less than the indicated acreage for 1944. With average yields, this acreage should provide an estimated production of about 2,200 million pounds. This production is needed to meet a requirement of 1,300 million pounds for edible uses, 475 million pounds for crushing, and 425 million pounds for seed, feed, and miscellaneous uses. The estimated disappearance for edible uses in commercial channels was 1,270 million pounds in 1942-43 and 1,367 million pounds in 1943-44.

The large peanut acreage in recent years has been obtained by a strong appeal to farmers to meet the wartime requirement for fats and oils and increased quantities of nuts for edible uses.

COTTON

The 1945 suggested cotton acreage goal is 20,472,000 acres, the same as in 1944 and slightly less than half of a normal fulltime acreage. The labor shortage is the limiting factor in cotton production under wartime conditions.

The cotton carry-over at the beginning of this marketing year, August 1, was about 10.6 million bales. The present crop in November was estimated at about 11.9 million bales. Requirements for the year are estimated at 11.1 million bales, of which 9.1 million bales are expected to be consumed by domestic mills and 2 million bales are for export. Exports since the war have averaged slightly less than 2 million bales compared with a long-time average of 6 to 7 million bales.

BROOMCORN

The consumption of broomcorn during the pre-war period averaged about 40,000 tons annually. Since the war demands have increased the annual needs to about 53,500 tons. This increase, combined with the low production of 35,400 tons in 1942, created a critical situation during the 1943-44 season. A record production of 63,000 tons of broomcorn in 1944 balances supplies with demand.

SUGAR BEETS AND CANE

A sugarcane goal of 337,000 acres is suggested for 1945. This is an increase of 11 percent over the acreage harvested in 1944. Average yields from the recommended acreage will provide 578,000 tons of cane for seed and 587,000 tons of raw sugar, which will fully utilize processing plant capacity in sugarcane areas.

A sugar beet goal of 951,000 acres is suggested, although this admittedly will be difficult to obtain. It is 47 percent larger than the acreage planted in 1944. With average yields, the goal acreage would produce about 1,772,000 tons of raw sugar.

With the suggested acreage goals and average yields, sugar beets would contribute about 22 percent and continental sugarcane about 7 percent of 1945-46 sugar requirements. This leaves 71 percent of the requirements to be supplied from offshore areas, approximately the normal pre-war percentage.

IRISH POTATOES

A national goal of 3,100,000 acres of Irish potatoes is suggested for 1945. This is a reduction from the 1944 goal of 12 percent, but about the same as indicated plantings for 1944. If average yields are obtained in 1945, the suggested goal will produce 403 million bushels of potatoes, 4 percent more than the indicated production this year but 13 percent less than was produced in 1943.

Short supplies of late 1944 crop potatoes are in prospect for the spring of 1945. Therefore, increases in the winter and early spring acreages for Florida and the Lower Valley of Texas are suggested. In the late spring and summer producing areas, the suggested acreage goals for 1945 are 13 percent smaller than 1944 indicated plantings. These are the areas in which serious marketing problems occurred in 1943 and 1944. Growers are urged to plant within the suggested State goals.

SWEETPOTATOES

A national goal of 828,500 acres of sweetpotatoes is suggested for 1945, the same as indicated 1944 planted acreage. If the suggested goal is reached and average yields are obtained, a production of 69.0 bushels will be realized -- 9 percent less than the indicated production for this year. A reduction in the 1945 acreage from 1944 indicated plantings is suggested for those areas where storage facilities are inadequate and where marketing difficulties might occur if supplies were excessive.

COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET

Statements on 25 individual vegetables for fresh market from the reported commercial truck crop acreage have been prepared as production guides to growers. The suggested acreages of these crops to be grown in 1945 total 1,683,405 acres. This is 90 percent of the 1944 indicated acreage, 97 percent of the 1937-41 average, and 99 percent of the 1933-42 average.

With average yields in recent years, the suggested production could be met on an acreage equal to 80 percent of the 1944 winter acreage, 91 percent of the spring, 95 percent of the summer, and 86 percent of the 1944 fall season acreage. The above goal as seasonally adjusted is adequate to meet prospective requirements for fresh vegetables during the 1945 season.

VEGETABLES FOR PROCESSING

The suggested acreages for vegetables for processing are based on an indicated need for a pack slightly larger than either the 1943 pack or the indicated 1944 pack and only 2 percent below the 1942 pack. With average yields obtained during the period 1937-41, requirements could be met on an acreage slightly below the acreage for these crops during the past three years.

Requirements for the four major processing vegetables (tomatoes, sweet corn, green peas and snap beans) which normally comprise 85 percent of the total pack could be met by planted acreages equal to the following percentages of 1944 indicated acreages: tomatoes, 103 percent; sweet corn, 96 percent; green peas, 96 percent; and snap beans, 74 percent.

VICTORY GARDENS

The produce from Victory gardens (both farm and urban) has contributed materially to the nation's food supply. While it is not planned to set a goal for Victory gardens in 1945, every farm should have a garden large enough to produce vegetables needed for the family in fresh and preserved form. Furthermore, many town, city and suburban families with access to fertile sunny garden space will continue to have gardens. Then they will be sure to have fresh and more adequate supplies of vegetables for everyday use, besides quantities for home canning and preservation. Present Victory garden organizations should be maintained to give service and encouragement wherever needed.

TOBACCO

Goals for 1,023,000 acres for flue-cured tobacco, 480,000 acres for burley tobacco, and 264,000 acres for all other types have been suggested. Flue-cured and burley tobacco goals are the same as the 1944 goals established by the States. The 1945 suggested acreage of the several kinds of tobacco relative to the July 1, 1944 estimated acreage is as follows: Flue-cured, 103 percent; burley, 102 percent; Maryland, 125 percent; fire-cured, 125 percent; dark air-cured, 100 percent; cigar filler, 115 percent; cigar binder, 115 percent; and cigar wrapper, 100 percent.

The supply of practically all types of tobacco will continue to be relatively tight beyond the harvesting of the 1945 crops. Only in flue-cured, burley, and cigar wrapper tobacco will the 1944 crops replace estimated disappearance during the 1944-45 marketing year. During the war period, domestic consumption and exports for most types of tobacco have exceeded production, and stocks have been reduced. Production from the suggested acreage is important because of the world shortage of tobacco.

NAVAL STORES

A goal of 350,000 barrels of gum turpentine (934,000 drums of gum rosin) is suggested for 1945-46. This is 35 percent greater than the 260,000 barrels expected to be produced in 1944-45. To attain the 1945-46 goal, 1,500 additional crops would need to be added to the 6,700 worked the past year. The entire 8,200 would be worked intensively enough to produce an average of 43 to 44 units per crop.

FEED CROP GOALS

Reserves of feed grains on October 1, 1944 were 50 percent as large as the average for the 1937-41 period and less than two-thirds as large as on October 1 a year ago. Large crops of feed grains in 1944 will make supplies of feed grains more abundant relative to livestock requirements than in 1943-44. With the uncertainty as to weather, and needs for war and relief, acreages should be maintained at relatively high levels as a precaution against a possibility of insufficient feed to meet future needs for livestock production.

Corn: The suggested planted acreage of corn in 1945 is 99,606,000 acres, the same as the indicated 1944 planted acreage.

Oats: The suggested goal for oats is 44,023,000 acres, the same as the indicated 1944 planted acreage.

Barley: The suggested goal for barley is 14,483,000 acres, the same as the indicated 1944 planted acreage.

Sorghums: The suggested 1945 goal for sorghums for all purposes except sirup is 16,740,000 acres, compared with 17,752,000 acres planted in 1944. It is assumed that 8.1 million acres will be harvested for grain in 1945 compared with an indicated 8.4 million acres in 1944.

HAY AND OTHER FORAGE

With about 60 percent of the feed for livestock coming from hay and pasture, some increase in the production of hay and other forage crops is desirable. This will provide more feed and at the same time permit a larger acreage to be planted in soil-protecting sod crops. The 1945 suggested goal of 62,838,000 acres of tame hay is 4 percent larger than the 60,427,000 acres harvested in 1944.

Pastures supply almost 40 percent of the livestock feed in this country and could supply more if given soil treatment and proper seeding. Larger seedings to hay and pasture in 1945 for use in 1946 and 1947 are needed. The present seed supply can cover more acreage if the seed bed is well prepared. Liming of large areas, as well as the application of phosphate and potash, will aid greatly in obtaining better stands and in securing larger yields of higher quality forage per acre.

HAY CROP SEEDS

Legume seeds are in great demand, both for use in this country and for export. If adequate supplies were available estimates are that domestic use of alfalfa and clover seed would be approximately 20 percent greater next year than during either of the past two years. Exports of these seeds would probably total 16 million pounds if seed were available, whereas only 4 million pounds have been allocated for export. Grass seed requirements are about the same as present supplies.

To meet the seed supply needed will require a red clover seed crop in 1945 equal to this year's large crop; about twice as much ladino, alsike, and sweet clover seed as was produced this year; twice as much northern adapted alfalfa seed, and about the same quantity of central and southern alfalfa seed as was harvested this year; and lespedeza seed production about the same as this year. Goals for these legume crops total 4,746,000 acres and 518,600,000 pounds of seed.

The 1945 goals for brome grass, orchard grass, and timothy seed production are a little larger than the 1944 production. About the same size crop of Sudan grass seed will meet ordinary needs, but a 20 percent larger crop is needed to provide a safe reserve for drought years. Only half as much crested wheatgrass seed should be harvested next year, as large stocks are on hand. The 1945 goal of these grass seed crops is 800,000 acres, compared with the 1944 harvested acreage of 837,600.

WINTER COVER CROP SEEDS

The goal for winter cover crop seeds to be harvested in 1945 has been established at 514,600 acres. This is a 38 percent larger acreage than was harvested in 1944. Supplies of such seeds as hairy vetch and crimson clover will continue short unless the goals for these crops are achieved and an aggressive seed production program must be undertaken in the States where these seeds are produced. Maximum production of food and feed requires a larger acreage of winter cover crops to provide more hay, pasture, and green manure. Most of the cover crop seed production will be in the Northwest. However, some of the States in the South where winter cover crops are so important are producing more of these seeds.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

Acreage goals for vegetable seed production in 1945 average only about one-half of the 1944 acreage and vary greatly from that acreage. For many varieties of vegetables, large reserve stocks of seeds are on hand. Dealers who contract for the production of vegetable seeds are now contacting farmers regarding adjustments in the 1945 acreage so as to get those seeds which are needed. The 1945 goal of about 300,000 acres is adequate to provide for all current needs as well as a reserve for emergency and relief requirements.

DAIRY

A production goal of 120 billion pounds of milk produced on farms is suggested for 1945. This goal is the same as the sum of estimates by State Agricultural Production Adjustment Committees on the capacity to produce milk in 1945 under wartime conditions. The goal can be achieved by maintaining milk cow numbers at the level now in prospect for 1945, namely 26,347,000 cows, and producing 4,555 pounds of milk per cow or slightly more than in 1944.

POULTRY

The suggested goal for farm egg production for 1945 is 3,920 million dozen, 16 percent below prospective egg production in 1944.

Only 420 million hens as of January 1, 1945 will be needed to meet the egg goals. This figure compares with 515 million on January 1, 1944. At present rates of culling and replacement, hen numbers are likely to be 470 million, or 50 million more than needed.

The goal of 700 million for the number of chickens raised on farms is about 6 percent less than the number raised in 1944.

Production of broilers and turkeys at about the same levels as in 1944 appears warranted.

MEAT ANIMALS

The goals for meat animals includes a reduction in 1945 of 3.1 million head in the number of beef cattle on farms. They call for a spring pig crop of 57 million head, 2 percent larger than in the spring of 1944, and maintenance of present levels of sheep and lamb production. This would result in the slaughter in 1945 of 35 million cattle and calves, 21.5 million sheep and lambs, and 78.2 million hogs. A slaughter of 35 million cattle and calves would be 1.1 million more than the number now expected to be slaughtered in 1944, and the largest of record. It would reduce cattle numbers to about 76.7 million head by the end of 1945, or to a level 5.5 million below the peak number of 82.2 million reached at the beginning of 1944, and slightly below the number indicated as desirable in the State reports of wartime capacity.

A slaughter of 78.2 million hogs is the approximate number that can be expected from the number of pigs farrowed in 1944 and in the spring of 1945 if the farrowing goal suggested for 1945 is achieved.

A slaughter of 21.5 million sheep and lambs, assuming an average lamb crop in 1945, would result from maintaining total sheep numbers at about 50 million head, the number now expected to be on hand at the beginning of 1945 as a result of the heavy liquidation of breeding stock in the last three years.

The estimated total production of meat from these numbers of animals would be about 22.7 billion pounds, or about 1.9 billion pounds less than the expected production in 1944. Lard output would approximate 2.5 billion pounds, or about 750 million pounds less than in the previous year. Meat production would include nearly 10 billion pounds of beef, 1.6 billion pounds of veal, about 860 million pounds of lamb and mutton, and 10.3 billion pounds of pork.

CROP GOALS: 1945 Acreage with Comparisons

Commodity	: Planted Acreage (Thousands)			:% 1945 Goal is of	
	: 1935-39	: 1944	: 1945	: 1935-39	: 1944
	: Average	: Indicated	: Goal	: Average	: Indic.
<u>Food and Fiber Crops</u>					
Wheat	73,235	66,705	67,640	92	101
Rye <u>1/</u>	3,699	2,325	2,515	68	108
Rice	1,007	1,490	1,400	139	94
Dry Beans	1,917	2,340	2,340	122	100
Dry Peas	281	746	457	163	61
Soybeans for Beans <u>1/</u>	3,042	10,688	10,688	351	100
Flaxseed	1,938	3,285	5,000	258	152
Peanuts, Grown Alone	2,173	4,169	4,000	184	96
Peanuts, Picked and Threshed <u>1/</u>	-	(3,434)	(3,300)	-	96
Cotton	28,496	20,472	20,472	72	100
Broomcorn	317 <u>1/</u>	372	370	117	99
Sugar Beets	892	646	951	107	147
Sugar Cane (except sirup) <u>1/</u>	287	304	337	117	111
Potatoes	3,123	3,084	3,100	99	101
Sweet Potatoes	804	829	829	103	100
Truck Crops: Fresh <u>1/</u>	1,745	1,852	1,683	96	91
Processing	1,383	2,086	2,010	145	96
Tobacco: <u>1/</u> Flue-cured	981	989	1,023	104	103
Burley	371	470	480	129	102
Other Domestic	292	227	264	90	116
Subtotal - Food and Fibers	125,983	123,079	125,559	100	102
<u>Feed Crops</u>					
Corn	97,055	99,606	99,606	103	100
Oats	40,586	44,023	44,023	108	100
Barley	13,364	14,483	14,483	108	100
All Sorghums (except sirup)	15,029	17,752	16,740	111	94
Subtotal - Feed Crops	166,034	175,864	174,852	105	99
TOTAL - Cultivated Crops	292,017	298,943	300,411	103	100
<u>Hay and Hay Seeds <u>1/</u></u>					
All Tame Hay	55,770	60,427	62,838	113	104
Hay Seeds - Legume <u>2/</u>	2,735	4,394	4,746	174	108
Cover Crop Seeds <u>3/</u>	120	340	469	391	138
Subtotal -- Hay and Hay Seeds	58,625	65,161	68,053	116	104
GRAND TOTAL - Crop Acreage <u>4/</u>	347,907	359,710	363,718	105	101

1/ Harvested.

Sweet

2/ Includes Alfalfa, Red, Alsike and Ladino Clover, and Lespedeza.3/ Includes Hairy Vetch, Common and Willamette Vetch, Austrian Winter Peas, Crimson Clover, Common Ryegrass.4/ Excluding Hay Seeds.

CROP GOALS: 1945 Production with Comparisons

Commodity	: 1935-39 : : Average :	: 1944 : : Indicated :	: 1945 : : Goal :	% 1945 Goal is of : 1935-39 : 1944 : Average : Indic.	
(Thousands of Units)					
<u>Food and Fiber Crops</u>					
Wheat, Bu.	758,623	1,108,881	833,598	111	76
Rye, Bu.	44,917	27,565	29,866	66	108
Rice, Bu.	49,852	70,441	65,525	131	93
Dry Beans, Cwt.	14,550	16,908	20,131	138	119
Dry Peas, Cwt.	2,570	8,915	4,354	169	49
Soybeans for Beans, Bu.	56,167	193,900	190,510	339	98
Flaxseed, Bu.	10,991	25,213	36,622	333	145
Peanuts, Grown Alone, Lbs.	1,928,005				
Peanuts, Pick. & Thresh., Lbs.	1,229,204	2,336,865	2,201,975	179	94
Cotton, Bales	13,149	11,953	10,197	78	85
Broomcorn, Tons	41	63	44	107	70
Sugar Beets, Tons Raw Sugar	1,544	1,156	1,772	115	153
Sugar Cane (ex. sirup) "	529	545	587	111	108
Potatoes, Bu.	355,513	387,857	403,029	113	104
Sweet Potatoes, Bu.	67,927	76,078	68,952	103	91
Truck Crops: Fresh, Tons	6,385	7,756	6,605	103	85
Processing, Tons	3,504	5,518	5,474	156	99
Tobacco: Flue-cured, Lbs.	863,600	1,062,480	979,851	113	92
Burley, Lbs.	315,820	488,480	473,189	150	97
Other Domestic, Lbs.	280,440	258,667	281,874	101	109
<u>Feed Crops</u>					
Corn, Bu.	2,315,539	3,258,378	3,110,215	134	95
Oats, Bu.	1,045,329	1,192,254	1,292,747	124	108
Barley, Bu.	238,616	287,091	291,601	122	102
Sorghums (for grain), Bu.	55,661	159,781	138,077	248	86
<u>Hay and Hay Seeds</u>					
All Tame Hay, Tons	74,244	84,142	86,900	117	103
Hay Seeds - Legume, Lbs. 1/	320,572	438,857	519,000	161	118
Cover Crop Seeds, Lbs. 2/	52,748	134,590	203,000	385	151

LIVESTOCK GOALS: 1945 Numbers and Production, with Comparisons

<u>Livestock and Livestock Products</u>					
Milk Cows on Farms (Av. for year)	23,548	26,112	26,347	112	101
Hens & Pullets on Farms (Jan.1)	364,400	515,000	420,000	115	82
Chickens Raised	664,400	745,800	700,000	105	94
Broilers, Commercial	69,700	213,000	213,000	306	100
Turkeys Raised	27,000	35,666	35,666	132	100
Pigs Saved: Spring	41,872	55,925	57,000	136	102
Fall	26,767	32,000 3/	33,000	123	103
Beef Cattle on Farms (First of Yr.)	31,400	41,300	39,200 4/	125	95
Beef Cattle on Farms (End of Yr.)	32,000	39,200	36,900	115	94
Cattle and Calf Slaughter	24,600	33,900	35,000	142	103
Sheep & Lambs on Farms (Jan.1)	51,462	51,718	50,000	97	97
Milk Prod. on Farms (000 lbs.)	103,624	118,200	120,000	116	102
Egg Prod. on Farms (000 doz.)	3,032	4,676	3,920	129	84

1/ Includes Alfalfa, Red Clover, Alsike Clover, Sweet Clover, Ladino Clover, and Lespedeza.

2/ Includes Hairy Vetch, Common and Willamette Vetch, Austrian Winter Peas, Crimson Clover, and Common Ryegrass - (clean basis).

3/ Ten-year (1933-42) average pigs per litter used to compute number of pigs saved fall of 1944.

4/ Number expected January 1, 1945.

FARM MACHINERY

Manufacturers were authorized to begin production of farm machinery for 1944-45 farm use on July 1, 1944. Quantitatively, production schedules upon which manufacturers are now operating provide for the manufacture for 1944-45 farm use of approximately the same total quantity of farm implements available for 1943-44 farm use. In terms of total quantity, this is slightly more farm equipment than was available in 1940, a better than average year. However, in a comparison with 1940, it is pointed out that production has been considerably increased for important labor saving implements, such as tractors, combines, side delivery rakes, and other haying and harvesting tools. The high level of production and repair parts in the past production year will be maintained in 1944-45 and perhaps slightly increased. Deliveries to farmers will be earlier in 1944-45 it is anticipated than during the past year. The manufacturers have increased production rates sharply since the low production rate at which the 1943-44 program began.

Depending on the military situation, it may be possible to obtain increased production of most types of farm machinery and equipment. The supply of certain critical component parts used in military production and in essential non-military production such as trucks, as well as in farm machinery, will influence the possibilities of increasing production of tractors, combines, side delivery rakes and other implements using engines, transmissions, forgings, malleables, etc.

Wheel Tractors

Present authorizations provide the production of approximately 150,000 wheel-type tractors for 1944-45 farm use, as compared with about 180,000 during the current year. Deliveries this year included approximately 30,000 tractors authorized in 1942-43, but not produced until the early part of 1943-44.

Crawler Tractors

Military requirements continue at high levels. The supply of crawler tractors for 1944-45 farm use is expected to be approximately the same as during the current year. It is probable that all or nearly all available crawler tractors will be needed for replacements. The areas dependent upon crawler tractor power will continue to face difficulties resulting from military needs for most of the production. Repairs for crawler tractors are expected to be generally available, but individuals may continue to experience delays in obtaining some types of repairs for some models.

Planting, Seeding and Fertilizing Equipment

Production will be increased for corn and cotton planters, lister planters, potato planters, beet and bean drills, endgate seeders, and fertilizer distributors. Production will continue to be at approximately the same level for grain drills and manure spreaders.

Tillage Equipment

Production of the following items will be increased:

Tractor Moldboard Plows
Tractor Disc Plows
Disc Harrows

Tractor Drawn Cultivators
Walking Cultivators
Rotary Hoes

The present level of production will be maintained for horse-drawn plows and tractor-mounted cultivators. Production of spike and spring tooth harrows and soil pulverizers and packers will be maintained at close to present levels.

Harvesting Equipment

Production of harvesting equipment will be at approximately the level authorized for 1943-44 farm use, but will not equal the quantity delivered during the current year, which included a sizeable carry-over from increased production authorized late in the 1942-43 machinery production year.

Irrigation Equipment

Production of turbine and centrifugal pumps will be increased by approximately one-third and portable irrigation pipe, gates, and valves by approximately one-fourth of that manufactured in the 1943-44 production year.

Dairy Equipment

Production of farm separators will be increased considerably. Production of milk coolers will be increased slightly. The production of milking machines will be decreased somewhat. Production has been at a high level for the past two years.

Poultry Equipment

The production of poultry equipment will equal or exceed that for the current year.

PRODUCTION OF CERTAIN ITEMS OF FARM MACHINERY

Item	:	:	1943-44	:	1944-45
			Actual production		Schedule B
	:	1940	7/1/43 to 7/31/44 *	:	7/1/44 to 6/30/45
Tractors	222,009	188,890		155,128	
Corn pickers	11,436	29,936 ^{1/}		27,511	
Mowers	110,413	116,865		99,695	
Rakes (side delivery)	28,053	37,309		38,952	
Hay loaders	22,977	21,333		22,936	
Pick-up balers	2,047	14,315		10,792	
Grain drills (plain & fertilizer)	33,248	37,826		42,951	
Manure spreaders	49,425	49,731		50,940	
Disc harrows	113,830	107,637		107,146	
Irrigation pumps, turbine	4,900	5,333		4,710	
Moldboard plows, tractor:					
One to three bottom	112,472	71,852		95,221	
Four and five bottom	2,509	2,066		3,859	
Tractor mounted:					
Two bottom	23,259	35,909		16,535	
One way disc plows	14,214	9,668		12,232	
Deep & shallow well systems	253,105	240,323		238,410	
Combines	43,816	42,413		45,763	
Milking machines	31,526	65,983		57,525	
Cream separators	82,835	50,682		70,446	
Tractor mounted cultivators	146,361	178,022		209,338	
One row, horse drawn cultivators	36,232	29,432		32,885	
Planters, horse & tractor drawn	81,320	67,050		73,038	
Planters, tractor mounted	14,166	9,152		11,111	
Planters, potato	4,142	3,729		4,580	

* Includes production carried over from Order L-170, plus all production from appeals and supplemental authorizations.

^{1/} Production through September 30, 1944.

FARM TRANSPORTATIONTrucks

Attainment of the 1945 production goals may be handicapped by the lack of light trucks for farmers. Two-thirds of the agricultural trucks are light trucks, somewhat less than one-third are medium trucks, and slightly over two percent are heavy trucks. Since the beginning of rationing in March 1942, agriculture has received from the stockpile approximately 8,000 light trucks and about 20,000 medium trucks. As of October 1943, 1,058,194 light trucks (under $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons) were in agricultural service, together with 497,748 medium trucks.

Repairs

The shortage of repair parts for light trucks will continue because of military programs.

Petroleum Products

Petroleum products will be available for carrying out the 1945 production goals although probably they will continue in restricted supply. The course of the war may change this position.

Tires

Truck transportation of agricultural commodities in over-the-road service will be handicapped by the lack of large truck tires. This situation may cause difficulty in moving some crops from concentration points to market.

The passenger car tire situation is not expected to be troublesome.

FARM CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES

Lumber: About 3 billion board feet of lumber is expected to be distributed for use of farmers from July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945. In addition to this, there will be some lumber sawed by individual farmers and some coming from small mills to which certificates issued by County Agricultural Conservation Committees will not apply. This amount may be less than went into farm construction during the 1943-44 year, but it is believed sufficient to meet production goals needs as county committees will be able to channel lumber to essential farm uses. WFA quotas for certified lumber are expected to be ample.

Metal Roofing and Siding: Although a shortage of metal roofing and siding has existed during the 1943 and 1944 crop year, production is being increased with the expected result that slightly greater quantities will be available for 1944-45:

Copper Wire: Supply should be adequate for all farm needs. The shortage of transformers, due to the demand by the Armed Forces for radio and radar type transformers, is the controlling factor in limiting the number of electrical utility connections which can be made at the present time. This condition should improve somewhat with the close of the European war but the supply of transformers may not be entirely adequate until termination of activities in the Pacific theater of war.

Hand Tools: In relation to the 1943-44 supply, the quantity of farm and garden hand tools is expected to be somewhat greater. Supply should be adequate to meet 1945 production goals.

Mechanics' Hand Tools: These tools are expected to be in greater abundance for the 1945 crop season than they have been in 1944.

Barbed and Woven Wire Fence and Wire Netting: Present authorization for production of fence and netting are for 200,000 tons per quarter. This rate is higher than pre-war. Specifications allowable are for types normally made by fence manufacturers. Sufficient netting to meet 1945 poultry goals is expected to be available.

Nails, Staples, Bale Ties, Pipe: No shortage is expected in these items for the 1945 crop year. Present production rates are as high as for 1944.

Farm Chain: Most types of chain are expected to be adequate in amounts to meet 1945 production goals. At present, a WPB direction requires chain manufacturers to fill orders for the farm trade at a rate equal to their greater production of the two years 1940 and 1941. Log chain for the farm trade is at 60% but repair and lap links are at 150% of the greater of 1940 and 1941 production.

Electric Motors: The supply of fractional h.p. motors should be sufficient to meet 1945 production goals. The number available in 1945 should be equal to the number for 1944. Motors from 1 to 10 h.p. are currently not as available as the fractional motors, but used motors supplement the supply of new motors to an extent that motors of this size should not prevent meeting the 1945 goals. Single phase motors continue in short supply.

Ammunition: The supply of ammunition for the 1944-45 season is expected to be sufficient to effectively control predatory animals and birds. There should be at least double the amount which was available during the 1943-44 year.

MISCELLANEOUS FARM SUPPLIES

Binder Twine

Based on projected cereal grain and fodder acreages it is estimated that binder twine supplies will be adequate. Approximately 185 million pounds were provided for 1944; however, anticipating an increased use of combines and a favorable carry-over, 1945 programs will require only 160 million pounds. Manila and sisal fibers are available only for military requirements with the result that more twine will be produced from istle or henequen. The quality will be equal or better than that provided in 1944. Any carry-over of jute twine will be used to fulfill export requirements.

Rope

Approximately 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds of fiber resulted in the production of 16 million pounds of miscellaneous and hay rope in 1944. Programs for 1945 are proposed to provide up to 19 million pounds. There are no indications that supplies are inadequate. Heavier military demands might affect this program.

Imported hard fibers are not available for civilian use and all rope is being processed from jute. Obviously soft fibers do not result in as durable a product as the farmer has been accustomed to in the past; nevertheless with additional care in handling and proper protection from dampness, jute rope provides a satisfactory substitute in war time.

Crop Cultivation Fabrics

Between shade grown, burley and flue-cured tobacco and other crops it is estimated that approximately 90 million yards of cultivation fabrics will be required in 1945. Figures are based on acreage goals comparable to those of 1944.

Fulfillment of this program will be predicated on the ability of the mills to produce the indicated amount plus an anticipated increased demand for textiles by the military, for surgical dressings and for export to liberated countries.

Flue Sheets

5061 tons of sheet steel were provided manufacturers of tobacco flues in 1944. The 1945 crop will require approximately 6,000 tons and arrangements have been completed to obtain release of this quantity.

Milk Cans

Approximately 1,650,000 milk cans were provided in the 1944 fiscal year. Indications are that this number was adequate to take care of the demands for the program year through control of distribution and rationing. Present plans call for the manufacture of 1,450,000 milk cans for the 1945 fiscal year. It is expected that this number of milk cans will be sufficient to adequately take care of approximately the same amount of milk as was produced in 1944. The reasons for the reduction in the number of cans programmed for 1945 are that shortage demands of 1943 have been taken care of and the fact that fewer new milk drying plants will begin operation in 1945.

Work Gloves

Some shortages were reported in 1944. This situation was met by the War Production Board issuing a directive to some 20 manufacturers to produce and accept orders and deliver husking gloves and mittens in quantities comparable to 1941 or 1942, whichever year reflected the largest sales.

Similar actions will be taken in 1945 if shortages develop.

Pressure Cannerys

400,000 were produced in 1944. 1945 programs will provide over 600,000. All of these will be made of aluminum. No rationing or distribution controls are in force.

FERTILIZER SUPPLIES 1944-45

The supply of fertilizer materials can and probably will be greatly influenced by the developments in the European theater of war. An early collapse of Germany could quickly ease both the nitrogen and superphosphate situations, while a prolonged European conflict could and probably will cause a further deterioration in the available supply of these materials.

The outlook for fertilizer materials at present indicates that domestic production and importations will supply United States agriculture for 1944-45 with 588,000 tons of nitrogen, 1,260,000 tons of P_2O_5 , and 725,000 tons of K_2O as compared with 631,000 tons, 1,350,000 tons and 604,000 tons respectively during the 1943-44 season.

The nitrogen supply situation is very unstable and changes are most sure to be made. Domestic production and importations are influenced by many factors, chief of which are increasing military requirements for domestically produced nitrogen and nitrogenous fertilizers imported from Canada and the shipping situation with respect to importations from Chile.

The supply of solutions will be less than half the quantities that were available last season. Sulphate of ammonia is expected to be available in quantities equal to or slightly greater than the quantities available during 1943-44. Ammonium nitrate will be available only from Canadian plants and TVA, and a part of the nitrogen formerly supplied agriculture by TVA is now and will in the future, in increasing quantities, go into the manufacture of munitions. It is not definitely known what quantity of ammonium nitrate will be available, but it is estimated that the quantity available for 1944-45 will be from 75,000 to 100,000 tons less than that available last season.

The 1,260,000 tons P_2O_5 is somewhat less than the available supply of last year. This deterioration in supply is caused largely by an insufficient supply of sulphuric acid, a large portion of which is consumed in the production of military essentials. It is recognized, however, that if sulphuric acid were available in sufficient quantities for capacity superphosphate production the problems of labor, tank cars, and transportation would become factors. The supply of raw phosphate rock is expected to be more than adequate to use all available sulphuric acid. The superphosphate supply may be increased somewhat by certain quantities of spent sulphuric acid becoming available for use in its production.

The estimated supply of 725,000 tons of K_2O should be adequate to meet crop requirements.

The tonnage of Chilean and synthetic nitrate of soda estimated to be available is 1,045,000 tons as compared with approximately 900,000 tons during 1943-44. The quantities of cyanamid, cal-nitro and byproduct nitrate of soda are estimated to be near the supply of 1943-44 and will not greatly affect the total picture.

On the basis of present information, the tonnage of high nitrogen approved grades may be less than last year and is probably desirable in some cases. There will also be somewhat smaller quantities of superphosphate for straight use, such as on newly seeded legumes and pastures. The increase in the supply of potash, on the other hand, should result in a larger tonnage of high potash approved grades. For the most part the fertilizer situation will be fairly satisfactory considering the past use of fertilizer by areas and crops and the increased use in 1943-44 compared with the use in pre-war years.

The statistical picture on supplies at present is as follows:

FERTILIZER SUPPLY OUTLOOK FOR 1944-45 FOR THE UNITED STATES

Factor	1935-1939 :		:Prospective: Percent 1944-45		
	: Average :		1943-1944: 1944-1945 :		Supply is of
	:Consumption:		Consumption:	Supply	:1935-39:1943-44
<u>NITROGEN:</u>					
(Tons of N)	368,000	631,000	588,000	160	93
<u>PHOSPHORUS:</u>					
(Tons of P ₂ O ₅)	758,000	1,350,000	1,260,000	165	93
<u>POTASH:</u>					
(Tons of K ₂ O)	373,000	604,000	725,000	194	120
<u>TOTAL NUTRIENTS:</u>					
(N + P ₂ O ₅ + K ₂ O expressed as Tons)	1,499,000	2,585,000	2,573,000	172	100

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

In general, crop pests during the war years have not increased in sufficient numbers to interfere seriously with the attainment of crop production goals by farmers except in limited localities. Better than average conditions must continue in 1945 or farmers will have to use better pest control measures if they are to avoid excessive crop losses during the year as a result of insects and plant diseases. Serious pest outbreaks in 1945 would unduly hamper efforts of farmers in maintaining production of certain crops and in attaining goals, especially in view of the shortage of manpower and certain insecticides as well as equipment for applying the material. Farmers should, therefore, apply controls promptly, before the losses are caused by the infestations, and they should follow the recommendation of their experiment station. Besides reducing losses, this will also aid in conserving materials and labor.

Cooperative surveys to determine the prevalence and seasonal abundance of the more destructive insects such as boll weevil, cotton leafworm, grasshoppers, chinch bug, and vegetable insect pests will be continued to insure more effective use of the available and necessary insecticides and to guard against shortages of supplies in any particular area. These also give a better basis for advising farmers on when and how the control measures should be applied.

It is expected that the supply of insecticides and fungicides and other chemicals for protecting food crops in 1945 will, with few exceptions, be adequate to meet the essential requirements. Insofar as possible, farmers should anticipate their requirements early and place their orders in time to compensate for some unusual delay. With the exception of nicotine, rotenone and pyrethrum, economic poisons for the control of insects and plant diseases are expected to be in adequate supply.

The supply of rotenone is expected to be similar to the quantity used in 1943-44 when the demand for essential uses exceeded the supply; little pyrethrum is expected to be available for agricultural use and the supply of nicotine may be inadequate in case of severe infestations.

FARM LABOR

Even if the war in Europe should end early in 1945, the supply of farm labor will be relatively tight during the 1945 crop year. However, the farm production job in 1944 was done without serious losses due to labor shortage, and it is likely that farm labor will not prove a serious handicap to the attainment of 1945 production. Specialized grain, sugar, potato, vegetable and fruit areas will, by their very nature, continue to present the greatest seasonal farm labor problems.

Farmers have broken production records during the war with the smallest number of farm workers in 34 years. There were 6 percent fewer such workers in 1943 than in the period 1935-39, but 1943 production of farm products averaged 28 percent higher than in 1935-39. Not only has the number of persons employed in agriculture declined, but the quality of the working force has decreased as well. Farm workers at present include a larger proportion of women, children and older men than in pre-war years. The number of hired farm workers is still declining.

Further intensification of campaigns to mobilize local labor efforts will be necessary. Through the facilities of the Extension Farm Labor Program, 4,300,000 placements were made in 1943. About 5,000,000 will be made in 1944. Recruitment of more than 2,000,000 individual workers, including 750,000 youth and 350,000 women, supplemented the regular farm labor force this year. In 1944 nearly 100,000 different prisoners of war were used in agriculture. In 1945 prisoners may be an even more important source of seasonal labor.

More than 65,000 foreign workers were imported in 1943 and nearly 85,000 have been imported for farm work so far in 1944. Foreign workers needed in critical areas are expected to be imported in 1945 in such numbers as can be kept employed during the season. Fuller utilization of farm workers available for work on other farms during slack seasons is highly desirable.

Experience gained during the last two years will be valuable in 1945 in recruiting and distributing laborers to places where they are most needed. Year-round workers are likely to prove more difficult to supply than season laborers. Renewed emphasis is needed on offering attractive opportunities on efficient farms to year-round workers who are now on farms where their efforts are relatively unproductive.

As in the past, farmers and their families will continue to supply extra labor through long hours and hard work. The exchange of work between farms has become increasingly important in the production of crops. The wider use of laborsaving harvest equipment through both exchange and custom work has helped in getting the production job done and will be useful in 1945.

Labor in plants for processing vegetables and in livestock packing plants will continue a major problem in 1945. Vigorous local recruiting campaigns will be necessary to provide workers to meet this demand. Some prisoners of war may be available for such use. Foreign workers can be imported for employment in processing plants through use of funds made available to the War Manpower Commission for the purpose.

The end of war in Europe will not immediately ease the farm labor situation. The first of the returning service men will replace women, children and older men. Reconversion of war industry should make some additional workers available during seasons of peak farm labor needs.

MARKETING FACILITIES

The present prospect is that certain marketing facilities will be severely overtaxed during peak months. Transportation will present the most stringent limitation, cold storage will be second in importance, and processing will be third.

Transportation

Present plans call for only limited replacement of transportation equipment, and the related labor situation is expected to become still less favorable than at present. Unless military demands for motor trucks decrease considerably, there will not be sufficient replacements to maintain present equipment. The prospect for an adequate supply of heavy-duty truck tires is even more critical because the technical problems of making durable truck tires from synthetic rubber have not been solved. There has already been a very substantial shift from trucks to rails, particularly in the movement of fresh fruits and vegetables.

Box Cars. Although the number of box cars in service (approximately 740,000) is large in relation to the carloads of foods and other agricultural products moved, the situation in high-class equipment will probably be tight. The heaviest single use of box cars in the agricultural and food field is the movement of grain and grain products. In case of necessity, shipment of these commodities can be delayed for fairly extended periods without serious loss. Terminal and sub-terminal grain-storage facilities have more space available than a year ago and there is much unused farm storage. Difficulties in moving this year's winter wheat are attributable to abnormally heavy yields and to shortage of labor to handle the grain at the elevators.

Livestock Cars. With a smaller hog crop in prospect, fewer animals should have to be moved, even allowing for increased feeding of cattle. Railroads and truck lines have been able to handle the heavy marketings of 1943 and 1944, but more than half the livestock have been moved by truck. With inadequate truck replacements, difficulty in obtaining parts, and the critical shortage of heavy-duty tires, a further shift to rail shipment must be anticipated.

Tank Cars. If military requirements increase much more, the situation will be serious in 1945 and there will not be enough cars to go around.

Of the approximately 146,000 tank cars in service about 6,500 are required for fats and oils. Assuming the same vegetable oil production in the 1945-46 crop year as in 1943-44, lower car requirements for lard (because of lower hog production), and the same level of industrial and military use as in 1944, there should be no serious difficulty.

Some relief has already been obtained through the transfer of tankers to the Gulf to move gasoline and oil to the North Atlantic Coast. After Germany's defeat, it should be possible to provide enough additional tankers completely to relieve the present short tank-car supply.

Refrigerator Cars. There will be a serious shortage of refrigerator cars in 1945 unless the total production of perishables is substantially below 1944. The number of railroad and privately owned refrigerator cars in service declined from 150,000 in 1935 to 139,000 in October 1944. The present construction program to provide 1,800 cars by the end of 1945 will not be sufficient to cover retirements or cars that should be retired. Refrigerator cars have been tight almost continuously since September 1943, and at times the ICC has had to prohibit their use for the movement of such commodities as canned goods and beer.

Thus far in 1944, refrigerator-car loadings have been 10 percent greater than in 1943. Current estimates are that the trend will continue through 1944, with smaller increases in the first half of 1945 over the same period of 1944.

Congestion is to be expected particularly at terminals, where man-power and equipment shortages at times have slowed up operations in the past year. This calls for special caution in increasing or even maintaining fruit and vegetable acreage that is far from consuming centers.

Possible means of remedying the situation are the following:

1. Continued capacity construction of new refrigerator cars.
2. Reduced movement of those commodities which have a peak fall movement to minimum requirements.
3. Restricted movement of refrigerator cars for commodities bulky to transport which, in terms of food value, require considerable transportation.
4. Restricted movement of canned foods and beer in refrigerator cars.

Storage

Dry storage space is expected to be adequate. The difficulties encountered in getting cotton and grain into storage are attributable to shortages of labor at compressors and warehouses.

Cold storage - both cooler and freezer - is expected to be a major problem in 1945. Because of abnormal demands upon cold storage space caused by emergency war programs, the shortage of such space in certain seasons and areas has already interfered with the orderly distribution of certain commodities.

An attempt has been made to forecast the strain on public cold-storage facilities in 1945. In doing this, it was assumed that cold-storage holdings by months in 1945 would bear the same relationship to production in those months as prevailed in 1943. It was also assumed, with few exceptions, that production of the several agricultural commodities by months in 1945 would follow the same seasonal pattern as existed in prior "reasonably typical" years, and that sufficient labor will be available to operate cold storage facilities at indicated levels of occupancy.

Cold-storage requirements estimated on the basis of probable production are not greatly different from those in 1943. For most months in 1945, cold-storage space may be less fully occupied than during 1944, but cooler space will be inadequate to handle the load during November, and freezer space will be filled almost to capacity during the last 4 months of the year. The available space has been made to serve during 1944 only by such expedients as limiting the length of time commodities can be held in storage, excluding from refrigerated storage commodities which can be held in non-refrigerated space, prohibiting freezer storage of commodities which can be held at higher temperatures, and denying freezer space to some commodities which require freezer temperatures if they are to be stored at all.

It must be remembered that this forecast is based on certain assumptions which may not coincide with actual developments. If it is necessary for the Government to purchase large stocks of eggs or other commodities in order to support prices, it is extremely important that specific programs be worked out in advance to insure a normal flow of such commodities

through the usual market channels. Any unusual proportion of major commodities put into cold storage, or delay in removing commodities from cold storage, would quickly create a critical situation. Unpredictable events during the course of the war and failure to achieve an orderly movement of commodities to our armed forces and Allies could easily precipitate a crisis in storage space.

On the other hand, there is some slight margin of safety in the fact that these data apply only to public warehouse space and exclude apple storage houses. In private and semi-private warehouses, in meat packing plants, and in apple houses, as of October 1, 1943, there were approximately 186 million cubic feet of cooler and 41 million cubic feet of freezer space. These figures compare with approximately 137 million cubic feet of cooler and 101 million cubic feet of freezer space in public cold-storage houses. While normally non-public space is filled before public space, in slack or off-season periods some use of apple houses can be made, as in the past, to relieve congestion elsewhere.

Also, the estimates of percent of occupancy developed here are based on the space available October 1, 1943. Based on past trends, known installations, and approved programs, an additional 13 million cubic feet of space will have been constructed by the summer of 1945, of which about one-fourth will be cooler space and three-fourths freezer. Most of this will be public space. These additions will represent an increase of over 2 percent in the public cooler and 9 percent in public freezer space available October 1, 1943.

Relative Cooler and Freezer Occupancy for
1944 and Estimated 1945 (Based on
Probable Production)

Month	Cooler		Freezer	
	Percent of Occupancy		Percent of Occupancy	
	1944	Estimated 1945	1944	Estimated 1945
January	68	61	89	89
February	78	60	89	77
March	74	54	92	65
April	80	54	88	58
May	82	54	85	59
June	84	55	87	63
July	85	60	87	72
August	84	63	89	80
September	81	63	89	86
October	78	75	89	90
November		88		88
December		81		88

Processing Facilities

In general, physical processing facilities for agricultural and food commodities are expected to be adequate. In nearly all categories, however, growing labor shortages are affecting operations.

Private storage, especially cold storage, at processing plants is another factor which may become a bottleneck. Meat packers and others have customarily assumed that public storage will be available for their overflow at peak seasons.

To get the maximum use of facilities, care will have to be given to the location of crop production. Vegetables for processing should not be planted

in areas lacking processing facilities with the expectation of obtaining transportation to plants in other areas.

With important exceptions serious problems in the processing of foods and fibers in 1945-46 will relate to the utilization and management of facilities rather than to overall deficiencies in the amount of facilities available. Labor probably will be the leading problem.

Containers

Containers will continue to be scarce - especially new wooden and fiber containers for fresh fruits and vegetables, meats, and dairy and poultry products - largely because lumber and veneer supplies are restricted and labor is scarce.

The problem can be solved through the re-use of second-hand containers. As in the past several years, apportionment of new supplies will give due regard to the suitability of used containers for the various products. Successful action has been taken in getting satisfactory rates established to make possible the return of used wooden containers from the terminal markets to producing areas.

The egg case situation is tight and the fiber cases, now used in considerable numbers, are not very satisfactory. Poultry has been packed in used fruit boxes and baskets of various types. Boxed meat has been packed in fiber. The whole wooden container field is competitive and no one segment can be solved independently of the rest.

No great further increases in the numbers of fruit and vegetable containers salvaged for reuse can be relied upon, but maximum results of the current programs can be attained only by continued effort.

Summary for Marketing Facilities

Even if total farm production in 1945 is somewhat below 1944, the strain on marketing facilities will be increased because of such factors as

1. Continued shift of traffic from trucks to rail with a possible increase in the rate of the shift.
2. Continued decline in the number of refrigerator cars.
3. Possible increases in labor shortages.
4. Possible increases in abnormal demands created by emergency war programs such as military and Lend-Lease procurement and price-support activities.

The demand has already exceeded the supply of certain types of marketing facilities. Since tentative production goals for 1945 are calculated in terms of requirements for effective prosecution of the war, prospective strains upon marketing facilities during 1945 call for more vigorous and careful management.

Forest Products

Since the beginning of the war, forest products of all kinds have been in great demand. Large quantities have been used in constructing our military facilities and as other materials became scarce, wood in one form or another was advanced as a substitute.

Major forest products are now under rather rigid government controls. A new lumber order which became effective in August 1944 controls the production, distribution and consumption of lumber, other orders control the production and distribution of pulp and paper, and the distribution of softwood plywood. In addition to the restrictions on end use, maximum prices have been established on all major wood products.

There has been a continuous decline in lumber production since 1941 and during this period lumber consumption has exceeded production. This discrepancy between production and consumption has been met by drawing on stocks which are now badly depleted, being less than 50% of normal, and few additional withdrawals can be made. In 1942 consumption exceeded production plus imports by 5.3 billion board feet; in 1943 the difference was 3 billion board feet. For 1944, it appears that the discrepancy will be 1.4 billion as consumption is expected to be 35.9 billion feet and production is estimated at 33.65 billion and imports should equal 850 million feet. Production for 1945 is estimated at 32.3 billion feet and imports should be around 1 billion feet, while consumption is expected to be 33.75 billion feet if we are still fighting a two-front war at the beginning of the year.

If the European war should end, requirements are expected to equal 34 billion but 2 billion of this amount will be needed to replenish lumber stocks, as they are now dangerously low.

The supply of some products such as pulpwood, chemical wood, and veneer logs has improved somewhat during the past year. However, it is generally true that not enough forest products are being produced to meet essential requirements.

The chief factors hindering current production are shortages of labor, and shortages of equipment and repair parts.

From the standpoint of furnishing forest products for current domestic and war requirements, the timber supply nationally is estimated as adequate. Locally, however, ^{there are} timber shortages both in volume and quality, which continue to hamper production particularly where special products are manufactured.

Our timber stands are being depleted by over-cutting and destructive cutting. This situation is particularly serious in the East where the supply of old growth is practically gone and most cutting must be in second growth. This leads to premature cutting of young timber, and the depletion of growing stock. This over-cutting of our forests points sharply to the necessity of a postwar program which will develop and maintain the productivity of forest lands at a much higher level than at present.

The farmer has always been an important producer as well as consumer of wood products. The 139 million acres of commercial farm woodlands in the United States are the source of over one-third of our wood products. Fuel wood constitutes the biggest item as 77% of all production comes from farms. About 21% of the country's log supply, over a quarter of the pulpwood, and most of the fence posts come from farm wood lots. The farm is also the source of a large portion of our hickory and ash for handles, dogwood for shuttles, walnut for gunstocks, oak for ship timbers, and many other products that are needed during the present war emergency.

Even with the present wartime restrictions it is estimated that farmers will use about $3\frac{1}{2}$ billion board feet of lumber for farm buildings and 1-3/4 billion feet for boxing and crating agricultural products this year.

In event the war in Europe should end within the next few months, it is very likely that the restrictions on use will be relaxed to the extent that 1945 consumption of farm construction lumber will probably jump to $4\frac{1}{2}$ billion board feet.

It is estimated that close to half of next year's barrel and keg production and over 50 percent of next year's hardwood veneer production will be used to package agricultural food products for shipment in this country and abroad. In addition, a large amount of paper and paper products will be used for shipping farm produce. The farmer will be the biggest user of the estimated 64 million cords of fuel wood to be cut next year.

The critical situation with respect to wood products needed for the war makes it extremely important for farmers to increase the harvesting and sale of timber products.

The Department of Agriculture through its Forest Service, Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service, has facilities to aid the farmers in the proper harvesting, marketing and utilization of their forest products. The Department, on request of the War Production Board, is carrying on a program to increase the output of forest products. This program, known as the Timber Production War Project, is aiding farmers as well as other timber producers with problems that are now hindering production.

The following tabulation shows the estimated production of the various wood products for the years 1943 through 1945. Production estimates for 1945 are based on the assumption that the European war will be over this year and that there will be some improvement in both the labor and equipment supply.

Product	1943		Estimated Production	
	Total	Percent		
	Production	from	1944	1945
		farms		
Lumber - Mil. bd. ft.	34,940	21	33,650	32,300
Veneer Logs - Mil. bd. ft.	1,711	20	1,720	1,780
Misc. logs - " " "	140	58	130	130
Pulpwood - M cords	14,030	28	15,250	15,250
Fuel wood - M cords	63,650	77	63,620	64,000
Chemical wood - M cords	760	24	768	740
Tannin wood - " "	376	47	380	500
Tannin bark - " "	80	18	65	90
Misc. cordwood - M cords	1,090	60	1,100	1,000
Poles - Mil. pcs.	3.8	22	4.0	4.4
Piling - " "	2.2	26	2.3	2.2
Posts - " "	248	83	250	350
Crossties (hewn) - Mil. pcs.	24	52	24	24
Mine timbers (round) - Mil. cu. ft.	126	41	129	130
Cooperage - Mil. barrels & Kegs	40	28	38.5	45
Shingles - Mil. squares	3.5	5	3.3	5.0

PROPOSED 1945 SUPPORT PRICES ON FARM PRODUCTS

The proposed 1945 support prices summarized in this statement are necessarily contingent upon action by the Congress providing funds and authorizations for carrying out the program.

Support prices for needed crops and classes of livestock are an integral part of the war food program. Generally announced in advance of the time when farmers must plant their crops or plan their livestock production, they assure specified returns and are the farmers' equivalent of the contract prices which cover the operations of producers of guns, ammunitions, ships, tanks, airplanes, clothing, and other war materials. Moreover, the relative levels at which these support prices are established constitute one of the more important devices available to the War Food Administration for encouraging the most desirable pattern of agricultural production.

The chief legislative bases for the support-price program are section 302 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as supplemented by section 8 of the act of October 2, 1942, and the so-called Steagall Amendment, or section 4 (a) of the act approved July 1, 1941, as amended by the act of October 2, 1942.

This legislation requires that the basic crops -- corn, cotton, wheat, rice, tobacco, and peanuts for nuts -- be supported at 90 percent of parity ($92\frac{1}{2}$ percent in the case of cotton) if marketing quotas have not been disapproved, regardless of whether a support at such level is necessary to obtain the needed wartime production. Prices must also be supported at not less than 90 percent of the parity or comparable price for any nonbasic commodity for which it has been found necessary to encourage a substantial expansion of production.

Since prices generally must be supported at about 90 percent of parity, it is necessary to establish support prices for some of the more urgently needed commodities at levels considerably above parity in order to assure prices attractive enough to obtain the necessary shifts in production.

So far, the Secretary of Agriculture or the War Food Administrator has asked under the Steagall Amendment for an expansion in production of hogs, eggs, chickens (excluding chickens weighing less than 3 pounds live weight and all broilers), turkeys, milk and butterfat, designated varieties of dry peas, designated varieties of dry beans, soybeans for oil, flaxseed for oil, peanuts for oil, potatoes, cured sweet potatoes, and American-Egyptian cotton. It should also be noted that the War Food Administration is directed to support the prices of these commodities as well as the basic commodities -- corn, cotton, wheat, rice, tobacco, and peanuts for nuts -- at not less than 90 percent of parity for a period extending until 2 years after the January 1 following the date on which the President or the Congress shall have proclaimed hostilities to have ended.

In addition to the commodities for which support prices have been formally proclaimed under the Steagall Amendment or for which loans are specifically required by legislation, support prices or loans are proposed for 1945 for a number of other commodities, including sugar beets, sugarcane, rye, barley, grain sorghums, vegetables for canning, and a number of grass and legume seeds.

Support-price programs are carried out through purchase of commodities for military, lend-lease, and other governmental uses, including purchases out of the 30 percent of the tariff revenues appropriated by section 32 of Public Law 320, Seventy-fourth Congress, or through loans, purchases, and other operations conducted by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

livestock and

In general, the support prices for livestock products extend through December 31, 1945, while the support prices for crops grown and harvested in 1945 extend through June 30, 1946. In the case of hogs, however, support prices have been announced for the period ending March 31, 1946, in order to assure returns from the spring pig crop of 1945.

WHEAT

Non-recourse loans at 90 percent of the parity price as of July 1, 1945, will be made available to farmers on wheat produced in 1945 and stored on farms or in warehouses. The specific schedule of loan rates, with differentials for location, grade, and quality will be announced at a later date. The loans will be available until December 31, 1945, and will mature on April 30, 1946, or earlier upon demand.

CORN

Non-recourse loans at 90 percent of the parity price as of October 1, 1945, will be made available to farmers on corn produced in 1945 and stored on farms. The specific loan rate for each location will be announced at a later date. Corn grading No. 3, or better, except for moisture content, will be eligible for loan. Ear corn containing more than $20\frac{1}{2}$ percent moisture and shelled corn containing more than $13\frac{1}{2}$ percent moisture will not be eligible for loans. The loans will be available as follows: From December 1, 1945, to March 31, 1946, for ear corn containing not more than $20\frac{1}{2}$ percent moisture; from December 1, 1945, to April 30, 1946, for ear corn containing not more than $17\frac{1}{2}$ percent moisture; from December 1, 1945, to May 31, 1946, for ear corn containing not more than $15\frac{1}{2}$ percent moisture; and from June 1, 1946, to September 30, 1946, for shelled corn containing not more than $13\frac{1}{2}$ percent moisture. The loans will mature on September 30, 1947, or earlier upon demand.

COTTON

Non-recourse loans at $92\frac{1}{2}$ percent of the parity price as of August 1, 1945, will be made available to farmers on American Upland cotton produced in 1945 and stored on farms or in warehouses. The basic loan rate will be for Middling $7/8$ inch cotton, with appropriate premiums and discounts for other qualities and differentials according to location. The specific schedule of loan rates, with premiums and discounts based on market prices from August 1, 1944, to June 30, 1945, will be announced at a later date. The loans will be available until May 1, 1946, and will mature July 31, 1946, or earlier upon demand.

RICE

Non-recourse loans at 90 percent of the parity price as of August 1, 1945, will be made available to farmers and cooperative associations on rough rice produced in 1945 and stored on farms or in warehouses. The specific schedule of loan rates with differentials for location, variety, grade, and milling quality will be announced at a later date. The loans will be available from September 1, 1945, to February 28, 1946. They will mature on June 30, 1946, in southern States and on July 31, 1946, in California, or earlier upon demand.

TOBACCO

Non-recourse loans at 90 percent of the parity price as of the beginning of the marketing year (July 1, 1945, for flue-cured tobacco and October 1, 1945, for other types) will be made available to farmers and cooperative associations on tobacco produced in 1945 and stored in warehouses. The specific schedules of loan rates will be announced at a later date. In addition, the Administration will purchase tobacco through dealers as required for governmental purposes.

PEANUTS

Peanuts produced in 1945 will be supported at base prices to farmers of \$160 per ton for Spanish, Virginia, and Valencia types and \$145 per ton for Runner types. These base prices are for peanuts having a sound, mature kernel content of 65 percent in the case of Virginia, Valencia, and Runner types and 70 percent in the case of Spanish types. Premiums and discounts will be established for other qualities. The War Food Administration (which will be ^{the} only authorized buyer of 1945 crop peanuts) will enter into price supporting contracts with shellers, crushers and producer cooperative associations under which they will agree to purchase peanuts from farmers for the account of the Administration at not less than the support prices, and the Administration will agree to make peanuts available for processing and distribution at prices based upon applicable ceilings. The Administration will also make loans on farmers' stock peanuts available through cooperative associations.

SOYBEANS

Soybeans produced in 1945 will be supported at a price to farmers of \$2.04 per bushel for green and yellow soybeans grading No. 2 or better, with not more than 14 percent moisture content, delivered to country elevators or other normal producer delivery points. Premiums will be provided for lower moisture content and discounts for lower grades. Support prices will be 20 cents per bushel lower for brown, black and mixed soybeans. The specific schedule of support prices will be announced at a later date.

Non-recourse loans at the support prices will be made available to farmers on soybeans produced in 1945 and stored on farms. The loans will be available until January 31, 1946, and will mature on April 30, 1946, or earlier upon demand.

The War Food Administration will also offer to purchase soybeans at the support prices through terminal and other elevators and to enter into price supporting contracts with processors under which processors will agree to pay not less than the support prices for soybeans purchased by them.

FLAXSEED

Support prices for U. S. No. 1 flaxseed produced in 1945 and delivered to processor's plant in carload lots will be \$3.00 per bushel at Mankato, Minneapolis and Red Wing, Minnesota; Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Chicago, Illinois and Portland, Oregon, \$3.20 per bushel at Los Angeles and San Francisco, California, \$2.85 per bushel at Emporia and Fredonia, Kansas; and \$2.80 per bushel at Corpus Christi, Harlingen, and Houston, Texas. Support prices for flaxseed grading U. S. No. 2 will be 5 cents per bushel less. The support prices at local markets will be the applicable terminal price less freight and handling charges. The specific schedule of support prices will be announced at a later date.

Non-recourse loans at the support prices will be made available to farmers on flaxseed produced in 1945 and stored on farms or in warehouses. The loans will be available until October 31, 1945, on California and Arizona flaxseed and until January 31, 1946, on all other flaxseed. The loans will mature upon demand but not later than March 31, 1946, for California and Arizona flaxseed and not later than June 30, 1946, for all other flaxseed.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

During the period ending June 30, 1946, the War Food Administration will purchase certain designated varietal types of dry edible beans produced in 1945 and offered for sale to the Administration pursuant to procedures which it will announce at a later date. Purchases will be made in carload lots, cleaned and bagged, f.o.b. cars at country shipping points, at the following prices for U. S. No. 1 grade beans: \$8.00 per hundred pounds for Light Red Kidney, Dark Red Kidney, and Western Red Kidney beans; \$7.50 per hundred pounds for Lima and Baby Lima beans; \$6.50 per hundred pounds for Pea, Medium White, Great Northern, Small White, Flat Small White,

Pink, Western Cranberry, and Small Red beans; \$6.20 per hundred pounds for California Blackeye beans; \$6.15 per hundred pounds for Cranberry beans other than Western; \$5.75 per hundred pounds for Southern Blackeye peas; and \$5.40 per hundred pounds for Pinto beans. U. S. No. 2 grade of the above varietal types will be purchased at 15 cents per hundred pounds less than the prices for the U.S. No. 1 grade.

The Administration will offer price supporting contracts to country shippers under which the shippers will agree to pay farmers for thrasher-run beans not less than the support price minus the established margin for cleaning, bagging, labeling, and merchandising. The War Food Administration may refuse to accept offers from dealers whose cleaning and handling margin is in excess of the maximum rate approved by it.

Non-recourse loans will be made available to farmers on thrasher-run beans of the designated varietal types, except Cranberry beans, California Blackeye beans, and Southern Blackeye peas, which are produced in 1945 and stored on farms or in warehouses provided warehouse charges are prepaid through April 30, 1946. The loan rates, except on Pinto beans, will be \$5.50 per hundred pounds for U. S. No. 1, \$5.35 per hundred pounds for U. S. No. 2, and \$5.10 per hundred pounds for U. S. No. 3. The loan rates on Pinto beans will be \$1.00 per hundred pounds lower than these rates. Beans which have a moisture content of more than 18 percent or which, after cleaning, will contain defects in excess of 10 percent, will not be eligible for loan. The loans will be available until December 31, 1945, and will mature on April 30, 1946, or earlier upon demand.

DRY EDIBLE PEAS - SMOOTH TYPES

During the period ending June 30, 1946, the War Food Administration will purchase smooth type dry peas of the varietal types Alaska, Bluebell, Scotch Green, First and Best, Marrowfat, Colorado White, and White Canada, produced in 1945 and offered for sale to the Administration pursuant to procedures which it will announce at a later date. Purchases will be made in carload lots, cleaned and bagged, f.o.b. cars at country shipping points at the following prices: For the designated varietal types except Colorado White, U. S. No. 1 grade, \$4.50 per hundred pounds; U. S. No. 2 grade, \$4.25 per hundred pounds; for Colorado White, U. S. No. 1 grade \$4.25 per hundred pounds; U. S. No. 2 grade, \$4.00 per hundred pounds.

The Administration will offer price supporting contracts to country shippers under which the shippers will agree to pay farmers for thrasher-run peas not less than the support price minus the established margin for cleaning, bagging, labeling, and merchandising. The WFA may refuse to accept offers from dealers whose cleaning and handling margin is in excess of the maximum rate approved by it.

POTATOES

Support prices on potatoes produced in 1945 will reflect 90 percent of the parity price calculated as of January 1, 1945, for early and intermediate potatoes and as of July 1, 1945, for the remainder of the crop. The support prices will apply only to potatoes which grade U. S. No. 1 or U. S. Commercial containing not less than 80 percent of U. S. No. 1 quality. The support prices will be effective at the shipping point level on the basis of potatoes graded, sacked, and loaded f.o.b. cars. The specific schedule of support prices by area, grade, variety, and month will be announced at a later date.

For early and intermediate potatoes the War Food Administration will offer to purchase potatoes at the support prices from farmers or from dealers who pay not less than the equivalent of the support prices for the potatoes they purchase from farmers.

For late potatoes the Administration will make loans on potatoes stored on farms or in warehouses available to farmers and cooperative associations, and to dealers who pay farmers not less than the equivalent of the support prices. The loans will be non-recourse regarding market value but the borrower will be responsible for the quantity and quality of the potatoes stored, excluding losses caused by flood, fire, theft, windstorm, or lightning for which the borrower is not responsible. The loans will be made available between September 15 and December 15, 1945, and will mature on March 31, 1946, or earlier upon demand. The specific schedule of loan rates by area, grade, and variety will be announced at a later date.

CURED SWEET POTATOES

Non-recourse loans will be made available to farmers and cooperative associations on cured sweet potatoes produced in 1945, packed in standard crates, baskets or hampers, and assembled in lots of 1,000 bushels or more in approved storage warehouses. Loans will also be made available to dealers who pay farmers not less than the equivalent of the support prices. The loans will be made at 90 percent of the parity price as of November 1, 1945, but in no event less than the following rates per bushel for U. S. No. 1 grade. \$1.50 from November 15 to December 31, \$1.65 in January, and \$1.75 in February. The loan rates for U. S. No. 2 sweet potatoes containing not less than 75 percent of U. S. No. 1 quality will be 15 cents per bushel less than the rates of U. S. No. 1. The loans will be available from November 15, 1945, to February 25, 1946, and will mature on April 15, 1946, or earlier upon demand.

The price support loans will be supplemented, if necessary, by purchases of uncured sweet potatoes in carload lots for relief purposes and by such other surplus diversion programs as may be practicable.

AMERICAN-EGYPTIAN COTTON

Non-recourse loans at rates based on 90 percent of the parity price as of August 1, 1945, for average quality, will be made available to farmers on American-Egyptian cotton produced in 1945 and stored in warehouses. The loan rate will be adjusted to, and announced on, the basic quality grade (No. 2, 1½ inches, net weight), with appropriate premiums and discounts for other grades and staples, and with differentials according to location. The specific schedule of loan rates will be announced at a later date. The loans will be available until May 1, 1946, and will mature on July 31, 1946, or earlier upon demand.

H O G S

During the period ending March 31, 1946, the War Food Administration will support prices for hogs at not less than 90 percent of the parity price, but in no event less than previously designated prices for good and choice butcher hogs (barrows and gilts) weighing 200 to 240 pounds. For the Chicago market the designated support price for these grades and weights of hogs is \$12.50 per hundredweight. The support prices at other markets will be at such differentials from the Chicago market as are specified in War Food Order No. 75. This means that in general the support price at other markets will bear the same relation to the ceiling price as \$12.50 per hundred-weight bears to the ceiling price at Chicago.

The War Food Administration will purchase federally inspected pork products at prices which will enable slaughterers to pay not less than the designated support prices for hogs. War Food Order No. 75 requires slaughterers to pay not less than the support prices for hogs. As an additional price support measure, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation stands ready to withhold slaughter payments from any slaughterer who purchases hogs below the support prices during the period for which such payments are provided.

MILK AND BUTTERFAT

The War Food Administration has already announced the rates at which dairy production payments will be made to farmers during the period ending March 31, 1945. Announcement will be made later as to what the program will be after that date.

EGGS

The program for eggs will be announced at a later date.

CHICKENS (EXCLUDING CHICKENS WEIGHING LESS THAN THREE AND ONE-HALF POUNDS LIVE WEIGHT AND ALL BROILERS) AND TURKEYS

During the period ending December 31, 1945, the War Food Administration will support prices to farmers for chickens (excluding chickens weighing less than three and one-half pounds live weight and all broilers) and turkeys at 90 percent of the parity prices. Specific schedules of support prices and the methods of support will be announced at the time price supporting operations are needed.

SUGAR BEETS

The War Food Administration will offer to enter into price supporting agreements with sugar beet processors under which the Administration, through the processors, will assure farmers a national average return for 1945-crop sugar beets of standard quality \$3.00 per ton higher than the average return for 1942-crop sugar beets of standard quality. (Sugar beets of standard quality contain 16.5 percent sucrose if tested as bought or 16.2 percent sucrose if tested as sliced.) This price support will be applicable to sugar beets delivered to the processors at the usual delivery points. It is estimated that total returns to growers from the 1945 crop, including payments under the Sugar Act of 1937, will average around \$12.50 per ton for sugar beets of the average quality of recent years. Payments under this program are contingent upon an appropriation by the Congress.

LOUISIANA AND FLORIDA SUGARCANE

The price support program for the 1945 crop of Louisiana and Florida sugarcane was announced on August 5, 1944. Under this program the War Food Administration will enter into agreements with sugarcane processors under which price support payments (which will be in addition to payments under the Sugar Act of 1937) will be made to farmers through the processors. The rates of these payments, subject to downward adjustment in the event of an advance in the market price of sugar, are: For Louisiana, about \$1.60 per ton of sugarcane of the average quality of recent years (\$1.53 per ton of "standard" cane); For Florida, \$1.60 per ton of average sugarcane, the payment to be graduated upward or downward on the basis of the quantity of sugar commercially recoverable from the cane. These payments are contingent upon an appropriation by the Congress.

RYE

Non-recourse loans will be made available to farmers on rye produced in 1945 and stored on farms or in warehouses. The loan rate for rye grading No. 2 or better or grading No. 3 solely on test weight will be 75 cents per bushel. Discounts will be made on rye containing ergot. A deduction of 7 cents per bushel will be made on warehouse-stored rye unless the producer has paid the storage charges through April 30, 1946. The loans will be available until December 31, 1945, and will mature on April 30, 1946, or earlier upon demand.

BARLEY

Non-recourse loans will be made available to farmers on barley produced in 1945 and stored on farms or in warehouses. The loan rate for No. 1 barley will average 80 cents per bushel on a farm storage basis for the country as a whole but will vary by areas in accordance with a schedule of differentials to be announced later. Discounts from these rates will be made for lower grades. A deduction of 7 cents per bushel will be made on warehouse-stored barley unless the producer has paid the storage charges through April 30, 1946. The loans will be available until December 31, 1945, and will mature on April 30, 1946, or earlier upon demand.

GRAIN SORGHUMS

Non-recourse loans will be made available to farmers on grain sorghums produced in 1945 and stored on farms or in warehouses. The loan rate for grain sorghums grading No. 2 or better will average \$1.65 per hundred pounds on a farm storage basis for the country as a whole but will vary by areas in accordance with a schedule of differentials to be announced later. Discounts from these rates will be 8 cents per hundred pounds for No. 3 grade and 16 cents per hundred pounds for No. 4 grade. In addition, a discount of 3 cents per hundred pounds will apply to mixed grain sorghums. Grain sorghums grading discolored, weevily, or smutty will not be eligible for loans. A deduction of 12 cents per hundred pounds will be made on warehouse-stored grain sorghums unless the producer has paid the storage charges through June 30, 1946. The loans will be available until February 28, 1945, and will mature on April 30, 1946, or earlier upon demand.

VEGETABLES FOR CANNING

Prices to farmers for snap beans, sweet corn, green peas, and tomatoes grown in 1945 for canning will be supported by the War Food Administration through price-supporting contracts with canners who are certified by State Agricultural Conservation Committees as agreeing to contract with farmers for at least the specified support levels for the raw products and by the acceptance of all offers of such canners to sell specified products to the Administration. The farmer who contracts with a certified canner will have assurance of receiving the support prices. No provision will be made for obtaining support prices in any other manner, and no obligation will be made to support prices for uncontracted products at any level.

The 1945 grower support prices for the four canning vegetables, on a national average basis, will compare as follows with 1944 support prices: tomatoes, the same; corn, 50 cents a ton less; peas, \$3.50 a ton less; and snap beans about \$10 a ton less. Detailed schedules of 1945 grower support prices for these vegetables for canning by varieties, grades, sizes, and producing areas will be announced at an early date.

The War Food Administration will accept the 1945 pack of canned snapbeans, sweet corn, green peas, tomatoes, and tomato juice of designated specifications offered to it by certified canners at prices, and in accordance with conditions, which will be announced at a later date. The support level for certified canners who purchase raw material on the open market will be adjusted for any raw product costs below the support levels.

FRESH VEGETABLES

The War Food Administration will extend assistance to fresh vegetable growers to the extent possible through (1) encouragement of movement through normal trade channels, (2) diversion of surplus fresh vegetables to processing channels, and (3) purchases of surplus fresh vegetables for distribution through Government channels. However, no support prices for 1945 crop vegetables grown for fresh market will be designated.

Any purchases that may be made to relieve surpluses will necessarily be limited in quantity to the extent of available eligible outlets. Furthermore, purchases will be confined to those vegetables, qualities, and grades which are suitable for distribution.

WINTER COVER CROP SEEDS

Under the price support program for winter cover crop seed produced in 1945, the War Food Administration will purchase from farmers recleaned, bagged seed, which is fumigated when necessary, on the basis of the following prices per pound for top quality seed: Hairy vetch, 12 cents; certified Willamette vetch, 6 cents; crimson clover, 11½ cents; common rye-grass, 7½ cents. Also, non-recourse loans will be made available to farmers on Austrian winter peas at 3½ cents per pound and on Rough pea vine and Blue lupine at 5 cents per pound. Discounts are provided for seed which fails to meet basic specifications. Purchase prices and loan rates (except for Blue lupine) are 1 cent per pound higher in Southern and East Central States to equalize freight costs. Detailed schedules of purchase prices and loan rates will be announced at a later date.

HAY AND PASTURE SEEDS

Non-recourse loans will be made available to farmers on specified kinds of hay and pasture seeds produced in 1945 which are cleaned, bagged, tagged, and delivered to a warehouse. The following price for each kind of seed included in the program is for seed that meets the maximum standards of purity and germination. Further details will be announced at a later date.

	<u>Cents per Pound</u>			<u>Cents per Pound</u>	
	<u>Common</u> Seed	<u>Certified</u> Seed		<u>Common</u> Seed	<u>Certified</u> Seed
Alfalfa					
Northern	33	40	Bahia	20	30
Central	30	37			
Okla. "approved origin"	30	-	Big bluestem	20	25
Southern	26	33	Little bluestem	20	25
Alsike clover	25	-	Sand bluestem	25	-
Alyce clover	18	-	Smooth brome grass	-	15
Biennial white sweetclover	9	15	Buffalo grass	40	50
			Dallis grass	20	-
Biennial yellow sweetclover	9	15	Blue grama	15	-
Biennial mixed sweetclover	8	-	Sideoats grama	20	25
			Orchard grass	15	18
Black medic	20	-	Sudan grass	4	6
Cluster clover	25	-	Switchgrass	20	25
Yellow hopclover	35	-	Timothy	4.5	9
Hubam (Texas only)	10	-	Crested wheatgrass	7	-
Ladino clover	150	-	Slender wheatgrass	7	-
Lespedeza					
Common and Tenn. 76	20	-	Western wheatgrass	10	-
Kobe and Sericea	15	-	Weeping lovegrass	50	-
Persian clover	25	-			
Red clover	28	34			
White clover 1/	50	-			

1/ In Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi only.

FEED CROPS

Reserves of feed grains have been drawn upon to such an extent that on October 1, 1944 they were only about 50% as large as the average for the 1937-41 period when substantial reserves were accumulating. The carry-over on October 1, 1944 was less than two-thirds as large as it was on October 1 a year ago. It was necessary to import considerable quantities of grains, particularly wheat, for feed in 1944. In addition increased quantities of domestic wheat have been used for livestock feed. However, with the large crops of feed grains in 1944, feed grain supplies for the 1944-45 feeding year are about 10% more per livestock production unit than for the 1943-44 feeding year.

More than one-half the feed crops grown in 1945 will be fed in 1946. It is difficult to estimate the livestock feed requirements this far in the future with real accuracy because of uncertainty as to the time of the end of the war both in Europe and in Asia, the possible continued demand for livestock products abroad, and the changes in demand for livestock products in this country. The uncertainty of needs for war and relief and the ever present possibility of below normal growing weather next year make it desirable that every precaution be taken against having insufficient feed to meet the future needs for livestock production.

In view of these factors production of feed grains in 1945 at about 1944 level is recommended. The suggested 1945 goals for corn, oats and barley are the same as the acreage planted in 1944. The suggested grain sorghum goal for 1945 is the same as the 1944 goal, which is slightly less than the 1944 planted acreage.

An accompanying table shows for the period 1937 through 1941 feeding years and for 1942, 1943, 1944 and 1945 feeding years the supplies of feed grains, supplies of wheat and rye for feed, and the byproduct feeds. It also shows utilization of these feeds and the stocks at the end of each crop year for the three feed grains, corn, oats and barley. The utilization of feed for livestock production for the 1944-45 feeding year is based upon indicated 1945 livestock goals and for the 1945-46 feeding year utilization is based on essentially the same livestock feed requirements.

The yields which were assumed as most likely in estimating the production from the goal acreages were 31.2 bushels of corn per acre, 29.4 bushels of oats, 20.1 bushels of barley and 17 bushels of sorghum.

In the deficit grain producing areas emphasis should be placed on obtaining higher yields per acre of the feed grains, largely through the use of better seed, improved varieties, better fertilization, and timeliness of operations.

The supply of mixed fertilizer will be adequate to maintain yields in areas where previously used. The supply of nitrogen fertilizer for direct application will be insufficient to maintain the rate of application made in 1944; however, larger quantities of fertilizer should be used on small grains in Southern States in 1945 to increase the yields and improve winter cover effect if supplies can be made available.

With normal yields on the goal acreages there should be no serious storage problems. However, if the goal acreages are exceeded and the yields are above average, and livestock needs for grain are not increased, some storage problems may develop in the surplus grain-producing areas.

CORN: The suggested planted acreage of corn in 1945 is 99,606,000 acres which is the same as the 1944 indicated planted acreage and about 2.5 million acres higher than the 1943 planted acreage. The corn production from the 1945 acreage goal is estimated at 3,110 million bushels. This compares with 3,258 million bushels indicated for 1944 and 3,076 million bushels produced in 1943. Stocks of corn on October 1, 1944 were 218 million bushels compared

to a 1937-41 average of 469 million bushels. With assumed production and requirements the stocks on October 1, 1945 are estimated at 550 million bushels and as 656 million bushels on October 1, 1946. But if yields in 1945 average only 28.8 bushels instead of the assumed yield of 31.2 bushels, the carry-over October 1, 1946 would be only 421 million bushels. The average 1937-41 regional yields applied to 1945 regional acreage goal gives a national average yield of 28.8 bushels. Since the 1937-41 period, however the acreage of hybrid corn has been increased about 40 million acres. Moreover if the number of hens and pullets on farms January 1, 1945 is 465 million birds instead of the goal of 420 million birds 1.2 million more tons of feed would be used for egg production in 1944-45 and 0.5 million more tons in 1945-46. On the other hand, the quantity of feed fed per unit of livestock production in 1944-45 and 1945-46 is assumed to be the same (1,478 pounds) as in 1943-44. The rate of feeding in 1943-44 was 115 pounds or 8 percent above the 1937-41 average; but 58 pounds or 4 percent below that of 1942-43. If the rate of feeding for 1944-45 and 1945-46 were assumed to be midway between that of 1943-44 and the 5-year average (1,448 pounds) instead of the same as in 1943-44, the stocks of corn on October 1, 1945 as here computed, would be 640 million bushels and on October 1, 1946 would be 836 million bushels.

It is recognized that this comparatively large acreage of corn along with other intertilled crops will require in many areas the continuation of a high percentage of the land in intertilled crops. This will necessitate emphasizing the importance of conservation farming practices which will offset as far as possible the soil erosion and fertility losses resulting from such intensive cropping systems. The suggested State goals for 1945 are the same as the 1944 indicated acreage except some slight decreases in some of the North Central States where the acreage of other crops have been increased and an increase in Texas, since the 1944 indicated acreage is considerably less than the 1943 acreage.

OATS: The suggested goal for oats in 1945 is 44,023,000 acres, the same as the acreage in 1944. This is three percent larger than the 1943 acreage and 11 percent larger than the average acreage in 1937-41. With assumed yields the goal acreage will produce 1,292 million bushels in 1945 compared with 1,191 million bushels in 1944, 1,144 million bushels in 1943 and an average of 1,130 million bushels in 1937-41. Although the 1945 goal is the same as the indicated 1944 acreage, it is about 10 percent larger than the 1944 goal.

The acreage of oats has been increasing each year in most Southern States where oats fit into the rotation system and produce as much or more feed than other crops. Oats also fit into the rotation system and land use program in other areas and utilize farm labor when it is not generally needed on other higher yielding crops. For these reasons, maintenance of the 1944 oats acreage in 1945 seems desirable with slight decreases in the acreage in some North Central States because of increased acreage of wheat and flax and with increased oats goals in most of the Southern States.

BARLEY: The suggested goal for barley is the same as the 1944 acreage, 14,483,000. This compares with 17.3 million acres in 1943 and an average of 14.3 million acres in 1937-41. The 1945 goal is about 20 percent less than the 1944 goal. With assumed yields the goal acreage will produce 292 million bushels in 1945 compared with a production of 290 million bushels in 1944, 322 million bushels in 1943, and an average of 286 million bushels in 1937-41. The barley acreage in the North Central area was reduced in 1944 because of the low yields obtained in 1943. With low yields which occurred again in 1944 in this area and considering the more favorable yields of other crops and the need for the land for growing corn and soybeans a goal smaller than the 1944 goal has been suggested for 1945.

(continued on page 4)

Item	Average				
	1937-38	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
	to	to	to	to	to
	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
<u>Supply</u>					
Feed grains:					
Stocks beginning crop year 1/	17,087	18,851	16,673	10,828	19,797
Production	99,391	122,566	115,055	121,674	2/118,626
Imports	126	2,298	2,048	1,260	540
Total	116,604	143,715	133,776	133,762	138,963
Other grains for feed					
Wheat (domestic and imported)	3,902	12,630	12,810	6,750	3,000
Rye (domestic and imported)	511	781	812	364	280
Total	4,413	13,411	13,622	7,114	3,280
Byproduct feeds:					
Mill byproducts	6,484	7,775	8,023	8,880	
Oilseed cake and meal	3,917	6,030	6,222	5,780	
Animal proteins	2,943	2,939	2,853	2,828	
Other byproduct feeds	2,000	1,600	1,600	1,600	
Total	15,344	18,344	18,698	19,088	19,088
Total Supply	135,361	175,470	166,096	159,964	161,331
<u>Utilization</u>					
Feed:					
Feed grains	85,129	113,724	107,844	98,689	100,675
Wheat and rye	4,413	13,411	13,622	7,114	3,280
Byproduct feeds	15,344	18,344	18,698	19,088	19,088
Total	104,886	145,479	140,164	3/124,891	4/123,043
Feed grains for seed, food, and industry	12,184	13,484	13,070	15,276	15,516
Total utilization (yr. beg. Oct. 1)	117,070	158,899	153,234	140,167	138,559
Total utilization adjusted to crop year	116,285	158,797	155,268	140,167	138,559
Stocks end of crop year 1/	20,076	16,673	10,828	19,797	22,772
Corn (million bushels)	469	367	218	550	656
Oats (million bushels)	173	243	193	200	200
Barley (million bushels)	50	104	68	50	50

- 1/ Farm, terminal market and Government-owned stocks of corn on October 1, oats July 1, and barley June 1; sorghum stocks are not reported. See text for a discussion of some factors that may affect the carry-over stocks of corn on October 1, 1945 and 1946.
- 2/ Production from 99,606,000 acres of corn, 44,023,000 acres of oats, 14,483,000 acres of barley and 8.1 million acres of sorghums for grain at assumed yields.
- 3/ Estimated feed requirements for livestock production indicated by 1945 livestock production goals.
- 4/ Estimated feed requirements for essentially same production of milk and hogs as in 1944-45 and for a slightly lower production of beef cattle, sheep and poultry.

SORGHUM: The suggested goal for sorghums for all purposes is 16,740,000 acres, the same as the 1944 goal and about one million acres less than was planted in 1944. This compares with 17.3 million acres in 1943 and an average of 17.1 million acres in 1937-41. It is assumed that about 8.1 million acres will be harvested for grain from the goal acreage compared with an indicated 8.4 million acres to be harvested for grain in 1944 and 6.6 million acres harvested for grain in 1943. With assumed yields the grain sorghum acreage will produce 138 million bushels in 1945 compared with 160 million bushels indicated in 1944, 103 million bushels in 1943 and an average of 77 million bushels in 1937-41.

The improved high yielding varieties of sorghums for grain suitable for combining have made sorghums a relatively profitable crop, particularly in parts of Texas and Oklahoma where it competes favorably with cotton production. In achieving the 1945 wheat goal there will probably be less land available for sorghums in 1945 except in the cotton producing areas of Texas and Oklahoma where grain sorghums compete favorably with cotton and where a further reduction in cotton acreage is desirable.

Number Livestock Production Units and Feeding Rate per Unit 1/

Item	:	:	Ave.	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	1937-	:	:	:	Estimated	Estimated
	:	:	38 to	:	:	:	for	for
	:	:	1941-	:	:	:	1944-45	1945-46
	:	:	42	:	:	:	:	:
<hr/>								
Number of livestock	Million							
production units	units	153.0	189.4	189.6	169.0	166.5		
<hr/>								
Feeding rate per	Pounds							
unit	per	1,363.0	1,536.0	1,478.0	1,478.0	1,478.0		
	unit							

1/ A unit of livestock production is 4,237 pounds of milk, 314 pounds of hogs, 833 pounds of cattle, 3,704 pounds of sheep and lambs, 185 dozen eggs, 70 chickens produced, 116 broilers produced, 20 turkeys produced, or .695 horses and mules fed a year. Each of these quantities of livestock production uses the same quantity of feed concentrates (average for the United States).

CORN: Suggested State Goals for 1945

State	: 1945 Goal (Thousands):		Acreage (Thousands) :		% Acreage-Goal is of			
	: Production :	Acres	: 1937- : 1944 :	1944 :	1937- : 1944 :	1937- : 1944 :	1937- : 1944 :	1937- : 1944 :
			41	1943.:Indic.:	41	1943.:Indic.:	41	1943.:Indic.:
Maine	680	17	15	16	117	113	103	100
N. H.	656	116	115	15	16	107	107	100
Vt.	2,502	65	70	64	665	93	102	100
Mass.	1,932	46	41	41	446	112	112	100
R. I.	308	8	9	8	8	89	100	100
Conn.	2,080	52	48	48	52	108	108	100
N. Y.	27,084	732	687	654	732	107	112	100
N. J.	7,760	194	190	181	194	102	107	100
Pa.	57,482	1,402	1,336	1,298	1,402	103	108	100
N.E.	100,484	2,532	2,411	2,325	2,532	105	109	100
Ohio	182,400	3,800	3,482	3,544	3,828	109	107	99
Ind.	220,900	4,700	4,203	4,338	4,685	112	108	100
Ill.	450,800	9,200	8,215	8,621	9,224	112	107	100
Mich.	64,800	1,800	1,580	1,562	1,812	114	115	99
Wis.	110,700	2,700	2,314	2,529	2,706	117	107	100
Minn.	246,000	6,000	4,541	5,356	5,999	132	112	100
Iowa	598,000	11,500	9,827	10,937	11,484	117	105	100
Mo.	147,500	5,000	4,261	4,931	5,030	117	101	99
S. Dak.	78,000	3,900	3,258	3,834	3,987	120	102	98
Nebr.	201,250	8,750	7,457	8,502	9,012	117	103	97
N.C.	2,300,350	57,350	49,138	54,154	57,767	117	106	99
Del.	3,890	139	143	130	139	97	107	100
Md.	17,102	503	494	457	503	102	110	100
Va.	37,074	1,399	1,381	1,345	1,399	101	104	100
W. Va.	12,750	425	437	417	425	97	102	100
N. C.	47,160	2,358	2,439	2,335	2,358	97	101	100
Ky.	75,400	2,900	2,652	2,753	2,891	109	105	100
Tenn.	65,040	2,710	2,745	2,883	2,710	99	94	100
E.C.	258,416	10,434	10,291	110,320	10,425	101	101	100
S. C.	21,272	1,467	1,754	1,561	1,467	84	94	100
Ga.	38,346	3,652	4,351	3,804	3,652	84	96	100
Fla.	7,320	732	742	747	732	99	98	100
Ala.	41,496	3,192	3,535	3,257	3,192	90	98	100
Miss.	39,252	2,707	3,111	2,880	2,707	87	94	100
Ark.	34,765	2,405	2,254	2,108	2,045	91	97	100
La.	19,755	1,317	1,630	1,431	1,317	81	92	100
Okla.	33,507	1,971	1,820	2,097	1,971	108	94	100
Tex.	84,584	5,457	4,937	5,610	5,049	111	97	108
South:	320,297	22,540	24,134	23,495	22,132	93	96	102
N.Dak.	26,943	1,283	1,109	1,188	1,283	116	108	100
Kans.	75,120	3,756	2,888	3,872	3,756	130	97	100
Mont.	3,536	208	181	198	208	115	105	100
Idaho	1,472	32	48	36	32	67	89	100
Wyo.	1,184	103	183	124	103	56	83	100
Colo.	13,398	957	1,125	967	957	85	97	100
N. Mex.	2,800	200	218	210	200	95	95	100
Ariz.	440	40	39	37	40	103	108	100
Utah	728	26	27	29	26	96	90	100
Nev.	120	4	3	4	4	133	100	100
Wash.	1,240	31	36	31	31	86	100	100
Oreg.	1,376	43	66	52	43	65	83	100
Calif.	2,311	67	78	74	67	86	91	100
West:	130,668	6,750	6,001	6,842	6,750	112	99	100
U.S.:	3,110,215	99,606	91,975	97,136	99,606	108	103	100

BARLEY: Suggested State Goals for 1945

State	1945 Goal		Acreage (Thousands)		% Acreage Goal is of			
	(Thousands)		1937-	1944	1937-	1944		
	Production: Acres		41	1943	Indicated:	41	1943	Indic.
Maine	84	3	4	4	3	75	75	100
Vt.	108	4	6	5	4	67	80	100
N. Y.	2,832	118	142	116	118	83	102	100
N. J.	200	8	6	8	8	133	100	100
Pa.	2,530	92	107	131	92	86	70	100
N. E.	5,754	225	265	264	225	85	85	100
Ohio	441	18	29	45	18	62	40	100
Ind.	1,200	50	41	69	50	122	72	100
Ill.	1,825	73	136	119	73	54	61	100
Mich.	4,050	150	206	175	150	73	86	100
Wis.	5,712	204	731	358	204	28	57	100
Minn.	22,074	849	1,964	1,348	849	43	63	100
Iowa	352	16	421	51	16	4	31	100
Mo.	1,980	120	199	165	120	60	73	100
S. Dak.	28,912	1,807	1,830	2,321	1,857	99	78	97
Nebr.	20,784	1,299	1,396	1,779	1,299	93	73	100
N. C.	87,330	4,586	6,953	6,430	4,636	66	71	99
Del.	308	11	3	10	11	367	110	100
Md.	1,988	71	59	79	71	120	90	100
Va.	1,875	75	68	82	75	110	91	100
W. Va.	225	9	9	11	9	100	82	100
N. C.	1,026	54	17	60	54	318	90	100
Ky.	3,150	175	65	189	125	269	93	140
Tenn.	2,240	140	61	140	140	230	100	100
E. C.	10,812	535	282	571	485	190	94	110
S. C.	221	13	8	13	13	162	100	100
Ga.	187	11	3	11	11	367	100	100
Miss.	624	26						
Ark.	182	13	11	12	13	118	108	100
Okla.	4,500	300	432	724	326	69	41	92
Tex.	5,616	351	275	450	351	128	78	100
South.	11,330	714	729	1,210	714	98	59	100
N. Dak.	52,800	2,640	1,859	2,826	2,826	142	93	93
Kans.	14,400	1,200	982	1,538	1,154	122	78	104
Mont.	15,725	629	190	522	568	331	120	111
Idaho	11,200	350	233	392	353	150	89	99
Wyo.	3,220	140	91	129	142	154	109	99
Colo.	16,200	900	625	894	805	144	101	112
N. Mex.	570	30	17	35	40	176	86	75
Ariz.	2,210	130	69	99	130	188	131	100
Utah	6,000	150	100	163	150	150	92	100
Nev.	840	24	15	25	24	160	96	100
Wash.	9,075	275	131	337	276	210	82	100
Oreg.	6,075	225	219	292	225	103	77	100
Calif.	38,060	1,730	1,530	1,602	1,730	113	108	100
West	176,375	8,423	6,061	8,854	8,423	139	95	100
U. S.	291,601	14,483	14,290	17,329	14,483	101	84	100

OATS: Suggested State Goals for 1945

State	1945 Goal (Thousands)	1945 Goal Acres	1937- 41	1944 1943	% Acreage Goal is of 1937- 41	1944 1943	Indic.
Maine	3,740	110	117	99	110	94	111 100
N. H.	252	14	15	12	14	93	117 100
Vt.	1,440	72	80	70	72	90	103 100
Mass.	182	14	14	12	14	100	117 100
R. I.	32	3	3	3	3	100	100 100
Conn.	136	13	14	11	13	93	118 100
N. Y.	24,389	841	864	673	841	97	125 100
N. J.	1,150	46	51	51	46	90	90 100
Pa.	24,621	849	894	849	849	95	100 100
N. E.	55,942	1,962	2,052	1,780	1,962	96	110 100
Ohio	40,120	1,180	1,159	1,326	1,180	102	89 100
Ind.	42,966	1,386	1,368	1,612	1,386	101	86 100
Ill.	126,312	3,324	3,626	3,536	3,324	92	94 100
Mich.	50,048	1,472	1,336	1,280	1,472	110	115 100
Wis.	109,402	2,879	2,440	2,666	2,879	118	108 100
Minn.	168,910	4,826	4,216	4,450	4,940	114	92 98
Iowa	179,200	5,120	5,719	5,069	5,120	90	101 100
Mo.	43,176	2,056	2,108	2,670	2,056	98	77 100
S. Dak.	90,000	3,000	2,012	2,478	3,073	149	121 98
Nebr.	64,400	2,300	1,879	2,291	2,383	122	100 97
N. C.	914,534	27,543	25,863	27,378	27,813	106	101 99
Del.	120	6	4	6	6	150	100 100
Md.	1,170	45	38	48	44	118	94 102
Va.	3,600	180	131	170	165	137	106 109
W. Va.	1,750	100	99	103	86	101	97 116
N. C.	7,600	400	297	361	365	135	111 110
Ky.	1,540	110	110	134	111	100	82 99
Tenn.	3,570	255	136	230	218	188	111 117
E. C.	19,350	1,096	815	1,052	995	134	104 110
S. C.	17,842	915	576	741	778	159	123 118
Ga.	13,040	815	571	701	701	143	116 116
Fla.	520	65	18	24	24	361	271 271
Ala.	4,205	290	168	264	259	173	110 112
Miss.	15,300	510	180	347	434	283	147 118
Ark.	9,500	500	311	388	427	161	129 117
La.	5,125	205	75	151	181	273	136 113
Okla.	27,000	1,500	1,540	1,553	1,646	97	97 91
Tex.	38,850	1,850	1,800	1,593	1,848	103	116 100
South.	131,382	6,650	5,239	5,762	6,298	127	115 106
N. Dak.	74,240	2,560	1,816	2,228	2,607	141	115 98
Kans.	37,125	1,650	1,641	2,147	1,846	101	77 89
Mont.	15,000	500	408	522	470	123	96 106
Idaho	7,595	245	218	237	242	112	103 101
Wyo.	4,320	160	145	147	160	110	109 100
Colo.	5,500	220	188	209	230	117	105 96
N. Mex.	800	40	39	41	35	103	98 114
Ariz.	350	35	22	27	34	159	130 103
Utah	1,870	55	46	53	56	120	104 98
Nev.	336	12	8	12	13	150	100 92
Wash.	8,555	295	266	318	273	111	93 108
Oreg.	10,230	465	446	446	455	104	104 102
Calif.	5,618	535	434	499	534	123	107 100
West.	171,539	6,772	5,677	6,886	6,955	119	98 97
U. S.	1,292,747	44,023	39,646	42,858	44,023	111	103 100

SORGHUMS (for grain): Suggested State Goals for 1945

State	:1945 Goal (Thousands)		Acreage (Thousands)		:Acreage Goal is of			
	:		: 1937- :		: 1944 :		: 1937- :	
	:Production : Acres		: 41 : 1943 :Indic.		: 41 : 1943 :Indic.			
Ill.	: 26	1	2	1	1	50	100	100
Iowa	: 20	1	5	2	1	20	50	100
Mo.	: 800	40	68	40	40	59	100	100
S. Dak.	: 1,200	100	138	104	128	72	96	78
Nebr.	: 1,450	100	244	72	131	41	139	76
N. C.	: 3,496	242	457	219	301	53	111	80
Ark.	: 120	8	12	5	7	67	160	114
La.	: 30	2	2	2	2	100	100	100
Okla.	: 10,625	850	767	597	919	111	142	92
Tex.	: 85,446	4,747	2,338	4,357	4,706	203	109	101
South.	: 96,221	5,607	3,119	4,961	5,634	130	113	100
N. Dak.	: 48	4		5	4		80	100
Kans.	: 25,600	1,600	1,210	1,000	1,800	132	160	89
Colo.	: 2,340	180	158	134	181	114	134	99
N. Mex.	: 4,960	310	196	168	319	158	185	97
Ariz.	: 1,920	60	26	40	62	231	150	97
Calif.	: 3,492	97	142	110	99	68	88	98
West.	: 38,360	2,251	1,732	1,457	2,465	130	154	91
U.S.	: 138,077	8,100	5,308	6,637	8,400	153	122	96

SORGHUM'S (except sirup): Suggested State Goals for 1945

	: 1945 Goal	: Acreage (Thousands)		: % Acreage Goal is of			
State	: (Thousands)	: 1937-	: 1943 :	: 1944 :	: 1937-	: 1943 :	: 1944
	: Acres	: 41 :		: Indic. :	: 41 :		: Indic.
Ind.	: 7	10	11	7	70	64	100
Ill.	: 9	25	13	9	36	69	100
Wis.	: 3	8	4	3	38	75	100
Minn.	: 18	41	17	18	44	106	100
Iowa	: 20	90	43	19	22	47	105
Mo.	: 200	392	274	230	51	73	87
S. Dak.	: 650	1,068	739	665	61	88	98
Nebr.	: 675	1,407	662	704	48	102	96
N. C.	: 1,582	3,041	1,763	1,655	52	90	96
Va.	: 6	4	3	6	150	200	100
N. C.	: 13	16	13	13	81	100	100
Ky.	: 31	32	26	31	97	112	100
Tenn.	: 43	46	41	43	93	105	100
E. C.	: 93	98	83	93	95	112	100
S. C.	: 20	17	20	20	118	100	100
Ga.	: 42	41	38	42	102	111	100
Fla.	: 10						
Ala.	: 40	33	32	40	121	125	100
Miss.	: 37	35	34	37	106	109	100
Ark.	: 100	118	108	97	85	93	103
La.	: 16	12	15	16	133	107	100
Okla.	: 2,000	1,958	2,372	2,210	102	84	90
Tex.	: 8,000	6,557	7,948	8,362	122	101	96
South	: 10,265	8,771	10,567	10,824	117	97	95
N. Dak.	: 85	143	95	84	59	89	101
Kans.	: 3,250	3,371	3,486	3,608	96	93	90
Mont.	: 6	11	7	6	55	86	100
Wyo.	: 16	26	16	16	62	100	100
Colo.	: 673	903	602	680	75	113	100
N. Mex.	: 600	520	505	615	115	119	98
Ariz.	: 70	41	54	69	171	130	101
Calif.	: 100	145	113	102	69	88	98
West.	: 4,800	5,160	4,878	5,180	93	99	93
U. S.	: 16,740	17,670	17,291	17,752	98	97	94

HAY AND OTHER FORAGE

Some increase in the production of hay and other forage crops is desirable to provide more livestock feed and permit a larger acreage for sod crops to build up our farm land.

No accurate measure has ever been made of our forage production. It has been estimated that during normal times pasture, hay and other dry roughages account for 55 to 60 percent of our total feed production with pasture alone accounting for 35 to 40 percent. Only a small part of the corn stalks and straw of the country are utilized as feed. Usually they are plowed under and go directly back to the soil. In emergencies as in the droughts of 1934 and 1936 they constitute important reserves notwithstanding their low feeding value. Tame hay is the most important class of harvested roughages in most States. It consists (in order of tons produced) of (1) alfalfa, (2) clover and timothy, (3) lespedeza, (4) soybeans, (5) grains cut green and other annual crops, (6) peanut vine, (7) cowpea, and (8) sweetclover. Wild hay (not included in tame hay acreage) is important in the western States, especially in the Great Plains Area. Ordinarily it is not a part of the cultivated acreage in farms. The tame hay acreage is usually a part of the cultivated land and often is grown in regular rotation. It is the only part of forage production for which goals are suggested, although it accounts for less than half of the total forage supply.

The tame hay acreage increased gradually from 1937 to 1943 but the 1944 acreage is less than a year ago. It has been cut into by the war demand for increased acreage of other crops. The number of hay consuming animal units has increased faster than the hay acreage since 1940, but for the country as a whole the supply in relation to livestock numbers is more favorable than in 1934 when there was about the same number of hay consuming animal units. In some States and areas, however, the situation is quite different.

An increase in the tame hay acreage of 4 percent for 1945 compared with 1944 is suggested for the country as a whole. For most of the country, an increase of 2 or 3 percent is suggested, except in the Northeast where little change is made and in the South where an increase of 15 percent is suggested as desirable.

Little change is recommended for the northeastern region since the recommended acreage with assumed yields will provide about an average quantity of tame hay per animal unit for the winter of 1945-46, although somewhat less per animal unit than has been available from local production in the past 2 winters.

An increase of 2 percent is recommended for the North Central Region. Larger than average increases are suggested for Minnesota and South Dakota. The acreage recommended with assumed yields will provide nearly as much hay per animal unit as was available during the period 1938 to 1942. In addition, most of these States have large quantities of corn stover and some usually cut a large acreage of wild hay.

An increase of 3 percent in the tame hay acreage (compared with 1944) is recommended for the East Central Region, the percentage varying from 100 for Virginia to 109 for North Carolina. A 15 percent increase is recommended for the Southern Region. This region is short of roughage in relation to its livestock, although it has made a substantial increase in the tame hay acreage as compared with pre-war years. There has been a large increase in the use of peanut hay and lespedeza hay but a sharp reduction in cowpea hay and little change in other kinds of dry roughage.

In the Western Region an increase of 3 percent in tame hay acreage is recommended. With average yields, this would provide almost 10 percent more tame hay per animal unit than was produced in the 5 years 1937-41, but about the same amount as is available for the coming winter from the 1944 crop.

There are a number of States where hay supplies in the coming winter will be short. Among these are the New England States, Ohio, Minnesota, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas. Livestock requirements can be reduced by marketing some of the less productive animals, existing supplies of hay and forage can be stretched to go as far as possible and hay may be imported from surplus areas. Corn stover, straw, cornstalk fields, small grain and aftermath pasture are important sources of roughage that can be utilized more completely when hay supplies are short. Many a herd of cattle has been carried through the winter with a straw stack.

Next spring, in areas where it is apparent that hay production will not be good due to winter-killing and other causes, plans may be made for the sowing of soybeans, sudan grass and other temporary crops to supplement the hay supply.

From the longer viewpoint, larger legume and grass seedings in 1945 for hay and pasture in 1946 and 1947 are needed. Since seed supplies are short, it is necessary that seed beds be well prepared and that lime, phosphate and potash be used where necessary so that lighter seedings can be used. More legumes and grasses are needed, not only for feeding livestock but in the cropping system to restore fertility and for conservation. Over a period of years maximum production of the entire farm requires a larger acreage of legumes than is now grown. Liming of large areas is a necessary prerequisite as well as the application of phosphate and potash.

In the South a much larger tonnage of forage is needed for livestock production. If more hay was available less grain would have to be fed to milk cows and work stocks. Small grain seeded in the fall is a cover crop in the winter and may be used for grazing or cut for hay or grain the next summer. Lespedeza seeded on the small grain gives an additional supply of forage at small cost. This practice is especially adapted to much hilly land in the South on which the yield of corn is poor.

Improvement in the quality of hay is important since the annual losses in feed value of hay are very large in humid areas. The storage of grass silage and the development of economical methods of forced air drying are of great interest and value to farmers.

It is estimated that pastures provide almost 40 percent of all the livestock feed used each year in this country. This is about the same as the feed from all concentrates fed to livestock and is almost twice as much as the feed from hay. In many areas pastures are the most important feed for farm animals throughout the year and in all areas they are particularly important during the early summer. Pasture improvement in many places has resulted in good pastures for a longer season each year and more feed from each acre of pasture.

The grazing lands in the West make up over 40 percent of the pasture acreage in the United States but they furnish only about 10 percent of the feed obtained from pastures. About 45 percent of pasture forage comes from open non-plowable pastures which constitute about 38 percent of our total pasture acreage. Woodland pastures make up about 7.5 percent of the pasture acreage and furnish about 7.5 percent of the pasturage. Plowable pastures also make up 7.5 percent of the acreage but because of their higher carrying capacity they furnish about 21 percent of the feed from pastures. Rotation pastures are only 5 percent of the acreage but over 17 percent of the pasturage is derived from this land. The animal-unit-months of feed varies from an average of 2.25 per acre of rotation pasture to only .15 on the grazing lands, with an average of .66 for the 800 million acres of pasture or a total of 525 million animal-unit-months of pasturage.

Improved pastures can be the source of more livestock feed than is now obtained from our present pasture acreage. Increased returns from the use of fertilizer and lime are very significant in the humid areas. Increases from reseeding, weed control and controlled grazing are important in all parts of the country. These practices have been tested and their usefulness has been demonstrated. It is fortunate that economical production as well as maximum production result from pasture improvement.

Fertilizer and lime are essential to maximum production of high quality pasturage. Soil treatment with lime and phosphate is recognized as one of the most effective ways to improve pastures but in many areas the addition of potash is helpful and nitrogen is being used to good advantage by many farmers who need more feed from pastures. The increase in total digestible nutrients from improved pastures is important but the higher protein content and higher percentage of calcium, phosphorus and vitamins in the forage makes pasture improvement particularly desirable.

Mowing pastures to control weeds results in more and better quality feed for livestock. This practice can be used in combination with other types of pasture improvement and requires only such equipment as is usually available on every farm.

Reseeding and controlled grazing are practices whereby more feed can be had from pastures for a longer season each year. Ladino clover and brome grass are examples of crops which have recently gained prominence because of the increased returns. Winter cover crops are an important source of late fall and early spring feed for livestock. Annual crops such as Sudan grass, millet, small grain and many others can be used to good advantage to get more summer pasture. Alternate pasturing of each half of the pasture so as to permit a week's growth is often a way to get more feed. In combination with other methods of pasture improvement, these practices can be the means of getting the largest return from pastures.

ALL TAME HAY: Suggested State Goals for 1945

State	1945 Goal (Thousands)	1937- Prod.	Acreage (Thousands) Acres	1944 Indic.	% Acreage Goal is of 1937- 41	1944 Indic.
Maine	810	860	893	857	862	96
N. H.	390	342	338	335	342	101
Vt.	1,130	870	889	865	868	98
Mass.	550	365	348	346	362	105
R. I.	50	36	35	34	35	103
Conn.	430	285	272	280	284	105
N. Y.	5,390	3,850	3,853	3,953	3,859	100
N. J.	400	245	224	245	236	109
Pa.	3,080	2,280	2,281	2,242	2,181	100
N. E.	12,230	9,133	9,133	9,157	9,029	100
Ohio	3,300	2,350	2,431	2,429	2,306	97
Ind.	2,630	2,025	1,943	2,060	2,012	104
Ill.	3,480	2,600	2,764	2,607	2,533	94
Mich.	3,560	2,600	2,606	2,692	2,565	100
Wis.	6,800	4,000	3,735	3,876	3,901	107
Minn.	4,700	3,100	2,991	3,016	2,945	104
Iowa	4,930	3,240	3,386	3,037	3,271	96
Mo.	3,650	3,400	2,811	3,132	3,359	121
S. Dak.	700	700	787	595	612	89
Nebr.	1,360	1,000	994	969	1,010	101
N. C.	35,110	25,015	24,448	24,413	24,514	102
Del.	100	80	68	82	77	118
Md.	600	430	401	441	422	107
Va.	1,650	1,450	1,191	1,377	1,448	122
W. Va.	1,050	810	683	788	797	119
N. C.	1,300	1,400	1,091	1,355	1,281	128
Ky.	2,160	1,800	1,475	1,770	1,800	122
Tenn.	2,400	2,200	1,871	2,106	2,097	118
E. C.	9,260	8,170	6,780	7,919	7,922	121
S. C.	640	800	576	708	635	139
Ga.	940	1,800	1,174	1,662	1,567	153
Fla.	100	165	105	143	141	157
Ala.	1,010	1,350	942	1,326	1,136	143
Miss.	1,400	1,100	830	935	936	133
Ark.	1,660	1,400	1,115	1,184	1,219	126
La.	430	350	301	329	314	116
Okla.	1,350	1,100	751	1,145	955	146
Tex.	1,550	1,550	1,109	1,742	1,479	140
South	9,080	9,615	6,903	9,174	8,382	139
N. Dak.	1,080	900	1,086	816	821	83
Kans.	1,500	1,000	725	946	934	138
Mont.	1,950	1,300	1,087	1,212	1,281	120
Idaho	2,360	1,050	1,013	1,027	1,022	104
Wyo.	720	550	570	531	532	96
Colo.	1,820	1,100	1,015	1,021	1,062	108
N. Mex.	500	200	179	189	190	112
Ariz.	740	310	227	278	324	137
Utah	1,120	510	496	496	506	103
Nev.	390	195	183	188	193	107
Wash.	2,040	1,010	873	990	1,005	116
Oreg.	1,660	900	858	854	859	105
Calif.	5,340	1,880	1,621	1,805	1,851	116
West	21,220	10,905	9,933	10,353	10,580	110
U. S.	86,900	62,838	57,197	61,016	60,427	110

ALL TAME HAY: Suggested State Goals for 1945

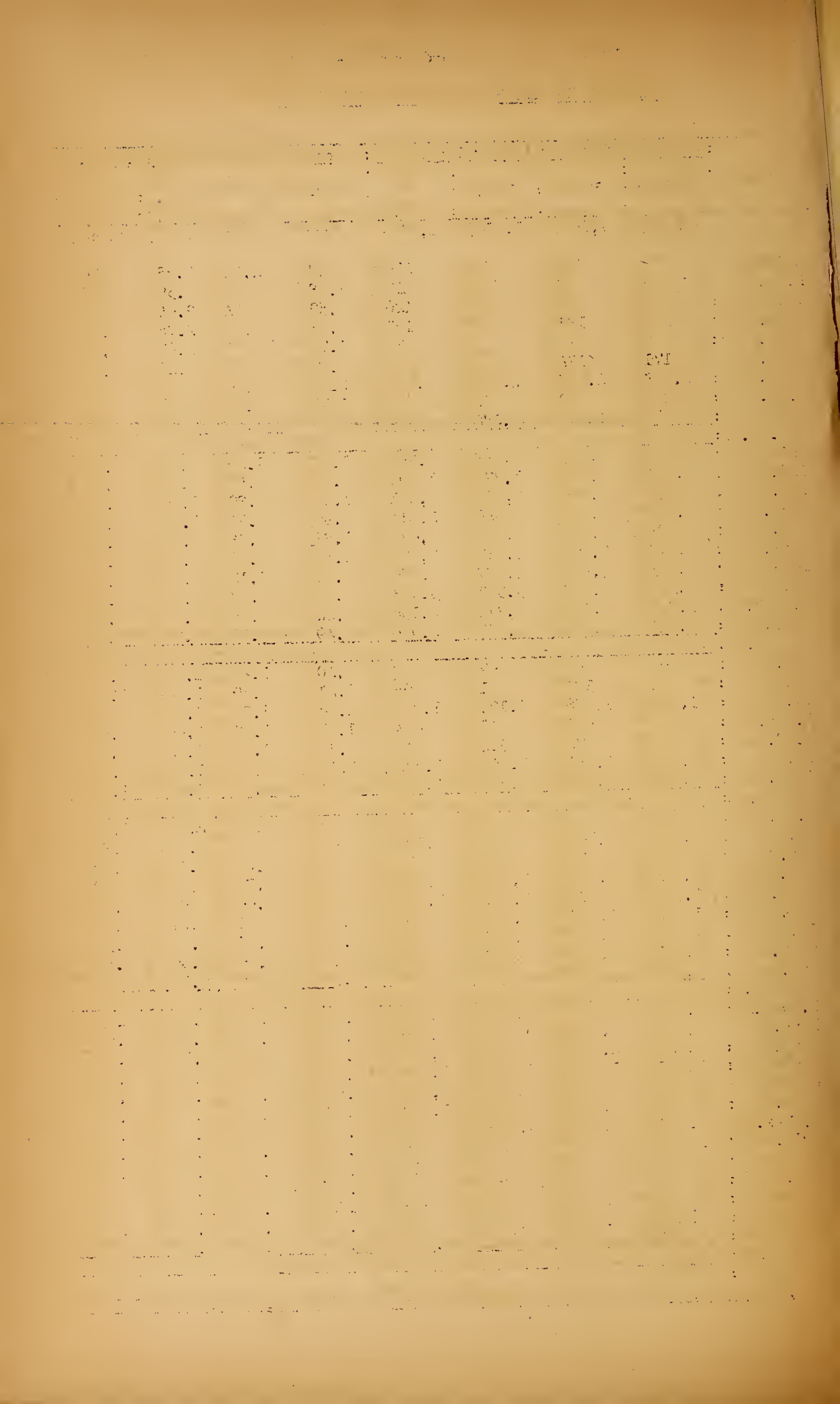
State	1945 Goal	Small Grain Hay (1,000 Acres)	Peanut Hay	Cowpea Hay	Soybean Hay	Other Tame Hay
Maine	860	8				852
New Hampshire	342	7				335
Vermont	870	28				842
Massachusetts	365	7				357
Rhode Island	36	1				35
Connecticut	285	7				278
New York	3,850	42			5	3,803
New Jersey	245	9		2	30	204
Pennsylvania	2,280	26		1	65	2,188
Northeast	9,133	135		3	100	8,894
Illinois	2,600	30		60	530	1,980
Indiana	2,025	50		5	370	1,600
Iowa	3,240	89			80	3,071
Michigan	2,600	20			20	2,560
Minnesota	3,100	60			40	3,000
Missouri	3,400	190		30	150	3,030
Nebraska	1,000	67			3	947
Ohio	2,350	30			120	2,200
South Dakota	700	58			2	640
Wisconsin	4,000	35			40	3,925
North Central	25,015	629		95	1,355	22,953
Delaware	80	2		1	17	60
Maryland	430	6		3	41	380
Virginia	1,450	35	140	15	100	1,160
West Virginia	810	25		1	34	750
North Carolina	1,400	65	250	100	215	770
Kentucky	1,800	40		30	130	1,600
Tennessee	2,200	50	10	90	150	1,900
East Central	8,170	223	400	240	687	6,620
Alabama	1,350	15	650	135	275	275
Arkansas	1,400	70	50	80	150	1,050
Florida	165		140	10		15
Georgia	1,800	30	1,170	270	80	250
Louisiana	350	3	30	30	77	210
Mississippi	1,100	8	50	122	320	600
Oklahoma	1,100	40	400	40	10	610
South Carolina	800	20	70	430	30	250
Texas	1,550	60	680	90	20	700
Southern	9,615	246	3,240	1,207	962	3,960
Arizona	310	60				250
California	1,880	780				1,100
Colorado	1,100	65				1,035
Idaho	1,050	70				980
Kansas	1,000	30		10	20	940
Montana	1,300	150				1,150
Nevada	195	6				189
New Mexico	200	20				180
North Dakota	900	99			1	800
Oregon	900	220				680
Utah	510	15				495
Washington	1,010	260				750
Wyoming	550	50				500
Western	10,905	1,825		10	21	9,049
U. S.	62,838	3,058	3,640	1,555	3,125	51,476

TAME HAY: Suggested State Goals for 1945
(Exclusive of Cowpea, Peanut, Soybean, and Small Grain for Hay)

State	:1945 Goal (Thousands):		1945 :Acreage (Thousands):		% Acreage Goal is of	
	:Production:		:Assumed:		:	
	: (Tons)	: Acres	: Yield:	1943 : 1944	: 1943	: 1944
Maine	: 809	852	.95	849 852	100	100
N. H.	: 375	335	1.12	329 335	102	100
Vt.	: 1,095	842	1.30	839 842	100	100
Mass.	: 536	357	1.50	340 355	105	101
R. I.	: 49	35	1.39	33 34	106	103
Conn.	: 417	278	1.50	274 278	101	100
N. Y.	: 5,324	3,803	1.40	3,906 3,809	97	100
N. J.	: 330	204	1.62	202 198	101	103
Pa.	: 2,954	2,188	1.35	2,163 2,112	101	104
N. E.	: 11,889	8,894	1.34	8,935 8,815	100	101
Ill.	: 2,653	1,980	1.34	1,985 1,953	100	101
Ind.	: 2,080	1,600	1.30	1,626 1,578	98	101
Iowa	: 4,668	3,071	1.52	2,892 3,071	106	100
Mich.	: 3,507	2,560	1.37	2,653 2,520	96	102
Minn.	: 4,560	3,000	1.52	2,935 2,837	102	106
Mo.	: 3,242	3,030	1.07	2,772 3,067	109	99
Nebr.	: 947	947	1.00	901 947	105	100
Ohio	: 3,080	2,200	1.40	2,263 2,131	97	103
S. Dak.	: 640	640	1.00	528 551	121	116
Wis.	: 6,672	3,925	1.70	3,811 3,849	103	102
N. C.	: 32,049	22,953	1.40	22,366 22,504	103	102
Del.	: 78	60	1.30	52 53	115	113
Md.	: 532	380	1.40	367 360	104	106
Va.	: 1,334	1,160	1.15	1,022 1,169	114	99
W. Va.	: 975	750	1.30	726 738	103	102
N. C.	: 770	770	1.00	647 754	119	102
Ky.	: 1,920	1,600	1.20	1,546 1,599	103	100
Tenn.	: 2,052	1,900	1.08	1,788 1,817	106	105
E. C.	: 7,661	6,620	1.16	6,148 6,490	108	102
Ala.	: 275	275	1.00	261 215	105	128
Ark.	: 1,250	1,050	1.19	807 975	130	108
Fla.	: 15	15	1.00	14 11	107	136
Ga.	: 250	250	1.00	193 206	130	121
La.	: 258	210	1.23	177 195	119	108
Miss.	: 762	600	1.27	460 534	130	112
Okla.	: 915	610	1.50	562 545	109	112
S. C.	: 250	250	1.00	141 165	177	152
Tex.	: 1,050	700	1.50	623 684	112	102
South	: 5,025	3,960	1.27	3,238 3,530	122	112
Ariz.	: 598	250	2.39	220 250	114	100
Calif.	: 3,300	1,100	3.00	1,017 1,095	108	100
Colo.	: 1,760	1,035	1.70	960 1,002	108	103
Idaho	: 2,205	980	2.25	951 952	103	103
Kans.	: 1,410	940	1.50	903 895	104	105
Mont.	: 1,725	1,150	1.50	1,073 1,142	107	101
Nev.	: 378	189	2.00	183 188	103	101
N. Mex.	: 450	180	2.50	169 170	106	106
N. Dak.	: 1,000	800	1.25	718 720	111	111
Oreg.	: 1,360	680	2.00	622 622	109	109
Utah	: 1,089	495	2.20	475 491	104	101
Wash.	: 1,688	750	2.25	706 715	106	105
Wyo.	: 700	500	1.40	499 500	100	100
West	: 17,663	9,049	1.95	8,496 8,742	106	104
U. S.	: 74,287	51,476	1.44	49,183 50,081	105	103

RELATION OF TAME HAY PRODUCTION TO LIVESTOCK

State	Units Roughage Consuming Livestock				Tons Tame Hay Per Unit, Jan. 1			
	: 1946 :				: 1946 :			
	: 1938-42 :	: 1943 :	: 1944 :	: Max. :	: 1938-42 :	: 1944 :	: Max. :	: Suggest-
	: (1,000)	: (1,000)	: (1,000)	: Cap. :	: (Tons)	: (Tons)	: Cap. :	: ed
Maine	227	208	212	216	3.48	4.04	3.75	3.76
N. H.	115	107	111	112	3.28	3.70	3.39	3.48
Vt.	413	408	419	426	2.59	2.84	2.65	2.66
Mass.	190	181	184	193	2.63	3.04	2.78	2.85
R. I.	27	28	29	30	1.78	1.55	1.67	1.67
Conn.	171	174	176	176	2.34	2.32	2.40	2.44
N. Y.	2,058	2,057	2,093	2,107	2.51	2.96	2.56	2.56
N. J.	205	212	212	193	1.77	1.86	2.02	2.07
Pa.	1,517	1,542	1,570	1,535	2.03	2.16	1.94	2.01
N. E.								
Ohio	2,236	2,333	2,348	2,366	1.55	1.49	1.45	1.39
Ind.	1,678	1,754	1,779	1,695	1.56	1.56	1.36	1.55
Ill.	2,677	2,806	2,806	2,561	1.41	1.89	1.36	1.36
Mich.	1,795	1,880	1,946	2,012	1.99	1.96	1.77	1.77
Wis.	3,388	3,657	3,749	3,673	1.81	1.88	1.85	1.85
Minn.	3,370	3,596	3,637	3,370	1.43	1.51	1.45	1.39
Iowa	4,103	4,479	4,487	4,689	1.25	1.12	1.05	1.05
Mo.	2,783	3,197	3,343	3,363	1.09	1.07	1.09	1.09
S. Dak.	1,746	2,167	2,274	2,156	.44	.36	.32	.36
Nebr.	2,621	2,840	3,057	2,926	.49	.52	.62	.46
N. C.								
Del.	63	67	67	68	1.40	1.40	1.48	1.47
Md.	374	384	391	395	1.41	1.39	1.56	1.52
Va.	1,003	1,086	1,125	1,053	1.36	1.26	1.57	1.57
W. Va.	625	645	645	634	1.27	1.49	1.66	1.66
N. C.	797	872	914	945	1.30	1.38	1.34	1.36
Ky.	1,530	1,641	1,655	1,684	1.16	1.30	1.19	1.28
Tenn.	1,393	1,568	1,630	1,610	1.51	1.36	1.49	1.49
E. C.								
S. C.	431	453	471	502	.99	1.00	2.12	1.27
Ga.	1,030	1,102	1,149	1,158	.65	.76	.81	.85
Fla.	704	874	947	910	.09	.08	.11	.10
Ala.	1,074	1,175	1,247	1,302	.68	.70	.78	.78
Miss.	1,388	1,489	1,451	1,576	.75	.66	1.01	.89
Ark.	1,234	1,398	1,374	1,376	1.00	.74	1.21	1.20
La.	1,223	1,305	1,348	1,372	.30	.28	.31	.31
Okla.	2,351	2,901	2,928	2,585	.42	.36	.50	.52
Tex.	8,857	9,281	8,563	8,486	.13	.17	.18	.18
South.								
N. Dak.	1,430	1,700	1,759	1,727	.87	.67	.69	.63
Kans.	2,566	3,304	3,454	2,815	.43	.49	.65	.53
Mont.	1,647	2,027	2,136	1,979	.94	.86	1.00	.99
Idaho	1,070	1,166	1,167	1,118	2.06	1.87	2.11	2.11
Wyo.	1,324	1,434	1,482	1,376	.59	.52	.52	.52
Colo.	1,711	1,944	2,049	1,710	.98	.89	1.06	1.06
N. Mex.	1,597	1,623	1,649	1,289	.24	.25	.39	.39
Ariz.	1,009	1,002	1,027	995	.51	.70	.75	.74
Utah	827	856	890	842	1.25	1.19	1.33	1.33
Nev.	468	482	481	470	.81	.75	.82	.83
Wash.	923	1,039	1,037	959	1.82	1.92	2.12	2.12
Oreg.	1,246	1,340	1,394	1,214	1.29	1.16	1.36	1.37
Calif.	2,878	3,041	3,019	2,920	1.61	1.78	1.81	1.83
West.								
U. S.	74,093	80,825	81,881	79,909	1.07	1.07	1.09	1.10



MEAT ANIMALS

The meat animal slaughter suggested for 1945 is a total of 35 million cattle and calves, 21.5 million sheep and lambs, and 78.2 million hogs.

A slaughter of 35 million cattle and calves would be about one million more than the number expected to be slaughtered in 1944, and the largest of record. If obtained, it will reduce cattle numbers to about 76.7 million head by the end of 1945, or to a level 5.5 million below the peak number of 82.2 million reached at the beginning of 1944, and slightly below the number indicated as desirable in the State reports of wartime capacity.

A slaughter of 78.2 million hogs is about the approximate number that can be expected from the number of pigs farrowed in 1944 and the number that will be farrowed in the spring of 1945 if the suggested goal is achieved.

A slaughter of 21.5 million sheep and lambs, assuming an average lamb crop in 1945, would permit maintaining total sheep numbers at about 50 million head. This is the number expected to be on hand at the beginning of 1945 as a result of the heavy liquidation of breeding stock in the last three years.

The estimated total production of meat from these numbers of animals would be about 22.7 billion pounds or about 1.9 billion pounds less than the expected production in 1944. Lard output would approximate 2.5 billion pounds, or about 750 million pounds less than in the previous year. Meat production would include 10 billion pounds of beef, 1.6 billion pounds of veal, about 860 million pounds of lamb and mutton, and 10.3 billion pounds of pork.

Meat Requirements

Total meat requirements in 1945 will be determined in part by war developments and the continuation of lend-lease arrangements. If the European phase of the war continues through 1945, the military and lend-lease requirements will be greater than if it ended earlier. In view of the uncertainties, these requirements cannot be readily determined now, but they are roughly estimated as follows: (1) That the war in Europe will continue through 1945; (2) that it will end in 1944 or early in 1945. Estimated production and the requirements for military and lend-lease under these two assumptions, together with the residuals for civilians, are shown as follows.

	: Produc-	: Military and Lend	:	:	:
	: tion	: Lease Requirements	:	: Civilian Residual:	:
	:	: Assump-	: Assump-	: Assump-	: Assump-
	:	: tion I	: tion II	: tion I	: tion II:
	: Mil.lbs.	: Mil.lbs.	: Mil.lbs.	: Mil.lbs.	: Mil.lbs.
Beef	: 9,975	: 2,193	: 2,151	: 7,782	: 7,824
Veal	: 1,568	: 143	: 128	: 1,425	: 1,440
Lamb and Mutton	: 860	: 214	: 165	: 646	: 695
Pork	: 10,322	: 4,141	: 3,002	: 6,181	: 7,320
Total	: 22,725	: 6,691	: 5,446	: 16,034	: 17,279

The per capita supply of meat for U.S. civilians after providing for non-civilian requirements under the assumption that the war in Europe would continue through 1945, would average about 123 pounds, compared with

143 pounds in 1944. If Germany capitulates in 1944 or early 1945, and lend-lease requirements are reduced, the per capita supply available to civilians would average about 132 pounds. The distribution of these per capita supplies follows:

Meats in Pounds per Capita							
	Tot. Pro-	Available for Consumption					
	duction	Assump-	Assump-				
	1945	tion I	tion II:			1937-41	
		1945	1945	1944	1943	Average	
Beef	76.4	59.6	59.9	51.0	50.1	55.7	
Veal	12.0	10.9	11.0	12.0	7.9	7.7	
Lamb and Mutton	6.6	4.9	5.3	6.0	6.3	6.7	
Pork	79.0	47.3	56.1	74.0	72.9	63.3	
Total	174.0	122.7	132.3	143.0	137.2	133.4	

Prospective Problems

Unlike a year earlier, feed supplies are more plentiful for the livestock now on hand and in prospect, largely because of the reduction in hog and poultry numbers in 1944. Because of smaller slaughter supplies of hogs, processing and transportation facilities will not be so heavily taxed as last winter and spring when hog marketings were of record proportions. The chief problem in determining livestock goals for 1945 and 1946 is largely that of determining the relationship between feed and livestock production that would be most advantageous to agriculture and the national economy as the war progresses to final victory. This involves consideration of probable changes in national income and in demand for meats abroad, the problems of government price supports for livestock and feed crops, and the possibilities of reduced crop yields because of unfavorable weather conditions.

BEEF CATTLE

The suggested goal for beef cattle in 1945 is for a reduction of about 3 million head as compared to an expected reduction in 1944 of about 2 million. Achievement of this goal will require slaughter of 35 million cattle and calves in 1945 compared with an expected slaughter in 1944 of nearly 34 million head and an estimated 27.6 million in 1943. The 1945 slaughter is assumed to include approximately 21 million cattle and 14 million calves.

If the 1944 slaughter totals nearly 34 million head, as now appears probable, cattle numbers at the beginning of 1945 are expected to be about 79.8 million head, or 2.4 million less than the peak estimated January 1, 1944. This is based on the assumption that the 1944 calf crop will be about 34.2 million head and death losses and other disappearance will be 3 million. The calf crop in 1943 was estimated to be 33.1 million head and the same percentage figure (83 percent) was used in estimating the 1944 crop. This percentage is higher than average for years prior to 1942.

Assuming the same percentage calf crop in 1945 as in 1944 and 1943, and the number of cows likely to be in herds on January 1, 1945, the calf crop in 1945 would be slightly larger than the 1944 crop. This is based on the assumption of an expected increase of 600,000 milk cows, partly offset by a probable decrease of 500,000 beef cows.

On the basis of those assumptions, a slaughter of 35 million cattle and calves in 1945 would reduce total cattle numbers by the end of 1945 to 76.7 million head. This would be 5.5 million less than the 1944 peak and would be a reduction somewhat greater than that obtained in the first two years of the downswing of the cattle cycles which occurred prior to 1934. State Agricultural Goal Committees in the fall of 1943 recommended reductions in cattle numbers that would bring the national total to slightly below 77 million head by the end of 1944 and state reports on wartime capacity in 1945 suggest that numbers be reduced to 78.4 million by Jan. 1, 1946.

A total slaughter of 35 million cattle and calves in 1945 appears to be about the maximum number that could be expected under present conditions with respect to feed and pasture resources and the demand for meat. Severe drought conditions would tend to increase slaughter. A sharp drop in prices would ultimately cause an increase but at first it probably would tend to cause cattle to be held off the market.

The 33.9 million cattle and calves slaughtered in 1944 will yield a total of about 9.1 billion pounds of beef and nearly 1.7 billion pounds of veal, or a total of about 10.8 billion pounds. Increasing slaughter to 35 million head in 1945 will increase beef and veal production about 725 million pounds to 11.5 billion pounds. This increase will be needed to offset part of the expected reduction of about 2.5 billion pounds in pork output in 1945.

Production Capacity in 1945

State reports of cattle production capacity in 1945 indicate a national total of 78.4 million cattle and calves as the desirable number for feed and pasture resources under wartime conditions. This suggested number is 3.8 million less than the number on hand at the beginning of 1944 and 11 million ^{suggested} more than the 5-year average of 1937-41. The State Committee reports little or no change in numbers in the Northeast, the Southern, and the East Central States, but a reduction of 4 percent in the North Central States and 11 percent in the Western States. Largest reductions were suggested for New Mexico, with a cut of 26 percent; Colorado, 20 percent; Kansas, 16 percent; Wyoming, 14 percent; and Oklahoma and Nebraska, 11 percent each. It is probable that some of those states will show moderate reductions in numbers at the beginning of 1945, and that the decreases will be mostly in calves and to a lesser extent in cows.

Problems in Attaining Goals

Since 1936, range, feed, and pasture conditions have been generally favorable over most of the country, with only scattering areas adversely affected. These favorable conditions made it possible to expand cattle operations and were an incentive for building up herds. From 1938 to 1944 cattle numbers increased by 17 million head. Most cattlemen in the range country now realize that their industry is in a somewhat vulnerable position in the event of drought conditions. They are aware also that demand for meats may be less after the war when there is a readjustment of business to a peacetime basis. Obtaining a better adjustment between cattle numbers and feed and range resources is primarily a problem of increasing the slaughter of cows and heifers that otherwise would be retained for breeding. At least three-fourths of the total increase in cattle numbers since 1938 has been in the stock. The general practice among cattlemen is to sell their slaughter steers before they are three years of age and a large proportion under two years.

Reducing cattle numbers can be accomplished only by marketing a larger proportion of cows and heifers and also of calves for slaughter. With the exception of dairy calves, these classes of cattle are marketed in largest numbers from July to December, direct from pastures and ranges. Greater marketing of these cattle will tend to concentrate a larger than average proportion of beef supplies in the last half of the year and since the beef from these cattle largely comprises the lower grades, the extra quantity creates problems of price maintenance.

One of the problems in reducing total cattle numbers to bring them into better relation with feed resources is to determine the balance desired between numbers of beef and dairy cattle. Wartime needs for dairy products necessitates maintaining milk cow numbers at a high level. The contribution of dairy cattle to the meat supply, however, consists mainly of veal and low-grade beef which are by-products of the dairy industry.

Obtaining an increase in cattle slaughter also involves encouraging an expansion in cattle feeding so as to get a better distribution of beef supplies over the year and to obtain larger supplies of the grades required for the armed forces and desired by civilians. Fed cattle which are marketed in largest numbers during the first half of the year consist mostly of steers and heifers. In planning the goal for 1945 effort should be made to obtain a large increase in fed cattle and to have the supply more evenly distributed over the year. The feed situation and the relationship of prices of feeder cattle to prices of slaughter cattle should encourage the feeding of considerably more cattle for market in 1945 than were fed this year.

The Cattle Situation in 1944

Cattle numbers on January 1, 1944, were estimated at 82.2 million head, or about 3.1 million more than a year earlier and nearly 17 million more than on January 1, 1938, the last cyclical low point in numbers. This increase of 17 million head included 6.1 million cattle kept primarily for milk and 10.8 million kept for beef. The increase in breeding stock (cows and heifers one year and over) numbered 4.6 million animals for milk and 5.2 million for beef. Steers increased about 2.3 million head and calves nearly 4.1 million. The increase of nearly 10 million head in breeding stock greatly increases the productive capacity of the cattle industry. The industry at the beginning of this year was becoming vulnerable with respect to feed and range resources and also to any decline in the demand for its product. Live weight production in 1943 was nearly 20 percent greater than in 1933, the peak year before the 1934 drought; 50 percent greater than the low year of 1927, and 10 percent above the maximum reached in World War I. A further increase occurred in 1944.

All sections of the country have increased cattle numbers since 1938, but the greatest relative increases have been in the Corn Belt States and in the Southern States east of Texas and Oklahoma. In these two areas and in the Northeast and Far Western States, numbers at the beginning of 1944 were larger than in 1934, the peak year of the previous cattle cycle. In the Western Mountain and Plains States, where the drought was most severe in 1934, numbers this year were at about the 1934 level.

Because of the relatively narrow spread between prices of feeder cattle and slaughter cattle throughout most of 1943, and the scarcity and high price of feed, fewer cattle were fed for market in 1944 than in other recent years. A larger than usual proportion of these cattle were short-fed, with the result that the greater part were marketed in the first six months. Supplies of fed cattle since early June have been relatively small.

Since mid-June marketings of cows and heifers have been unusually large and the indications now are that total slaughter of cows and heifers in 1944 will exceed that in 1943 by possibly 2 million head. Last year cows and heifers increased 1.9 million head. It is anticipated that cattle numbers on Jan. 1, 1945 will show an increase of about 600,000 milk cows partly offset by a decrease of possibly 500,000 beef cows, making a net increase in cows of not more than 100,000.

Calf slaughter also has been unusually large this year, especially since early June. Total slaughter of calves in 1944 is expected to exceed 14 million head, or about 4 million more than the previous record. Both dairy and beef calves have been marketed heavily and it is anticipated that calf numbers at the end of the year will show a decrease of at least 2.5 million head from a year earlier despite an increase of one million in the calf crop. Last year calf numbers increased 500,000 head.

Steer slaughter from January to May was larger than a year earlier, and the second largest of record for the period, being exceeded only in 1942. Since May, slaughter of steers has dropped off sharply. The total for the year is not expected to be greatly different from 1943 but will be larger than in any year from 1919 to 1940. Steer numbers increased about 500,000 head during 1943. It is probable that they will show a similar increase in 1944, thus increasing the total to about 8 million head at the beginning of 1945. This would be the largest number of steers in the country since 1924, at which time numbers included a large proportion of aged steers in the range areas.

CATTLE AND CALVES: Suggested Number on Farms Jan. 1, 1945 and 1946, Imports, Calf Crop, and Slaughter with Comparisons (In million head)

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Milk animals on farms Jan. 1							
Cows 2 years old and over	24.9	25.5	26.4	27.1	27.6	28.2	28.2
Heifers 1-2 years	5.5	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.2	5.8
Heifer calves	6.0	6.2	6.6	6.9	7.0	6.2	5.2
Total milk stock	36.4	37.4	38.8	40.0	40.8	40.6	40.2
Other cattle on farms Jan. 1							
Cows 2 years old and over	10.6	11.2	12.1	12.9	13.7	13.2	12.0
Heifers 1-2 years	3.4	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.8	4.6	4.0
Steers 1 year and over	5.3	5.9	6.4	6.9	7.5	7.8	7.0
Bulls 1 year and over	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7
Other calves	10.9	11.5	12.2	13.1	13.5	11.8	11.8
Total other cattle (beef)	31.8	34.1	36.4	39.1	41.3	39.2	36.5
Grand total all cattle	68.2	71.5	75.2	79.1	82.2	79.8	76.7
Calf Crop	29.8	31.1	32.9	33.1	34.2	34.4	33.8
Imports of cattle & calves	.6	.7	.7	.6	.3	.5	.5
Into sight	30.4	31.8	33.6	33.7	34.5	34.9	34.3
Total supply cattle & calves	98.6	103.3	108.8	112.8	116.7	114.7	111.0
Disappearance							
Slaughter							
Cattle-Federally inspected	9.8	10.9	12.3	11.7	14.0		
Non-inspected	5.2	5.5	5.7	6.0	5.7		
Total	15.0	16.4	18.0	17.7	19.7	20.6	19.5
Calves-Federally inspected	5.4	5.5	5.8	5.2	7.7		
Non-inspected	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.7	6.5		
Total	9.1	9.3	9.7	9.9	14.2	14.2	12.5
Total slaughter	24.1	25.7	27.7	27.6	33.9	35.0	32.0
Other disappearance	3.0	2.4	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Total disappearance	27.1	28.1	29.7	30.6	36.9	38.0	35.0
Number end of year	71.5	75.2	79.1	82.2	79.8	76.7	76.0
Change from previous year	+ 3.3	+ 3.7	+ 3.9	+ 3.1	- 2.4	- 3.1	- 0.7

CATTLE AND CALVES: Suggested State Goals for Numbers on Farms at
End of 1945 with Comparisons

State and division	1945 goal end of year	1937-41 average	1943	1944	1945 beginning of year 1/	Percentage 1945 goal (end of year) is of 1937-41	1944
	: 1,000 : head	: 1,000 : head	: 1,000 : head	: 1,000 : head	: 1,000 : head	: Percent	: Percent
Maine	225	231	209	217	223	97	104
N.H.	121	124	115	120	121	98	101
Vt.	456	438	437	450	458	104	101
Mass.	202	196	189	195	200	103	104
R.I.	30	29	29	30	31	103	100
Conn.	186	177	182	186	186	105	100
N.Y.	2,175	2,059	2,099	2,162	2,175	106	101
N.J.	217	198	213	215	217	110	101
Pa.	1,560	1,475	1,560	1,607	1,575	106	97
N.E.	5,172	4,927	5,033	5,182	5,186	105	100
Ohio	2,310	1,995	2,217	2,306	2,322	116	100
Ind.	1,850	1,627	1,858	1,932	1,920	114	96
Ill.	3,000	2,781	3,212	3,244	3,050	108	92
Mich.	2,000	1,686	1,921	2,036	2,097	119	98
Wis.	3,875	3,381	3,832	3,947	3,900	115	98
Minn.	3,650	3,356	3,795	3,871	3,871	109	94
Iowa	5,200	4,632	5,529	5,584	5,500	112	93
Mo.	3,310	2,542	3,258	3,486	3,475	130	95
S.Dak.	2,120	1,580	2,172	2,367	2,250	134	90
Nebr.	3,454	2,923	3,642	3,890	3,587	118	89
N.Cent.	30,769	26,503	31,436	32,663	31,972	116	94
Del.	65	52	59	61	70	125	107
Md.	370	322	355	366	370	115	101
Va.	980	876	1,008	1,058	1,000	112	93
W.Va.	613	569	604	610	513	108	100
N.C.	750	599	696	752	907	125	100
Ky.	1,422	1,196	1,396	1,438	1,440	119	99
Tenn.	1,425	1,162	1,414	1,499	1,475	123	95
E.Cent.	5,625	4,776	5,532	5,784	5,875	118	97
S.C.	396	335	356	392	415	118	101
Ga.	1,070	937	1,062	1,115	1,120	114	96
Fla.	1,040	830	1,042	1,136	1,100	125	92
Ala.	1,790	985	1,151	1,255	1,307	121	95
Miss.	1,410	1,282	1,431	1,488	1,500	110	95
Ark.	1,315	1,100	1,342	1,315	1,315	120	100
La.	1,340	1,159	1,301	1,366	1,370	116	98
Okla.	2,750	2,306	3,123	3,154	3,000	119	87
Tex.	7,410	7,145	7,593	7,669	7,669	104	97
South	17,921	16,079	18,411	18,890	18,796	111	95
N.Dak.	1,720	1,256	1,714	1,834	1,800	137	94
Kans.	3,410	2,760	3,960	4,039	3,400	124	84
Mont.	1,450	1,059	1,528	1,727	1,800	137	84
Idaho	886	743	907	952	926	119	93
Wyo.	900	813	965	1,052	965	111	86
Colo.	1,535	1,436	1,745	1,920	1,535	107	80
N.Mex.	1,100	1,273	1,352	1,420	1,150	86	77
Ariz.	877	903	931	987	900	97	89
Utah	480	436	486	515	515	110	93
Nev.	410	374	414	422	414	110	97
Wash.	929	788	990	1,010	956	118	92
Oreg.	1,072	936	1,148	1,182	1,072	115	91
Calif.	2,465	2,345	2,562	2,613	2,540	105	94
West	17,234	15,122	18,702	19,673	17,973	114	88
U.S.	76,721	67,407	79,114	82,192	79,802	114	93

1/ Tentative Indications Reports of State Committees on 1945 Wartime Capacity.

H O G S

The suggested goal for hogs for 1945 is a spring pig crop of 57 million head, which would be about 2 percent more than the spring crop of 1944. Because of the uncertainties as to when the war will end and the consequent need for meats for military and lend-lease use in 1946, recommendations on a goal for the 1945 fall pig crop will be deferred until next spring.

Two problems need to be considered in determining the desired number of pigs to be farrowed in 1945, which will be reflected in slaughter supplies of hogs from October 1945 to September 1946. The first is that of determining the number of hogs that can be produced so as to maintain feed supplies and livestock numbers in the relationship which, over the long period, would be to the best advantage of both feed and livestock producers. The second is that of determining the number of hogs that can be marketed in 1945-46 at the support prices maintained through Government purchases. The first problem requires consideration of probable feed crop yields in 1945, which will largely determine feed supplies in 1946. The second involves consideration of probable changes in national income which will affect civilian demand for meats, and those likely to occur in the war situation which will affect military and lend-lease requirements during the period when the 1945 pig crop will be marketed. A spring pig crop in 1945 of 57 million head probably can be marketed without great difficulty in 1945-46 at the support price level now specified, even if combined military and lend-lease requirements are considerably lower.

The number of hogs available for slaughter during the first 9 months of 1945 is being determined largely by the size of the spring and fall pig crops in 1944. Assuming the 1944 pig crops to total about 88 million head and a spring crop next year of 57 million, a total slaughter of about 78 million hogs would be expected in 1945. This total would be about 18 million less than the expected slaughter of about 96 million in 1944 -- a decrease of nearly 20 percent. The decrease in pork production will amount to nearly 2.5 billion pounds, and in lard, about 750 million pounds. Some of this decrease could be made up by feeding hogs to heavier weights.

Production Capacity

The production capacity for hogs in 1945, as indicated by state reports, is a spring pig crop slightly smaller than in 1944, and a fall crop 12 percent greater than the 1944 fall crop of 32 million pigs indicated as in prospect in the June 1944 pig survey. Feed grain prospects improved greatly after the capacity survey was completed, and the final harvest of feed this year will be much larger than was anticipated at the time the survey was made. Feed supplies during 1945, therefore, will be relatively more abundant for the number of livestock to be fed than they were in 1944, and the carryover of feed next fall will be much larger than this fall and about equal to the pre-war average of 1937-41.

Feed supplies in 1945 in relation to the number of animals to be fed will be most plentiful in the Corn Belt states west of the Mississippi River, and unusually large in those west of the Missouri River. These states have raised an abundance of feed and also have made the greatest relative decreases in hog production. The Eastern Corn Belt, on the other hand, has made the least reductions in pig numbers, and because of unfavorable weather has raised less feed than in 1943.

It is suggested that hog production in 1945 be increased in North and South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas, and to a moderate extent in Minnesota and Iowa. In the Eastern Corn Belt, and in most of the states outside of the Corn Belt, further moderate reductions probably will be necessary to obtain the desired balance between livestock numbers and feed supplies in those states.

Hog Situation in 1944

Hog production was adjusted sharply downward this year from the very high level reached in 1943, largely because of the tight feed situation during the first half of the year and the difficulties of marketing hogs last winter and spring. The 1944 goals called for a decrease of about 16 per cent in the total pig crop this year so as to get livestock numbers in balance with feed resources. The spring pig crop, however, was reduced 24 percent below that of a year earlier and the fall crop on the basis of intentions reported in June was indicated to be 33 percent smaller. The two crops are expected to total about 88 million pigs compared with 121 million in 1943, 105 million in 1942, and 77 million, the average for the 5 years 1937-41.

Hog slaughter from November 1943 to June 1944 was of record proportions. The total in Federally inspected plants during the 12 months ending September 1944 when the 1943 pig crop was marketed was 73.3 million head, compared with 60 million in the preceding 12 months. Slaughter from July to September was well below the large slaughter of a year earlier. Because of the smaller pig crops raised this year, the total during the 1944-45 marketing year, extending to October 1, 1945, will probably be around 25 percent smaller than in the previous year. In Federally inspected plants this total will probably be about 54 million head, or about 19 million less than a year earlier, and 6 million below that in the marketing year 1942-43.

HOGS: Suggested number on farms January 1,
pig crop, and slaughter, with comparisons

Item	: 1940	: 1941	: 1942	: 1943	: 1944	: Suggested
	:	:	:	:	: 1/	: 1945
	: Mil.	: Mil.	: Mil.	: Mil.	: Mil.	: Mil.
	: Head	: Head	: Head	: Head	: Head	: Head
On farms January 1						
Fall crop	30.0	26.3	31.0	38.3	42.4	27.8
Spring crop	21.7	19.4	18.8	22.1	30.1	24.0
Breeding	9.4	8.5	10.6	13.3	11.3	10.0
Total	61.1	54.2	60.4	73.7	83.8	61.8
Pig crop						
Spring	49.5	49.4	60.9	73.9	55.9	57.0
Fall	30.3	35.6	43.7	47.8	32.0	33.0
Total	79.8	85.0	104.6	121.7	87.9	90.0
Total supply	140.9	139.2	165.0	195.4	171.7	151.8
Slaughter						
Federally inspected	50.4	46.5	53.9	63.4	69.4	54.5
Non-inspected	27.2	24.9	24.6	31.9	27.2	23.7
Total	77.6	71.4	78.5	95.3	96.6	78.2
Other disappearance	9.1	7.4	12.8	16.3	13.5	10.9
Total disappearance	86.7	78.8	91.3	111.6	109.9	89.1
On farms end of year	54.2	60.4	73.7	83.8	61.8	62.7

1/ Preliminary.

HOGS: Suggested State Goals for Sows to Farrow, Spring (Dec. 1 to June 1,
1945 with Comparisons

State	:	:	:	:	:	Percentage 1945 goal				
and	:	1945	:1937-41:	1943	:	1944	:	is of		
division	:	goal	:average:	:	1/	:	1937-41	:	1944	
	:	1,000	:1,000	: 1,000	:	1,000	:	Percent	:	Percent
	:	head	:head	: head	:	head	:	:	:	
Maine	:	6	6	8	8	100		75		
N. H.	:	2	2	3	3	100		67		
Vt.	:	3	3	4	4	100		75		
Mass.	:	14	14	15	16	100		88		
R. I.	:	1	1	1	1	100		100		
Conn.	:	3	2	4	4	150		75		
N. Y.	:	35	28	45	38	125		92		
N. J.	:	12	13	19	17	92		71		
Pa.	:	75	70	98	85	107		88		
N.E.	:	151	139	197	176	109		86		
Ohio	:	428	386	551	474	111		90		
Ind.	:	546	500	690	607	109		90		
Ill.	:	825	720	1,094	897	115		92		
Mich.	:	125	115	181	125	109		100		
Wis.	:	327	296	431	345	110		95		
Minn.	:	740	642	1,019	703	115		105		
Iowa	:	2,075	1,594	2,454	1,988	130		104		
Mo.	:	475	376	664	511	126		93		
S. Dak.	:	460	225	461	327	204		141		
Nebr.	:	670	326	766	506	206		132		
N.Cent.	:	6,671	5,180	8,311	6,483	129		103		
Del.	:	4	3	4	5	133		80		
Md.	:	29	25	36	33	116		88		
Va.	:	96	75	117	99	128		97		
W. Va.	:	22	23	29	24	96		92		
N. C.	:	110	113	159	140	97		79		
Ky.	:	160	138	228	166	116		96		
Tenn.	:	148	139	231	155	106		95		
E.Cent.	:	569	516	804	622	110		91		
S. C.	:	75	67	88	75	112		100		
Ga.	:	208	187	245	230	111		90		
Fla.	:	109	82	108	116	133		94		
Ala.	:	130	117	165	140	111		93		
Miss.	:	117	105	146	117	111		100		
Ark.	:	130	136	192	134	96		97		
La.	:	135	126	142	143	107		94		
Okla.	:	106	112	212	106	95		100		
Tex.	:	240	197	364	240	122		100		
South	:	1,250	1,129	1,662	1,301	111		96		
N. Dak.	:	190	99	250	160	192		119		
Kans.	:	260	154	369	199	169		131		
Mont.	:	47	22	69	45	214		104		
Idaho	:	53	54	84	50	98		106		
Wyo.	:	16	10	20	12	160		133		
Colo.	:	46	37	95	46	124		100		
N. Mex.	:	12	10	17	15	120		80		
Ariz.	:	5	5	9	5	100		100		
Utah	:	14	14	28	14	100		100		
Nev.	:	3	3	4	4	100		75		
Wash.	:	35	35	55	37	100		95		
Oreg.	:	32	37	46	33	86		97		
Calif.	:	75	85	96	67	88		112		
West	:	788	565	1,142	687	140		115		
U. S.	:	9,429	7,529	12,116	9,269	125		102		

1/ Preliminary.

SHEEP AND LAMBS

The number of sheep and lambs on January 1, 1945, is expected to total about 50 million head, or 2 million less than a year earlier and nearly 7 million less than the peak number on hand in January 1942. It will be the smallest number of sheep in the country since 1929. Stock sheep numbers are expected to be down to the 1929 level, probably falling to around 44 million head, contrasted with 49.8 million in 1942.

State reports on wartime production capacity indicate that approximately 50 million sheep is about the desired number for the feed resources available for sheep in competition with other livestock during 1945. It is suggested that numbers be maintained at this level. While a moderate expansion in stock sheep numbers during the next two years would be desirable in some areas to make effective utilization of the grazing resources and to provide needed supplies of lamb and mutton, the accumulated large stocks of wool, both in the United States and in other wool producing countries, suggest the need for caution.

The sheep industry has been adversely affected during the war by the shortage of labor and of supplies required in range sheep production. The shortage of competent herders probably has been the chief cause of much of the liquidation in breeding stock that took place from June 1942 through 1944. During this period sheep comprised a larger proportion of total sheep and lamb slaughter than at any time in the 23 years that records have been available.

The 1944 lamb crop, estimated at 29.6 million head, was about 5.5 percent smaller than the 1943 crop and 3 percent less than the 1933-42 average. With the exception of the crops of 1935 and 1937, following the drought years of 1934 and 1936, it was the smallest lamb crop since 1930. In relation to the number of breeding ewes in flocks, the number of lambs saved was slightly larger than in 1943, but total ewe numbers were down 7 percent.

Slaughter of sheep and lambs under Federal inspection during the first 9 months of 1944 totaled 15.7 million head, or about 400,000 less than in the corresponding period of 1943. Sheep slaughter during the 9 months was 882,000 head smaller than a year earlier but slaughter of lambs and yearlings was 472,000 larger. The total of all sheep and lamb slaughter in 1944 is expected to be about 24 million head compared with 27.1 million in 1943, and the 5-year pre-war average (1935-39) of 21.8 million.

If the percentage lamb crop in 1945 is about average, a total slaughter of 21.5 million sheep and lambs would leave sheep numbers at the end of the year about unchanged. This slaughter would yield about 860 million pounds of lamb and mutton, or about 115 million less than the indicated output in 1944.

Production Capacity in 1945

Stock sheep numbers at the beginning of 1945 are expected to total around 44.5 million head. This would be the smallest number since 1929. In the 11 Western States, numbers probably will be close to the level reached in the early 20's, and 4 or 5 million head below the average numbers of the last 50 years.

Considering the suitability of sheep production to the character and location of the range feed in some of these states, present sheep numbers are below what is needed to get the maximum returns from grazing resources. There is reason to believe, however, that liquidation in those states has not yet run its course. High operating costs and difficulties in obtaining

an adequate number of competent helpers are tending to induce a further reduction in numbers. Although the outlook for lamb prices is rather favorable, the post-war situation with respect to wool is none too clear.

In Texas and South Dakota - the other two Western sheep States - the reduction in numbers that has occurred during the last two years probably brought the level of numbers better in line with the long-time feed potential of these states. Hence, a maintenance of present numbers there rather than an increase also seems to be the better policy.

In the Corn Belt and other native sheep states, no further decrease and some recovery in numbers in some states seems desirable.

The following table shows the indicated changes that might result in 1945 if the suggested goal is achieved:

SHEEP AND LAMBS: Suggested number on farms January 1,
Lamb crop, imports, and slaughter, 1945

Item	: 1940	: 1941	: 1942	: 1943	: 1944	: Suggested 1945
	: Mil.	: Mil.	: Mil.	: Mil.	: Mil.	: Mil.
	: Head	: Head	: Head	: Head	: Head	: Head
On farms January 1						
Ewes, 1 year						
Western sheep states	24.9	25.4	26.1	26.2	24.4	
Native sheep states	11.0	11.3	11.6	11.6	10.7	
Total	35.9	36.7	37.7	37.7	35.1	34.0
On feed	5.8	6.5	6.9	7.0	5.9	5.7
Other	10.7	11.1	12.1	11.0	10.7	10.3
Grand Total	52.4	54.3	56.7	55.8	51.7	50.0
Lamb crop	31.3	32.9	32.6	31.3	29.6	28.9
Imports	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Total Supply	83.7	87.2	89.3	87.1	81.3	78.9
Slaughter						
Federally inspected	17.4	18.1	21.6	23.4	21.7	
Non-inspected	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.7	2.6	
Total	21.6	22.3	25.6	27.1	24.3	21.5
Exports	1/	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Other disappearance	7.8	8.9	7.9	8.3	7.0	7.4
Total disappearance	29.4	31.2	33.5	35.4	31.3	28.9
Number on farms end of yr.	54.3	56.7	55.8	51.7	50.0	50.0

1/ Negligible.

SHEEP AND LAMBS: Suggested State Goals for Number on Farms
at End of 1945 with Comparisons

State	1945	:	:	:	:	Beginning	Percentage	1945 goal
and	goal	:	1937-41	:	:	of	:	(end of year) is of
Division	end of	:	average	:	1943	:	1944	year
:	year	:	:	:	:	:	1937-41	:
:	1,000	:	1,000	:	1,000	:	1,000	:
:	head	:	head	:	head	:	head	:
							Percent	Percent
Maine	43		44		43		43	98
N. H.	11		10		11		11	100
Vt.	22		23		21		22	96
Mass.	8		8		9		8	100
R. I.	2		2		2		2	100
Conn.	7		5		6		7	140
N. Y.	323		374		358		341	86
N. J.	9		7		7		9	129
Pa.	360		398		377		366	90
N. E.	785		871		834		809	90
Ohio	2,000		2,325		2,322		2,053	86
Ind.	750		891		872		783	84
Ill.	785		891		874		807	88
Mich.	900		1,180		1,002		894	76
Wis.	490		468		497		514	105
Minn.	1,320		1,333		1,496		1,460	99
Iowa	1,840		1,676		1,905		1,915	110
Mo.	1,620		1,548		1,780		1,673	105
S. Dak.	2,000		1,574		2,407		2,223	127
Nebr.	1,080		895		1,285		1,248	121
N. Cent.	12,785		12,781		14,440		13,570	100
Del.	2		2		2		2	100
Md.	48		69		56		52	70
Va.	360		388		360		353	93
W. Va.	375		501		438		407	75
N. C.	61		57		54		56	75
Ky.	1,070		1,051		1,057		930	950
Tenn.	383		385		418		393	385
E. Cent.	2,299		2,453		2,385		2,193	2,209
S. Car.	4		8		6		5	4
Ga.	18		24		18		16	18
Fla.	18		30		23		23	20
Ala.	38		42		41		38	38
Miss.	85		70		73		71	80
Ark.	105		95		107		103	103
La.	260		273		272		258	260
Okla.	270		365		424		330	300
Tex.	9,630		9,416		10,829		10,339	9,930
South.	10,428		10,323		11,793		11,183	10,753
N. Dak.	1,200		913		1,175		1,058	1,000
Kans.	1,100		768		1,658		974	1,100
Mont.	3,500		3,386		4,030		3,790	3,450
Idaho	1,678		2,138		1,836		1,601	1,540
Wyo.	3,700		3,677		3,744		3,521	3,509
Colo.	2,522		2,740		2,711		2,602	2,522
N. Mex.	1,800		2,244		2,228		2,108	1,975
Ariz.	700		810		713		688	700
Utah	2,300		2,574		2,521		2,429	2,360
Nev.	670		804		716		662	670
Wash.	500		654		598		491	500
Oreg.	1,220		1,840		1,457		1,217	1,220
Calif.	2,800		3,125		2,936		2,822	2,800
West.	23,690		25,673		26,323		23,963	23,346
U. S.	49,987		52,101		55,775		51,718	49,955

1/ Tentative Indications Reports of State Committees on 1945 Wartime Capacity.

DAIRY PRODUCTION

A milk production goal of 120 billion pounds is recommended for 1945. This compares with a production of about 118 billion pounds in 1944 and a disappearance of about 121 billion pounds since stocks are being reduced by an equivalent of about 3 billion pounds of milk. Should the war continue on a major scale in both Europe and Asia, production at this level would meet minimum essential requirements. Should the European war end and non-civilian requirements fall rather sharply, the goal would provide for civilians only about 4 percent more milk than they used in 1944 under rigid wartime restrictions.

Government stocks (other than military) and commercial stocks of principal manufactured dairy products on September 1, 1944, were only about 75 percent of stocks a year earlier. There will be no opportunity to decrease stocks as was done in 1944 without bringing them below a safe reserve level.

The suggested goal is very close to the sum of State capacity estimates and can be achieved by increasing milk cow numbers by one percent and annual production per cow by 28 pounds or slightly over one-half of one percent. If the present indication of at least 1.3 percent increase in milk cow numbers for 1945 materializes, only a very small increase in production per cow would be needed to achieve the goal. Feed supplies for the first part of the calendar year are sufficiently favorable so that with an average pasture season in 1945 dairymen should have little difficulty in meeting feed needs. Milk-feed and butterfat-feed ratios are more favorable than are other livestock product-feed ratios.

Dairy labor, equipment, supplies and containers, and transportation are expected to continue to present difficulties until sometime after the European war has ended. Processing capacity is adequate but some season peak gluts may occur because of shifts to different products and because of decrease in fluid milk demand by military camps located in areas short of processing plants.

Background Statement

It now appears that milk production on farms in 1944 will be higher than for any previous year except 1942 in spite of feed shortages during the first half of the year and labor problems. For the third year in succession a decreased rate of milk production per cow accounts for a level of milk production somewhat below each year's production goal. After reaching a level 3 percent above the 5-year average in 1942, the production per cow dropped to slightly above the 5-year average in 1943 and to one percent below in 1944. During 1942 there existed a combination of favorable factors for heavy production per cow that cannot be expected to be repeated soon. Abundant supplies of grain and roughages, extremely favorable milk-feed price ratios, adequate supplies of labor throughout most of the year and an excellent pasture season all occurring in a year when the patriotic urge for milk production was strong, resulted in a heavy production per cow and the heaviest total milk production on record.

The number of milk cows on farms increased nearly 2 percent during 1944. Starting on January 1 with a production per cow lower than a year earlier, the level continued below a year earlier for each month through August. The lower than normal percentage of cows milked accounts for much of this lower level, especially in the west North Central Region. September production per cow was slightly greater this year than last.

In spite of the tight grain and concentrate situation that prevailed up to harvest time the rate of feeding dairy cows has been maintained at a very high level. It appears that the more favorable feed situation and higher production payments during the last quarter of 1944 may bring milk production up to or above the level of the same quarter last year.

The drought which began in early summer in some East Central States and spread to include 24 States by September decreased milk production in those areas, but heavy grain feeding has replaced to a large extent feed nutrients not available from pastures. However, late August and September rains resulted in an unexpected improvement in September and October pastures in most drought areas. The hay shortage in drought States may reduce milk production somewhat during the winter of 1944-45. The current estimate of 1944 milk production is 113.2 billion pounds, or approximately the same as that of last year.

Milk-feed price relationships are much more favorable, compared to other livestock product-feed price ratios than they were a year ago. Dairy production payments which were started in October 1943 contributed most of the adjustment in feeding ratios. The hog-corn price ratio has averaged close to the 10-year seasonal ratio since April. Pig-feed and poultry-feed ratios have been much less favorable than a year earlier throughout the past twelve months. The milk-feed ratio, including production payments, has averaged somewhat higher than a year earlier since October 1943 when dairy production payments were started. In August 1944 the ratio was about 5 percent higher than a year earlier, while in September it exceeded the ratio of a year earlier by 15 percent since no payments were made in September 1943 and payments at the winter rate averaging 69 cents per hundredweight were made for milk produced in September 1944.

The butterfat-feed price ratio, including payments, has been below the ratio for the same month a year earlier each month from August 1943 until July 1944. In July it equalled the ratio of a year earlier, in August it exceeded it by 3 percent, and in September payments raised the ratio to 14 percent above that of September 1943. In each month since March 1944 the butterfat-feed price ratio has been from 4 to 10 percent above the 10-year average ratio for the month. Dairy men enter the fall and winter season with the milk-feed price ratio relatively high and the butterfat-feed price ratio well above the long-time average for the time of year and also well above the other livestock product-feed price ratios.

The shift from cream to whole milk deliveries from farms continued, especially in States where milk drying plant capacity was rapidly being expanded. About 6 percent more milk was delivered from farms as whole milk in 1944 than in 1943 when production was about the same. A larger percentage of milk solids not fat were used in human food than ever before. Apparent disappearance of milk as fluid milk increased an additional 2 billion pounds even with W.F.O. 79 restricting consumption in cities of over 50,000 population. There was also a small increase in total cheese production and nearly 10 percent increase in evaporated milk and non-fat dry milk solids. Butter is the dairy product in shortest supply at present. While milk production increased 2 percent from 1941 to 1944, creamery butter production decreased about 18 percent.

Estimates of Dairy Product Requirements for 1945

Non-civilian requirements, made up principally of military and lend-lease needs, utilized about one-sixth of the milk available for human consumption in 1944. Reserve stocks were decreased by about 3 billion pounds of milk equivalent in addition to utilizing the current production of over 118 billion pounds. As long as the war continues on a major scale in both the European and Asiatic theaters, the need for dairy products for our military forces and our Allies will be large. Only by rigid restrictions on civilian consumption can these war requirements be met. When the war in Europe ends, purchases for military and other export needs may fall off somewhat. Relief needs of liberated countries may be met at least in part by reserves built up for military and lend-lease purposes.

The unsatisfied demands of civilians under rationing and War Food orders are large. Any milk made available to civilians by decreases in war needs will be readily taken by civilians though in some cases it will need to be in the form of different products than those now required for non-civilian uses. Increased consumer purchases of fluid cream, butter, and ice cream will require the use of larger quantities of milk for those products than at present. Total requirements of milk for cheese, evaporated milk and dried whole milks will decrease somewhat since increased civilian purchases will not equal decreases in non-civilian needs.

1945 Milk Production Capacity Estimates

The State Agricultural Production Adjustment Committees have reported a capacity for total production of milk on farms in 1945 of 120.1 billion pounds. These reports are based on an average number of cows on farms during the year slightly above the 1944 number and an average milk production per cow in 1945 of one percent greater than the 1944 indicated average. Capacity estimates by States and regions are shown in the State tables.

It should be noted that assumptions on which production capacities were based involved continuation of wartime production conditions including labor and machinery shortages, high levels of food requirements and prices about like those in 1944. These capacity estimates were made before there was a very good basis for estimating feed supplies. The national feed situation, especially the supply of farm grains, has since improved to a level much more favorable than anticipated by production adjustment committees. By contrast, the hay supply during the winter of 1944-45 will be considerably below earlier estimates because of the serious drought which affects many Central and Eastern States.

Milk Cow Replacement and Slaughter

The number of milk cows on farms appears likely to increase further in 1945 unless some substantial change in economic conditions materially alters farmers' plans. On January 1, 1944, the 22.5 heifers 1 to 2 years of age kept per 100 milk cows on hand was record high. Present indications are that on January 1, 1945, the number of heifers relative to cows will be almost as high as on last January 1, thus providing a sufficient number of first calf heifers freshening in 1945 to replace more than usual turnover of old cows. Information on heifer calves saved for milk cows in the first half of 1944 indicates that replacements for 1946 may be decreased appreciably below the level of recent war years.

Culling rates of cows were about average in 1941, and above average in 1942. In 1943, particularly the early part of the year, black market activities appear to have affected the significance of the slaughter data as a measure of culling. For 1944 the first seven months data would suggest that culling rates have been close to average.

Utilization of Milk

The vastly increased requirements for manufactured dairy products for our armed forces and our Allies have resulted in marked shifts in the utilization of milk. The following table shows for the 1935-39 average and for individual years beginning with 1942 the total milk production and the utilization patterns:

Milk Production and Utilization and Products Made by Years
(Millions of Pounds)

	<u>1935-39 Average</u>		<u>1942</u>	
Milk Production				
On Farms		103,624		119,240
Off Farms		2,826		2,826
Total		<u>106,450</u>		<u>122,066</u>
<hr/>				
<u>Milk Utilization</u>	<u>Amt. of Prod.</u>	<u>Milk Equiv.</u>	<u>Amt. of Prod.</u>	<u>Milk Equiv.</u>
Fluid Milk & Cream		44,146		49,514
Butter - Farm	479	9,694	366	7,365
Creamery	1,691	34,298	1,768	35,165
Total	<u>2,170</u>	<u>43,992</u>	<u>2,134</u>	<u>42,530</u>
Cheese - American				
& Other	663	6,701	1,109	11,092
Condensed Milk	213	494	264	617
Evaporated Milk	2,012	4,305	3,519	7,592
Dried Whole Milk	19	149	70	474
Ice Cream	268	3,083	462	5,320
(Net)	(mil. gal.)		(mil. gal.)	
Fed to Calves		2,794		3,293
Other Uses & Residual		786		1,634
		<u>1943</u>		<u>1944</u>
<hr/>				
Milk Production				
On Farms		118,140		118,200
Off Farms		2,826		2,826
Total		<u>120,966</u>		<u>121,326</u>
<hr/>				
<u>Milk Utilization</u>	<u>Amt. of Prod.</u>	<u>Milk Equiv.</u>	<u>Amt. of Prod.</u>	<u>Milk Equiv.</u>
Fluid Milk & Cream		53,929		55,706
Butter - Farm	340	6,836	320	6,500
Creamery	1,673	33,379	1,490	29,593
Total	<u>2,013</u>	<u>40,215</u>	<u>1,810</u>	<u>36,093</u>
Cheese - American				
& Other	993	9,939	997	9,990
Condensed Milk	301	705	323	720
Evaporated Milk	3,052	6,590	3,380	7,332
Dried Whole Milk	137	1,041	172	1,311
Ice Cream	412	4,355	455	4,810
(Net)	(mil. gal.)		(mil. gal.)	
Fed to Calves		3,277		3,300
Other Uses & Residual		915		2,064

While milk production increased only 14 percent from the 1935-39 average to 1944, the amount used for fluid milk and cream increased 26.2 percent. The amount used for making butter decreased by 18 percent and the amount used for manufacturing whole milk products increased 66.1 percent. The increase in fluid milk and cream consumption, which amounted to 11 billion 5 hundred million pounds, utilized more than three-fourths of the increase

in milk production. The expanded production of cheese, evaporated milk and dry whole milk was accomplished by increasing the amount of milk used for these products by nearly 8 billion pounds, almost all of which represented a shift away from butter production.

On the basis of the percentage of milk utilized by the three principal classes of uses, namely, fluid milk and cream, butter, and manufactured whole milk products, the comparison of 1944 utilization with that of 1935-39 is as follows:

	<u>1935-39</u>	<u>1944</u>
Percent of Milk Used for:		
Fluid milk and cream	41	46
Butter	41	30
Mfg. Whole Milk Products	11	16

Should the war in Europe end during the 1945 production season so that somewhat smaller quantities of milk are needed for manufacturing evaporated milk, cheese, and dry whole milk, a larger supply will become available for civilian uses. This might result in shifting 3 or 4 billion pounds of milk on an annual basis from manufactured products to fluid cream, ice cream and butter. This could be brought about if fluid cream consumption for the year increased by about 1.5 billion pounds of milk equivalent, the amount of milk used for butter by about one billion pounds, and the amount used for ice cream by about one-half billion pounds. This adjustment would go a long way toward providing civilians with more of the products which have been particularly short during the war period. Civilian purchases of these products, as well as evaporated milk and cheese would increase much more if desired products were available.

MILK: Production on Farms - Suggested for 1945 With Comparisons

State	Pounds (Millions)					Percent 1945 Goal is of		
	1937-41	1943	1944 Ind.	1945 Wartime Capacity	1945 Goal	1937-41	1944 Ind.	1945 Wartime Capacity
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Maine	633:	618:	650:	645:	660:	104	102	102
N. H.	355:	333:	338:	355:	347:	98	103	98
Vt.	1,384:	1,452:	1,459:	1,510:	1,488:	108	102	99
Mass.	797:	757:	747:	769:	749:	94	100	97
R. I.	134:	128:	127:	140:	127:	95	100	91
Conn.	669:	700:	697:	732:	698:	104	100	95
N. Y.	7,477:	7,784:	7,707:	7,888:	7,769:	104	101	98
N. J.	953:	1,010:	983:	993:	986:	103	100	99
Pa.	4,619:	4,863:	4,846:	5,000:	4,839:	106	101	98
N.E.	17,021:	17,645:	17,554:	18,032:	17,723:	104	101	98
Ohio	4,602:	4,978:	4,968:	4,925:	5,040:	110	101	102
Ind.	3,190:	3,454:	3,460:	3,520:	3,515:	110	102	100
Ill.	5,125:	5,352:	5,461:	5,500:	5,502:	107	101	100
Mich.	4,773:	5,333:	5,382:	5,837:	5,575:	117	104	96
Wis.	12,301:	14,334:	14,520:	14,000:	14,650:	119	101	105
Minn.	8,242:	8,872:	8,699:	8,700:	8,740:	106	100	100
Iowa	6,439:	7,071:	6,883:	6,983:	6,950:	108	101	100
Mo.	3,322:	3,845:	4,034:	3,800:	4,079:	123	101	107
S. Dak.	1,651:	1,804:	1,731:	1,700:	1,760:	107	102	104
Nebr.	2,559:	3,064:	2,882:	3,110:	2,960:	116	103	95
N.C.	52,204:	58,105:	58,020:	58,075:	58,771:	113	101	101
Del.	139:	151:	152:	166:	158:	114	104	95
Md.	880:	945:	951:	965:	969:	110	102	100
Va.	1,473:	1,626:	1,660:	1,676:	1,688:	115	102	101
W. Va.	793:	798:	807:	825:	818:	103	101	99
N. C.	1,313:	1,465:	1,540:	1,639:	1,588:	121	103	97
Ky.	1,912:	2,112:	2,117:	2,258:	2,125:	111	100	94
Tenn.	1,845:	2,196:	2,259:	2,291:	2,259:	122	100	99
E.C.	8,355:	9,293:	9,486:	9,820:	9,605:	115	101	98
S. C.	551:	589:	607:	670:	627:	114	103	94
Ga.	1,082:	1,149:	1,124:	1,231:	1,156:	107	103	94
Fla.	327:	366:	1/ 420:	1/ 500:	1/ 437:	---	104	87
Ala.	1,186:	1,309:	1,389:	1,425:	1,419:	120	102	100
Miss.	1,283:	1,342:	1,410:	1,526:	1,458:	114	103	96
Ark.	1,365:	1,411:	1,440:	1,450:	1,475:	108	102	102
La.	636:	686:	715:	694:	725:	114	101	104
Okla.	2,454:	2,692:	2,802:	2,875:	2,900:	118	103	101
Tex.	4,265:	4,389:	4,406:	4,472:	4,484:	105	102	100
South	13,149:	13,933:	14,313:	14,843:	14,681:	112	103	99
N. Dak.	1,985:	2,264:	2,130:	2,100:	2,152:	108	101	102
Kans.	2,898:	3,296:	3,136:	3,507:	3,290:	114	105	94
Mont.	673:	760:	735:	724:	741:	110	101	102
Idaho	1,180:	1,357:	1,410:	1,427:	1,432:	121	102	100
Wyo.	281:	306:	311:	309:	313:	111	101	101
Colo.	997:	1,099:	1,042:	1,120:	1,081:	108	104	97
N. Mex.	271:	300:	279:	310:	292:	108	105	94
Ariz.	228:	252:	252:	260:	260:	114	103	100
Utah	542:	655:	667:	740:	696:	128	104	94
Nev.	108:	113:	114:	107:	115:	106	101	107
Wash.	1,966:	2,119:	2,138:	2,100:	2,166:	110	101	103
Oreg.	1,374:	1,468:	1,436:	1,410:	1,450:	106	101	103
Calif.	4,671:	5,175:	5,175:	5,250:	5,232:	112	101	100
West	17,174:	19,164:	18,825:	19,364:	19,220:	112	102	99
U.S.	107,903:	118,140:	118,198:	120,134:	120,000:	111	102	100

1/ Not comparable for computing changes from 5 year average and 1943.

MILK COWS: Number on Farms - Suggested 1945 With Comparisons
(Average Number During Year)

State	(Thousands)				Percent 1945 Goal is of			
	1937-41	1943	1944 Ind.	1945 Wartime Capacity	1945 Goal	1937-41	1944 Ind.	1945 Wartime Capacity
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Maine	133	124	128	129	130	98	102	101
N. H.	73	66	67	68	68	93	101	100
Vt.	276	273	280	285	285	103	102	100
Mass.	134	130	131	132	131	98	100	99
R. I.	21	21	21	22	21	100	100	95
Conn.	115	120	122	122	122	106	100	100
N. Y.	1,312	1,342	1,369	1,360	1,375	105	100	101
N. J.	145	154	156	155	156	108	100	101
Pa.	857	909	932	927	935	109	100	101
N.E.	3,066	3,139	3,206	3,200	3,223	105	101	101
Ohio	994	1,077	1,109	1,122	1,125	113	101	100
Ind.	735	785	801	800	810	110	101	101
Ill.	1,064	1,115	1,126	1,125	1,132	106	101	101
Mich.	896	995	1,035	1,071	1,058	118	102	99
Wis.	2,130	2,389	2,461	2,400	2,461	116	100	103
Minn.	1,620	1,750	1,768	1,740	1,768	109	100	102
Iowa	1,382	1,464	1,449	1,470	1,460	106	101	99
Mo.	906	1,020	1,070	1,066	1,082	119	101	102
S. Dak.	450	485	485	480	485	108	100	101
Nebr.	606	675	675	685	680	112	101	99
N.C.	10,783	11,755	11,979	11,959	12,061	112	101	101
Del.	32	35	36	37	37	116	103	100
Md.	189	204	209	210	212	112	101	101
Va.	396	436	445	442	450	114	101	102
W. Va.	225	232	234	232	235	104	100	101
N. C.	336	371	390	400	400	119	103	100
Ky.	529	595	619	636	625	118	101	98
Tenn.	532	615	640	642	640	120	100	100
E.C.	2,239	2,488	2,573	2,599	2,599	116	101	100
S. C.	155	166	171	188	176	114	103	94
Ga.	334	359	366	373	373	112	102	100
Fla.	101	110	112	111	115	114	103	104
Ala.	365	409	421	434	430	118	102	99
Miss.	487	520	530	540	540	111	102	100
Ark.	435	490	495	475	500	115	101	105
La.	278	293	299	296	302	109	101	102
Okla.	698	836	844	855	855	122	101	100
Tex.	1,323	1,425	1,454	1,451	1,470	111	101	101
South	4,176	4,608	4,692	4,723	4,761	114	101	101
N. Dak.	481	543	538	540	542	113	101	100
Kans.	709	804	804	835	820	116	102	98
Mont.	146	159	157	150	157	108	100	105
Idaho	204	245	247	253	250	123	101	99
Wyo.	65	67	68	68	68	105	100	100
Colo.	219	229	231	231	233	106	101	101
N. Mex.	70	74	73	75	75	107	103	100
Ariz.	43	48	47	48	48	112	102	100
Utah	96	112	114	118	118	123	104	100
Nev.	19	20	20	19	20	105	100	105
Wash.	323	355	351	355	355	110	101	100
Oreg.	249	265	262	250	262	105	100	105
Calif.	687	750	750	750	755	110	101	101
West	3,311	3,671	3,662	3,692	3,703	112	101	100
U.S.	23,575	25,661	26,112	26,173	26,347	112	101	101

MILK: Production per Cow - Suggested 1945 with Comparisons

State	Pounds					Percent 1945 Goal is of			
	1937-	1943	1944	1945	1945	1937-	1944	1945	
	41		Ind.	Wartime	Goal	41	Ind.	Wartime	
				Capacity				Capacity	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Maine	4,759	4,980	5,080	5,000	5,080	107	100	102	
N. H.	4,863	5,050	5,050	5,221	5,100	105	101	98	
Vt.	5,014	5,320	5,210	5,298	5,220	104	100	99	
Mass.	5,948	5,820	5,700	5,826	5,720	96	100	98	
R. I.	6,381	6,100	6,040	6,364	6,070	95	100	95	
Conn.	5,817	5,830	5,710	6,000	5,720	98	100	95	
N. Y.	5,699	5,800	5,630	5,800	5,650	99	100	97	
N. J.	6,572	6,560	6,300	6,406	6,320	96	100	99	
Pa.	5,390	5,350	5,200	5,394	5,240	97	101	97	
N.E.	5,552	5,621	5,475	5,635	5,499	99	100	98	
Ohio	4,630	4,620	4,480	4,389	4,480	97	100	102	
Ind.	4,340	4,400	4,320	4,400	4,340	100	100	99	
Ill.	4,817	4,800	4,850	4,889	4,860	101	100	99	
Mich.	5,327	5,360	5,200	5,450	5,270	99	101	97	
Wis.	6,245	6,000	5,900	5,833	5,930	95	101	102	
Minn.	5,088	5,070	4,920	5,000	4,940	97	100	99	
Iowa	4,659	4,830	4,750	4,750	4,760	102	100	100	
Mo.	3,667	3,770	3,770	3,565	3,770	103	100	106	
S. Dak.	3,669	3,720	3,570	3,542	3,650	99	102	103	
Nebr.	4,223	4,540	4,270	4,540	4,350	103	102	96	
N. C.	4,841	4,943	4,843	4,856	4,873	101	101	100	
Del.	4,344	4,310	4,220	4,486	4,270	98	101	95	
Id.	4,656	4,639	4,550	4,595	4,570	98	100	99	
W. Va.	3,524	3,440	3,450	3,556	3,480	99	101	98	
Va.	3,720	3,730	3,730	3,792	3,750	101	101	99	
N. C.	3,908	3,950	3,950	4,098	3,970	102	101	97	
Ky.	3,614	3,550	3,420	3,550	3,400	94	99	96	
Tenn.	3,468	3,570	3,530	3,568	3,530	102	100	99	
E. C.	3,732	3,735	3,687	3,778	3,696	99	100	98	
S. C.	3,555	3,550	3,550	3,564	3,560	100	100	100	
Ga.	3,240	3,200	3,070	3,300	3,100	96	101	94	
Fla.	3,238	3,330	1/3,750	1/4,506	1/3,800	---	101	84	
Ala.	3,247	3,200	3,300	3,287	3,300	102	100	100	
Miss.	2,634	2,580	2,660	2,826	2,700	103	102	96	
Ark.	3,138	2,880	2,910	3,053	2,950	94	101	97	
La.	2,288	2,340	2,390	2,345	2,400	105	100	102	
Okla.	3,516	3,220	3,320	3,363	3,400	97	102	101	
Tex.	3,224	3,080	3,030	3,082	3,050	95	101	99	
South	3,148	3,024	3,051	3,143	3,084	98	101	98	
N. Dak.	4,125	4,170	3,960	3,889	3,970	96	100	102	
Kans.	4,087	4,100	3,900	4,200	4,010	98	103	95	
Mont.	4,610	4,780	4,680	4,827	4,720	102	101	98	
Idaho	5,784	5,540	5,710	5,640	5,730	99	100	102	
Wyo.	4,323	4,570	4,580	4,544	4,600	106	100	101	
Colo.	4,553	4,800	4,510	4,848	4,640	102	103	96	
N. Mex.	3,871	4,060	3,820	4,133	3,900	101	102	94	
Ariz.	5,302	5,250	5,360	5,417	5,420	102	101	100	
Utah	5,646	5,850	5,850	6,271	5,900	104	101	94	
Nev.	5,684	5,650	5,710	5,632	5,750	101	101	102	
Wash.	6,084	5,970	6,090	5,915	6,100	100	100	103	
Oreg.	5,518	5,540	5,480	5,640	5,520	100	101	98	
Calif.	6,798	6,900	6,900	7,000	6,930	102	100	99	
West	5,186	5,220	5,141	5,245	5,190	100	101	99	
U.S.	4,577	4,604	4,527	4,590	4,555	100	101	99	

1/ Not comparable for computing changes from 5 year average and 1943.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Eggs: The suggested goal of 3,920 million dozen eggs produced on farms is 16 percent below the 4676 million dozen expected to be produced this year. It is believed that a production of 3,920 million dozen eggs could be marketed and distributed without difficulty, but the present indications are that egg production in 1945 will substantially exceed the goal unless prompt steps are taken to remove about 50 million surplus hens from laying flocks. The job in 1945 will be to get down to the goal for egg production.

The requirements to be filled out of 1945 egg production are: For civilians, 3,259 million dozen (340 per capita as compared to an estimated 342 in 1944); for the military, 485 million dozen; for hatching, 176 million dozen; total, 3,920 million dozen. Sufficient stocks of eggs in dried or frozen form will be on hand January 1, 1945, to meet Lend-Lease requirements for dried eggs and probably leave some over. There are no firm requirements for eggs for relief. Stocks of dried and frozen eggs have accumulated during 1944 because egg production in 1944 is exceeding the goal by at least 4 percent and it has been necessary to purchase these extra eggs, as well as a substantial additional quantity, in order to support egg prices. About 10 billion dozen eggs, 20 percent of all the eggs produced, are being dried in 1944.

With a rate of lay of 112 eggs per bird, the 1945 goal for egg production would be reached with 420 million layers on hand January 1, 1945. At the present rate of culling of old hens out of flocks and the placing of pullets in flocks, the number of layers on hand January 1 is likely to be about 470 million. This is in spite of the fact that the number of chicks hatched in 1944 was about 20 percent less than a year earlier. There appears to be two principal reasons why a large number of layers are expected to be on hand January 1. First, old hens are not being culled out of flocks as rapidly as normal, and, second, the chick hatch in the spring of 1944 was early, so a large proportion of the pullets reached laying age earlier in the season than a year ago.

The first of the attached tables shows a suggested goal State by State for hen numbers which, if achieved, would result in a level of egg production in line with requirements. A goal is shown for March 1 as well as January 1 since it does not appear possible to reduce the number of hens in laying flocks to the desired level by January 1, 1945.

The suggested January 1, 1945 goal for hens in laying flocks represents for each State a uniform reduction from the numbers January 1, 1944 except where the number expected January 1, 1945 is less or where such uniform reduction would reduce numbers below the 5-year 1937-41 average. Various other starting points could be used but all things considered the use of January 1, 1944 appears the most reasonable. The use of this base results in a slightly larger suggested reduction in the Central States than would a flat reduction from present numbers, but this seems desirable in view of the decline in the requirements for eggs for drying. A large proportion of the eggs being dried in 1944 has come from midwest farm flocks as is indicated by the following table, showing by States the quantity of dried eggs being purchased by WFA in 1944. These eggs did not, of course, all originate in the state in which they were dried, and do not include military purchases.

OFFICE OF DISTRIBUTION, DRIED EGG PURCHASES, 1944

State	Dried, in case equivalent (000 Cases)	State	Dried, in case equivalent (000 Cases)
N. Y.	91.2	Kans.	1,649.8
Penna.	380.6	N. C.	183.7
Ohio	390.6	Ky.	533.4
Ind.	1,837.3	Tenn.	128.2
Ill.	1,863.0	Ala.	393.9
Mich.	632.1	Miss.	123.2
Wisc.	2,517.4	Ark.	696.4
Minn.	2,509.4	La.	170.8
Iowa	2,340.0	Okla.	883.9
Mo.	2,535.3	Tex.	3,282.7
N. Dak.	214.0	Colo.	363.6
S. Dak.	425.5	N. Mex.	246.2
Nebr.	784.6	Wash.	335.1
Total			25,516.9

The suggested March 1 goal shown on the attached table has been computed by reducing the January 1 goal by the normal decline in laying flocks between January 1 and March 1. The third column shows the number of hens expected to be in laying flocks January 1, 1945; the next column the expected normal disappearance during January and February, and the fifth column the additional reduction which would need to be made if the March 1 goal were to be reached.

In addition to adjusting numbers of laying hens as rapidly as possible, attention needs to be given to the number of chicks to be hatched in 1945 for flock replacement late next year and in early 1946. The goal suggested for chickens raised on farms is 700 million, 6 percent below the number raised in 1944. With somewhat heavier culling of old hens next fall, there would still be about 395 million hens in laying flocks January 1, 1945-- enough to meet prospective egg requirements for 1946. This would be only about 9 percent more than the 1935-39 average number of hens in laying flocks January 1, but the rate of lay per hen has increased steadily in recent years. Consequently, just under 400 million hens in laying flocks should result in an egg production in 1946 about 20 percent above the 1935-39 average. The increase in the rate of lay has been due to improvement in the quality of breeding stock and continued interest in good poultry flock management.

Broilers: About 213 million head of commercial broilers are being produced in 1944. Military requirements for poultry meat appear likely to continue at a relatively high level. Moreover, civilian demand for poultry meat is also likely to be such as to provide a satisfactory market for poultry meat, at least for a considerable portion of 1945. Consequently, it appears that broiler producers may initially lay plans for a level of broiler production in 1945 at about the same level as in 1944.

However, it is possible that the demand for broilers might decline, perhaps substantially if a combination of circumstances result in a sharp decline in consumer purchasing power and a sharp curtailment in military purchases. Consequently, broiler producers should be advised to reexamine demand prospects every time they replace mature broilers with young chicks.

If the number of chickens raised on farms is about 700 million and the number of broilers about the same as in 1944, total production of chicken meat would be about 3 billion pounds. This would provide a civilian per capita supply of about 21 pounds, and compares with $22\frac{1}{2}$ pounds in 1944 and a 1935-39 average of 18 pounds. The quantity of chicken meat expected to be available in 1945 at the suggested levels of broiler and chicken production would appear to reasonably meet requirements during the year.

Turkeys: It is estimated that about 35.7 million turkeys are being produced in 1944. Indications are that about the same level of production would be desirable in 1945. Regardless of the progress of the war, it appears reasonably certain that there will be a continued heavy military demand for turkeys, although if the war progresses favorably, this demand may not be as heavy as in 1944. However, civilian demands during the last two years have not been met and unless consumers' incomes in 1945 are very substantially less than in 1944, it appears probable that civilian demand for turkeys will be well maintained.

HEN NUMBERS: Suggested State Goals for 1945

State	: Jan. 1, : 1945 Goal : (based on : % of 1/1/44):	: Mar. 1, : 1945 Goal:	: Jan. 1, : 1945 : Indic.	: Expected Normal : Disappearance be- : tween Jan. 1, 1945 : and Mar. 1, 1945	: Additional : Culling : Needed
(Thousands)					
Maine	: 2,209	1,861	2,319	365	93
N. H.	: 1,889	1,591	2,215	348	276
Vt.	: 985	830	1,180	186	164
Mass.	: 4,411	3,718	5,009	787	504
R. I.	: 444	374	499	78	47
Conn.	: 2,797	2,357	3,142	494	291
N. Y.	: 13,160	11,094	14,146	2,211	841
N. J.	: 6,413	5,406	7,204	1,131	667
Pa.	: 17,632	14,869	20,692	3,253	2,570
N. E.	: 49,951	42,100	56,406	8,853	5,453
Ohio	: 19,554	16,482	21,796	3,424	1,890
Ind.	: 13,700	11,547	15,390	2,419	1,424
Ill.	: 20,720	17,464	23,790	3,739	2,587
Mich.	: 11,694	9,857	13,138	2,064	1,217
Wis.	: 15,267	12,867	17,529	2,756	1,900
Minn.	: 24,705	20,829	27,754	4,354	2,571
Iowa	: 32,396	27,091	37,594	6,156	4,347
Mo.	: 21,951	18,502	24,390	3,832	2,056
S. Dak.	: 8,722	7,351	10,122	1,591	1,180
Nebr.	: 14,802	12,477	16,812	2,640	1,695
N. C.	: 183,511	154,467	208,315	32,975	20,873
Del.	: 943	794	1,007	159	54
Md.	: 3,324	2,802	3,918	616	500
Va.	: 8,281	6,979	9,642	1,516	1,147
W. Va.	: 3,903	3,290	4,116	647	179
N. C.	: 10,518	8,865	12,206	1,918	1,423
Ky.	: 10,361	8,733	11,257	1,769	755
Tenn.	: 10,495	8,845	11,532	1,813	874
E. C.	: 47,825	40,308	53,678	8,438	4,932
S. C.	: 3,616	3,048	4,196	659	489
Ga.	: 7,337	6,184	8,243	1,295	764
Fla.	: 1,843	1,554	1,843	289	0
Ala.	: 7,226	6,091	7,494	1,177	226
Miss.	: 7,444	6,273	8,363	1,316	774
Ark.	: 8,243	6,948	9,058	1,423	687
La.	: 4,654	3,922	5,344	840	582
Okla.	: 12,172	10,261	12,923	2,029	633
Tex.	: 28,112	23,702	32,276	5,063	3,511
South.	: 80,647	67,983	89,740	14,091	7,666
N. Dak.	: 5,532	4,659	6,147	970	518
Kans.	: 15,816	13,331	17,377	2,731	1,315
Mont.	: 1,993	1,679	2,312	364	269
Idaho	: 2,333	1,965	2,707	427	315
Wyo.	: 781	659	868	136	73
Colo.	: 3,873	3,264	4,113	647	202
N. Mex.	: 1,119	943	1,243	196	104
Ariz.	: 518	471	518	47	0
Utah	: 2,247	1,893	2,358	371	94
Nev.	: 262	222	288	44	22
Wash.	: 6,009	5,064	6,040	950	26
Oreg.	: 3,286	2,941	3,510	368	201
Calif.	: 14,297	12,051	14,635	2,299	285
West	: 58,066	49,142	62,116	9,550	3,424
U. S.	: 420,000	354,000	470,255	73,907	42,348

CHICKENS RAISED ON FARMS: Suggested State Goals for 1945

State	1945 Goal :		Chickens Raised :		% 1945 Goal is of	
	(Thousands):		(Thousands)			
			1937-	1944	1937-	1944
			41	Indicated:	41	Indicated
Maine	4,145	3,759	4,565	110.3	90.8	
N. H.	3,537	3,402	3,897	104.0	90.8	
Vt.	1,615	1,314	1,913	122.9	84.4	
Mass.	8,852	7,412	10,483	119.4	84.4	
R. I.	822	814	905	101.0	90.8	
Conn.	4,308	4,609	4,747	93.5	90.8	
N. Y.	19,901	19,377	21,425	102.7	92.9	
N. J.	9,090	9,799	9,898	92.8	91.8	
Pa.	31,598	28,507	34,808	110.8	90.8	
N. E.	82,868	78,993	92,641	106.2	90.5	
Ohio	28,488	30,704	29,988	92.8	95.0	
Ind.	27,897	27,444	29,694	101.7	93.9	
Ill.	36,145	35,103	38,474	103.0	93.9	
Mich.	18,332	18,561	18,878	98.8	97.1	
Wis.	22,295	19,355	22,958	115.2	97.1	
Minn.	41,132	31,891	43,783	129.0	93.9	
Iowa	52,861	48,834	59,618	108.2	88.7	
Mo.	32,660	32,523	34,765	100.4	93.9	
S. Dak.	17,198	11,701	19,397	147.0	88.7	
Nebr.	28,655	24,889	30,849	115.1	92.9	
N. C.	305,664	281,005	328,404	108.8	93.1	
Del.	2,393	2,135	2,467	112.1	97.0	
Md.	7,121	7,036	8,329	101.2	85.5	
Va.	15,590	16,162	18,233	96.5	85.5	
W. Va.	5,018	5,413	4,952	92.7	101.3	
N. C.	20,097	18,305	22,399	109.8	89.7	
Ky.	20,818	20,222	21,673	102.9	96.1	
Tenn.	15,779	15,836	16,073	99.6	98.2	
E. C.	86,816	85,109	94,126	102.0	92.2	
S. C.	8,493	8,340	9,248	101.8	91.8	
Ga.	14,230	13,957	14,496	102.0	98.2	
Fla.	3,909	4,360	3,780	89.7	103.4	
Ala.	12,279	12,137	12,245	101.2	100.3	
Miss.	14,971	13,239	15,251	113.1	98.2	
Ark.	12,036	13,547	12,002	88.8	100.3	
La.	8,891	8,441	9,057	105.3	98.2	
Okla.	17,541	17,350	17,493	101.1	100.3	
Tex.	40,469	35,268	41,673	114.7	97.1	
South.	132,819	126,639	135,245	104.9	98.2	
N. Dak.	10,915	7,097	12,309	153.8	88.7	
Kans.	26,193	24,745	28,199	105.9	92.9	
Mont.	4,555	3,470	4,795	121.3	95.0	
Idaho	4,258	3,607	4,482	118.0	95.0	
Wyo.	1,598	1,384	1,646	115.5	97.1	
Colo.	5,885	5,580	5,748	105.5	102.4	
N. Mex.	1,297	1,396	1,307	92.9	99.2	
Ariz.	748	934	723	80.1	103.5	
Utah	2,709	2,670	2,620	101.5	103.4	
Nev.	428	395	436	108.4	98.2	
Wash.	8,578	7,777	8,931	110.3	96.0	
Oreg.	4,421	4,634	4,362	95.4	101.4	
Calif.	19,248	21,029	19,821	91.5	97.1	
West	90,833	84,718	95,379	107.2	95.2	
U. S.	700,000	656,464	745,795	106.6	93.9	

IRISH POTATOES

Requirements

Total requirements for Irish potatoes for 1945-46 are estimated at 400 million bushels. This represents a reduction of 47 million bushels from 1944-45 requirements. Decreases in both civilian and non-civilian requirements are indicated. The quantity of potatoes available to civilians would be equivalent to 120.4 pounds per capita as compared with 129.8 pounds consumed during the calendar year 1943 and 131.0 pounds for the 5-year (1935-39) average.

Production Capacity

State Production Adjustment Committees report a wartime capacity acreage of 3,367,900 acres of Irish potatoes for 1945. This is 16 percent above the 5-year (1937-41) average planted acreage, and 9 percent above the indicated plantings for 1944. Last year, in response to requests for increased production, which were accentuated by the shortage in the spring of 1943, potatoes were grown in many areas where they were not well adapted, where marketing facilities had not been developed, and where some growers were without production experience. This resulted in some crop losses. Losses were also sustained in some areas because of abnormally high yields which log-jammed storage facilities.

Irish potatoes compete with many other crops such as beans, sugar beets, vegetables, alfalfa and feed grains for the use of land and other resources. Because of these conditions and the concern of producers over labor supplies and materials, the 1945 wartime capacity acreage is only slightly higher than the 1944 indicated plantings. The wartime capacity acreage for 1945 in the early potato producing States is 3 percent above the indicated plantings for 1944, but 31 percent above the 5-year (1937-41) average. Texas and Louisiana, two of the largest producers of early potatoes, report wartime capacity acreages for 1945 only 97 and 78 percent, respectively, of their 1944 indicated plantings. The summer producing States report 1945 wartime capacity acreages slightly higher than 1944.

The States producing late potatoes report wartime capacity acreages for 1945 approximately 12 percent above 1944 indicated plantings and the 5-year (1937-41) average acreage. The reported wartime capacity acreage for the Western States is 6 percent higher than indicated plantings for 1944, but 31 percent higher than the 5-year (1937-41) average acreage. The North Central States, on the other hand, report 1945 wartime capacity acreages 19 percent above 1944 indicated plantings which is only 1 percent above the 5-year (1937-41) average acreage. The North Eastern States report changes between these extremes.

The indicated yield per planted acre in 1944 is 123 bushels with a total production of 387,357,000 bushels. Production in 1942 was 370,489,000 bushels. Supplies were short the following spring. The yield experience of the last 10 years indicates that the wartime capacity acreage might produce a crop ranging from the relatively short crop of 1942 up to almost as large a crop as in 1943. A more likely possibility would be a crop of about 400 million bushels.

Suggested Goal

A national goal of 3,100,000 acres is suggested for Irish potatoes on the basis of estimated requirements. This compares with indicated plantings in 1944 of 3,084,500 and the reported 1945 wartime capacity of 3,367,900 acres. The suggested goal was apportioned among the States on the basis of 1945 wartime production capacity, with consideration given to marketing problems and competitive crops in the respective producing areas. In apportioning the goal among the States, certain adjustments were made between producing areas to insure an orderly flow of supplies throughout the marketing year.

Assuming a yield of 130 bushels per planted acre, the suggested goal of 3,100,000 acres would give a production of 403 million bushels of potatoes. This production is adequate to meet requirements.

Recommendations for Attainment of Goal

An 8 percent increase in the 1945 acreage over 1944 plantings is suggested for Irish potatoes in the late producing areas of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and the ten States of the North Central Region, on the basis of indicated 1945 wartime production capacity and proximity to central markets. Growers in these States should be encouraged to plant full acreages in 1945 to insure an adequate supply of late potatoes during the spring marketing period of 1946. The 1945 suggested acreage goals for most States are somewhat smaller than the 1944 acreage goals and are generally smaller than 1944 indicated plantings except for States in the North Central area. The largest reductions from 1944 acreage goals are in the North Central, East Central, and Southern States. For the North Central States this reduction reflects an adjustment for a downward trend in acreage during recent years. The largest reductions from 1944 indicated plantings are in the Southern and Atlantic Coast States where marketing difficulties occurred in 1943 and 1944 as a result of growers either planting in excess of goals or producing potatoes on land infested with pests and diseases. The seriousness of these difficulties was eased somewhat in 1944 by lower than average yields being obtained. Growers in the late spring and summer producing areas are advised to plant within the suggested goals as an aid in avoiding a repetition of these difficulties. These areas market their potatoes when temperatures are relatively high and when very liberal supplies of locally grown potatoes generally are available. Growers in all areas should be encouraged not to produce potatoes on land infested with pests and diseases.

IRISH POTATOES: Suggested State Goals for 1945

State and Region	Suggested 1945 Goal		Acreage (Thousands)			% Acreage Goal is of		
	(Thousands)		1937-	1944		1937-	1944	
	Production	Acres	41	1943	Indic.	41	1943	Indic.
	(Bushels)							
Maine	53,000	200	156	212	212	128	94	94
N. H.	1,275	8.5	7	9.4	8.5	121	90	100
Vt.	1,862	14	13	15	12.3	108	93	114
Mass.	3,220	23	16	25	25.0	144	92	92
R. I.	1,183	6.5	4	6.2	6.5	162	105	100
Conn.	3,360	20	15	22	21.1	133	91	95
N. Y.	27,540	204	204	213	204	100	96	100
N. J.	11,550	66	54	71	72	122	93	92
Pa.	20,585	179	179	179	168	100	100	107
N. E.	123,575	721.0	648	752.6	729.4	111	96	99
Ohio	9,270	90	100	95	79	90	95	114
Ind.	5,406	51	51	47	42	100	109	121
Ill.	3,080	35	38	36	33	92	97	106
Mich.	19,200	200	228	220	180	88	91	111
Wis.	12,300	150	190	190	144	79	79	104
Minn.	20,230	238	238	261	219	100	91	109
Iowa	5,170	55	58	54	50	95	102	110
Mo.	3,990	38	43	46	37	88	83	103
S. Dak.	2,600	40	30	49	39	133	82	103
Nebr.	9,600	80	83	95	78	96	84	103
N. C.	90,846	977	1,059	1,093	901	92	89	108
Del.	352	4	4	4.4	4.1	100	91	98
Md.	2,080	20	23	22.5	19.8	87	89	101
Va.	8,640	72	78	79	77	92	91	94
W. Va.	3,360	35	32	37	33	109	95	106
N. C.	8,200	82	82	109	87	100	75	94
Ky.	3,772	46	42	53	46	110	87	100
Tenn.	3,300	44	41	61	43	107	72	102
E. C.	29,704	303	302	365.9	309.9	100	83	98
S. C.	3,300	30	24	31	29	125	97	103
Ga.	1,890	30	23	35	33	130	86	91
Fla.	4,062	32.5	33	32.6	33.5	98	100	97
Ala.	4,400	50	49	56	62	102	89	81
Miss.	2,108	34	22	34	34	155	100	100
Ark.	3,950	50	40	61	52	125	82	96
La.	3,000	50	42	59	64	119	85	78
Okla.	2,304	32	30	49	32	107	65	100
Tex.	5,200	65	53	76	67	123	86	97
South.	30,214	373.5	316	433.6	406.5	118	86	92
N. Dak.	17,578	187	143	182	187	131	103	100
Kans.	2,457	27	27	37	27	100	73	100
Mont.	1,700	17	17	24	18	100	71	94
Idaho	38,250	170	130	197	169	131	86	101
Wyo.	2,000	16	19	16	15	84	100	107
Colo.	15,750	90	86	90	92	105	100	98
N. Mex.	375	5	4	6	6.0	125	83	83
Ariz.	1,080	6	1	7	6.3	600	86	95
Utah	2,952	18	13	20.2	18.0	138	89	100
Nev.	682	3.5	2	3.4	3.4	175	103	103
Wash.	9,850	50	41	61	48	122	82	104
Oreg.	9,016	46	36	53	46	128	87	100
Calif.	27,000	90	69	88	102	130	102	88
West.	128,690	725.5	588	784.6	737.7	123	92	98
U. S.	403,029	3,100.0	2,913	3,429.7	3,084.5	106	90	101

IRISH POTATOES - Commercial Early: Suggested State Goals for 1945

State	Suggested 1945 Goal		Acreage (Thousands)		% Acreage Goal is of		Goal is of	
	(Thousands)		1937-	1944	1937-		1944	
	Production	Acres	41	1943 Indic.	41	1943 Indic.		
	(Bushels)	1/						
<u>Winter:</u>								
Tex. 2/	98	2.0	2.7	1.0	1.5	74	200	133
Fla., So. 3/	1,755	15.0	11.9	11.5	13.0	126	130	115
Total	1,853	17.0	14.6	12.5	14.5	116	136	117
<u>Early Spring:</u>								
Fla., No. 4/	2,310	17.5	16.5	15.1	15.8	106	116	111
Tex. 2/	1,274	14.0	7.4	11.0	10.8	189	127	130
Total	3,584	31.5	23.9	26.1	26.6	132	121	118
<u>Late Spring:</u>								
Calif. 5/	15,750	50.0	34.6	47.0	63.0	145	106	79
La.	2,165	30.5	25.0	30.0	32.0	122	102	95
Miss.	426	5.2	4.0	5.7	7.0	130	91	74
Ala.	2,480	20.0	24.9	20.0	27.9	80	100	72
Ga., So. 6/	297	3.0	3.0	4.0	2.7	100	75	111
S. Car.	1,518	11.0	14.0	17.5	11.0	79	63	100
Tex., Other 7/	533	8.2	10.0	9.4	9.5	82	87	86
Okla.	388	4.0	5.3	7.5	2.8	75	53	143
Ark.	472	5.3	4.5	13.5	8.1	118	39	65
Tenn.	448	4.0	3.8	6.1	4.9	105	66	82
N. Car.	3,450	25.0	35.7	40.0	32.8	70	62	76
Total	27,927	166.2	164.8	200.7	201.7	101	83	82
<u>Summer:</u>								
Va.	4,521	33.0	46.3	37.9	37.7	71	87	88
Md.	602	5.1	5.8	6.0	5.1	88	85	100
Ky.	554	4.5	3.9	4.5	4.5	115	100	100
Mo.	696	4.0	5.7	3.6	4.0	70	111	100
Kans.	745	5.0	10.4	6.5	4.6	48	77	109
Nebr.	1,571	6.6	4.1	6.6	6.8	116	100	97
Tex. Panhandle 8/	1,517	7.4	5.8 *	8.0	7.4	128	92	100
Ga., No. 9/	220	1.9	1.5	2.0	1.9	127	95	100
N. J.	9,735	55.0	46.6	60.0	61.0	118	92	90
Total	20,161	122.5	127.8	135.1	133.0	96	91	92
<u>Total Commercial</u>								
Early	53,525	337.2	331.1	374.4	375.8	102	90	90

1/ Harvested.

2/ Cameron and Hidalgo Counties (Lower Valley)

3/ Brevard County and all counties south of a line extending across the state along the southern boundary of Brevard, Osceola, Polk and Hillsboro counties

4/ Alachua, Bradford, Clay, Flagler, Putnam, St. Johns, Union, Volusia, Gadsden, Calhoun, Holmes and Escambia Counties.

5/ Sacramento county and all other commercial potato counties south of Sacramento county.

6/ Bryan, Chatham, Effingham and Liberty counties (Savannah District).

7/ Bexar, Colorado, Ft. Bend, Wharton, and all other commercial potato counties north except Texas Panhandle counties.

8/ Bailey, Castro, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Floyd, Hale, Lamb, Lubbock, and Swisher counties.

9/ All other commercial potato counties, except counties in Savannah District

* 1939-41 average.

PROCESSING VEGETABLES

Total Requirements

Estimated total requirements during the calendar year 1945 for all vegetables for processing (canned and frozen) are 87 percent of the 1944 estimated requirements. These requirements are equal to 104 percent of the 1944 indicated pack, 103 percent of the 1943 pack, and 98 percent of the 1942 pack.

Civilian requirements (or requested supply) are calculated to be 73 percent of the total requirements. Requirements for the four major processing vegetables (tomatoes, sweet corn, green peas, and snap beans) which comprise 85 percent of the total pack are 104 percent of the 1944 pack, 101 percent of the 1943 pack, 94 percent of the 1942 pack, and 149 percent of the 1937-41 average pack.

Individual Vegetables

Asparagus

The 1944 pack of canned asparagus is estimated at 4,300,000 cases (basis 24/No. 2 cans), an increase of 8 percent over the 1943 pack and 48 percent more than the 1937-41 average.

The 1944 pack of frozen asparagus is estimated at 11,000,000 pounds, a decline of 8 percent from 1943, but 57 percent larger than the five-year (1937-41) average.

California growers received an average price of \$151.30 a ton in 1943, compared with \$118.15 in 1942 and a ten-year (1933-42) average of \$74.80.

In view of the possibility that prices may recede from wartime levels in the postwar years, with simultaneous shrinkage in consumer purchasing power, it would appear to be unwise to plant new acreage to asparagus at present wartime costs.

Lima Beans

Acreage planted in 1944 totaled 66,090, one of the largest on record, an increase of 3 percent over 1943 and 23 percent larger than the 1937-41 average.

Prices were supported by the government in 1944 at levels which would reflect averages in different sections of the country ranging from \$95 to \$128 a ton to growers. This compares with an average price received by growers in 1943 of \$103.21 and a five-year (1937-41) average of \$67.26 a ton.

Restrictions on the use of cold storage space for frozen fruits and vegetables may tend to limit the increase of the frozen pack in 1945. An acreage 8 percent larger than that planted in 1944 would, with average yields, meet requirements. Plantings ranging from maintenance of the 1944 acreage up to an 8 percent increase are recommended.

Snap Beans

In the 10 years prior to 1942 annual acreage of snap beans for processing ranged from 31,000 acres in 1932 to 94,000 acres in 1941, averaging 70,000 acres. Under the impact of wartime demand and with the assurance of prices stimulating production to meet the demand, acreage in 1942, 1943, and 1944 made tremendous increase, attaining a record high of 179,000 acres in 1943 and in 1944. This is over double the highest acreage of any pre-war year.

Canners experienced some difficulty in marketing snap beans during 1944 and the government purchased considerable quantities under their support program. Estimated requirements of 206.6 thousand tons could be obtained on a planted acreage of 132,400 acres assuming 1937-41 average yields.

Beets

Preliminary estimates point to a record planting of 22,200 acres of beets for canning in 1944. This is 16 percent more than the 1943 plantings and 64 percent more than the preceding 1937-41 period.

A 1944 production of 145,300 tons of beets for canning is indicated. This would be 4 percent more than the 1943 production of 139,500 tons, 10 percent more than the 1942 production and almost twice the average production during the five-year (1937-41) period.

Requirements for beets in 1945 can be met on an acreage of 14,770 acres with average yields. This is 67 percent of the 1944 planted acreage but 9 percent over the five-year (1937-41) average acreage. If civilian demand is recognized in computing requirements, rather than taking the non-civilian needs plus minimum quantities for civilians, a production of 111,600 tons of beets would appear desirable. With favorable growing conditions for obtaining average yields, a planted acreage of 19,400 acres, or 12 percent below the 1944 acreage, would give this production.

Broccoli

The 1944 pack of frozen broccoli is estimated at 9,000,000 pounds, an increase of 50 percent over 1943 and more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the five-year (1937-41) average.

This rapid expansion reflects increased wartime demand and greater consumer purchasing power, as well as the growing popularity of this vegetable.

Before planning any increase in their 1945 acreage, broccoli growers should consider the possibility of a slight decline in consumer buying power in 1945, a decline which may be expected to affect the higher priced food items sooner than more staple items, together with the fact that prices for fresh broccoli were generally lower in 1944 than in 1943. They should also remember that the amount of frozen vegetables that may be placed in cold storage is restricted and that frozen broccoli is a competitor with the fresh product throughout the year.

Cabbage for Kraut

In 1944 it is expected that approximately 20,000 acres of cabbage for sauerkraut will be harvested. This is about the same as the ten-year (1933-42) average. Average production for the ten-year (1933-42) period was 161,000 tons with considerable variation from this figure in individual years ranging from 95,400 to 215,700 tons. Production in 1944 is expected to be considerably less than average due to unfavorable yields particularly in New York.

Current prices may influence growers to expand their acreage in 1945. Estimated requirements for kraut in 1945 of 113,000 tons for cans do not indicate a need for increased production. However, if tin should become available, a production of approximately 150,000 tons appears desirable. An acreage slightly over 14,000 acres (or 70 percent of 1944) would meet minimum requirements while an acreage only 10 percent below 1944 would be needed to meet the higher requirements. The reduction should occur primarily in New York and Wisconsin where increases above the ten-year (1933-42) average have been made.

Carrots

There are no separate estimates made of carrots for fresh market and for processing. Therefore, acreage sufficient to produce estimated requirements for both categories was suggested in the "Production Guide Statement" for vegetables for fresh market.

The acreage suggested should, with average yields, produce approximately 1,048 million pounds of carrots in 1945 compared with estimated requirements (fresh and processed) of 977 million pounds. Estimated requirements of 123 million pounds for processing in 1945 comprise about 12 percent of total requirements for carrots. The estimated 1944 requirements of 124 million pounds for processing represents approximately 10 percent of the indicated 1944 production.

Sweet Corn

Following the 1942 season when a record production of 1,282,500 tons were harvested from a record 517,620 acres planted, growers planted 552,110 acres or nearly 6 percent more land to this crop for processing in 1943.

Estimated place the 1943 tonnage of sweet corn at 1,162,000 tons. This is nearly 10 percent below the production obtained in 1942. The 1943 production was nearly a third larger than the average of 877,840 tons harvested during the five-year (1937-41) period. October 1 indications point to a production of 1,080,400 tons on the 526,380 acres planted in 1944.

The high prices paid to growers for sweet corn helped maintain the large acreage from 1942 to 1944. From a five-year (1937-41) average of \$2.69 per ton, prices were raised to \$13.44 in 1942 and \$18.36 per ton in 1943. Prices were supported by the government in 1944 at levels which may reflect averages in different parts of the country ranging from \$17 to \$28 a ton to growers.

The canned pack of sweet corn totaled 32.1 million standard cases in 1942 and 28.8 million cases in 1943. A production in 1944 of 1,080,400 tons is expected to result in about 24 million cases which is nearly the same size pack as in 1941. This makes four years in succession when the pack has been large.

Estimated requirements for 1945 are 10 percent greater than the indicated production for 1944, or about 1,123 thousand tons farm weight basis. Yields were considerably below average in 1944. Thus, a total planted acreage of 505,740 acres should be adequate, assuming favorable conditions for average yields of 2.22 tons to meet these requirements. This acreage is 4 percent below the 1944 planted acreage, but exceeds the average plantings for the 1937-41 period of 373,790 acres by 35 percent.

Cucumbers for Pickles

The estimate of acreage planted in 1944 to cucumbers for pickles is 99,280 acres. This exceeds the 1943 planted acreage of 96,660 acres by about 3 percent but the 1942 acreage estimated at 124,290 acres was 25 percent more.

Dry weather adversely affected the 1944 crop. The condition of the crop on September 1 was the lowest for any recent year. Because of this and the labor shortage, last year's production of 6,055,000 bushels may not be equaled this season.

Prices paid in 1943 to growers of pickling cucumbers averaged \$0.96 per bushel, the highest on record. In 1942, it was \$0.80 and for 1937-41 the average was \$0.61 per bushel.

An acreage approximately the same as in 1944 would appear desirable. This is substantially the same as the five-year (1937-41) average.

Green Peas

From a planted acreage of 476,200 acres of peas for processing, a record acreage of 445,880 was harvested in 1944. This is an increase of 3 percent over 1943 and 39 percent larger than the five-year (1937-41) average. Production was 10 percent smaller than in 1943, while the 1944 pack of canned peas was estimated to be 12 percent smaller and the frozen pea pack 18 percent larger than in 1943. About 88 percent of the peas for processing in 1944 were canned and 12 percent frozen.

Prices were supported by the government in 1944 at levels which would reflect averages in different parts of the country ranging from \$71 to \$91 a ton to growers. This compares with an average price received by growers in 1943 of \$80.03 and a 1937-41 average of \$49.90.

Cold storage holdings of frozen peas on September 1, 1944 totaled 60,286,000 pounds, an increase of 15 percent over September 1, 1943 and 57 percent over the five-year September 1 average (1938-42). Restrictions on the use of cold storage space may tend to limit the increase of the frozen pack in 1945.

Estimated requirements for peas for processing in 1945 are the same as the 1944 pack. Allowing 4 percent for abandoned acreage and with average yields, plantings of 459,510 acres, a reduction of 4 percent below 1944, would meet requirements. This acreage is 37 percent above the 1937-41 average.

Pimientos

Acreage of pimientos for processing in California and Georgia amounted to 7,280 acres in 1944, a decline of 18 percent from 1943 and slightly more than half of the 1933-42 average. Growers received an average price of \$50.53 a ton in 1943, compared with \$41.84 in 1942 and a 1937-41 average of \$31.27 a ton. Maintenance of present acreage is recommended.

Pumpkin and Squash

The 1944 pack of canned pumpkin and squash is estimated at 2,200,000 cases (basis 24/No. 2 cans), an increase of 5 percent over the 1943 pack but 15 percent below the 1937-41 average. The 1944 pack of frozen squash and pumpkin is estimated at 8,000,000 pounds -- an increase of 14 percent over 1943 and 10 times the 1937-41 average. Restrictions on the use of cold storage space may tend to check the increase in the frozen pack for 1945. The amount to be grown for canning will depend upon the availability of tin.

Spinach

In pre-war years (1937-41) the acreage planted to spinach for processing ranged from 20,000 acres to 30,000 acres. This acreage more than doubled in 1942 to slightly in excess of 46,000 acres.

Estimated requirements for 1945 are approximately one-third less than requirements for 1944. With average yields, an acreage of 38,220 acres in Maryland, Virginia, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas and California would meet estimated needs. Other States for which acreage and production estimates are not made will furnish some additional spinach. This acreage is 2 percent less than the 1943 acreage but 66 percent over the 1937-41 average.

Tomatoes

The estimated planted acreage of 605,650 in 1944 is 9 percent larger than that harvested in 1943 and 36 percent larger than the 1937-41 average harvested acreage. Barring early frosts, a record production for 1944 is indicated 20 percent larger than 1943 and 47 percent larger than the 1937-41 average. Prices were supported by the government in 1944 at levels which would reflect averages to growers in different parts of the country ranging from \$24 to \$29 a ton. This compared with an estimated average of \$26.14 in 1943 and a five-year (1937-41) average of \$12.90 a ton. Estimated requirements for 1945 for canned tomatoes and tomato products have been placed at 2,882 thousand tons. With average yields (1937-41), and no more than the usual abandoned acreage, this requirement would be met on a planted acreage of 626,640 — 3 percent larger than 1944 plantings and 46 percent above the 1937-41 average.

VEGETABLES FOR PROCESSING: Suggested State Goals for 1945.

Commodity	Estimated 1945 Requirements (millions of lbs) (farm weight)	Percent 1945 Requirements are of the Pack for			Planted Acreage			Percent 1945 Planted Acreage is of		
		1944	1943	1942 1937-41 Indic.	1945 Suggested	1944 Indic.	1943	1942	1937-41	1944 1943 1942 1937-41 Indic.
Tomatoes	5,765.1	103	109	100	626,640	605,650	602,430	627,050	429,480	103 104 100 146
Sweet Corn	2,245.5	110	92	85	505,740	526,380	553,110	517,620	373,790	96 91 98 135
Green Peas	753.6	100	91	91	459,510	476,200	484,260	475,090	334,670	96 95 97 137
Snap Beans	413.1	100	81	79	132,400	179,040	179,300	139,300	172,220	74 74 95 183
Sub-total	9,177.3	104	101	94	1,724,290	1,787,270	1,819,100	1,759,060	1,210,160	96 95 98 142
Asparagus	203.7	100	108	106	40,400	40,400	40,400	48,460	45,980	100 -- -- 88
Beans, Lima	79.1	140	113	89	71,520	66,090	64,220	75,630	53,520	108 111 95 134
Beets	174.9	57	70	69	2/14,770	22,200	19,200	17,960	13,510	-- -- -- --
Cabbage(sauerkraut)	3/227.0	--	--	--	2/14,180	20,200	15,550	15,350	22,140	-- -- -- --
Carrots	123.0	113	113	121	--	--	--	--	--	-- -- -- --
Cucumbers	199.1	--	--	--	99,280	99,280	96,660	124,290	98,680	100 -- -- 101
Pumpkin & Squash	193.3	125	126	132	--	--	--	--	--	-- -- -- --
Pimientos	--	--	--	--	7,280	7,280	--	--	--	100 -- -- --
Spinach	223.2	80	99	83	38,220	42,900	39,030	46,240	23,020	89 98 83 166
Miscellaneous Others	130.3	206	239	308	--	--	--	--	--	-- -- -- --
Other Leafy Green & Yellow	588.4	94	122	172	--	--	--	--	--	-- -- -- --
TOTAL	11,319.3	104	103	98	2/2,009,940	2,085,620	2,094,160	2,086,990	1,467,010	96 96 96 137
					--(2,018,570)					

1/ Does not add to total state averages due to short-time averages.

2/ Acreage to meet requirements only. Possible civilian demands may indicate need for higher acreage; beets, 19,400 acres; cabbage, 18,180 acres.

3/ Tin pack only.

FRESH VEGETABLES FROM COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROP AREAS

This report discusses only fresh vegetables from the reported commercial truck crop acreage. The requirement, production and acreage figures are given for only the commercial truck crop part of fresh vegetables from all sources. The commercial truck crop acreage normally furnishes about 40 percent of fresh vegetable requirements (excluding potatoes and sweetpotatoes, dry beans and dry field peas). Market gardens, farm and non-farm gardens supply the balance. These statements are intended to serve as a production guide in making plans for 1945.

Artichokes

Winter: Grower returns for the 1944 crop, averaging \$3.45 per box, were considerably higher than the \$2.80 received in 1943 and the ten-year average of \$1.71. It is unlikely that the high prices in 1944 will continue if growers plant more acreage in 1945.

The preliminary estimate of September 1 shows 6,600 acres in California for harvest in 1945 compared with 7,250 acres in 1944 and the 1933-42 average of 9,500 acres, indicating a continuation of the downward trend which started in 1941. Should average yields 1933-42 be obtained in 1945, production on the indicated acreage would total 640,000 boxes compared with 761,000 boxes in 1944, 826,000 boxes in 1943, and a 1933-42 average of 890,000 boxes.

Asparagus

Spring: Acreage of asparagus for the fresh market in 1944 was slightly less than in 1943 but well above 1942 and the 1933-42 average. The 1944 average yield per acre was the highest on record as was the total production. The indicated production of 10,115,000 crates this year exceeded 1943 production by 4 percent, 1942 by 10 percent, and the ten-year average by 42 percent.

Even with the record production in 1944, the price, averaging \$2.73 per 24-pound crate, was the highest on record. This compared with \$2.44 in 1943, \$1.72 in 1942, and the ten-year average of \$1.37. During the years 1928-30, crops about one-half as large as the 1944 crop sold for around \$2.25 per crate and in the period 1938-40 the average was about \$1.40 per crate for production less than three-fourths that of 1944.

With estimated 1945 requirements for "other leafy, green and yellow vegetables", of which asparagus comprised about one-half of the 1944 production, sharply reduced, it seems unlikely that the high 1944 prices will be maintained in 1945 and subsequent years. Growers should, therefore, be extremely cautious in planning new plantings for future production.

Lima Beans

Winter: The winter acreage of lima beans for fresh market use was one of the smallest in recent years totaling 1,500 acres. This acreage was 35 percent less than in 1943, and 13 percent below the 1933-42 average. Production, however, was about the same as in 1943 due to yields 53 percent above the low yields of 1943, and 13 percent greater than the 1933-42 average.

The 1944 crop sold at an average price of \$5.10 per bushel, compared with an average of \$4.90 in 1943, \$2.70 in 1942, and \$2.32 during the 1933-42 period.

Some increases in acreage appear to be justified considering the demand for lima beans, historical acreages, yields and prices. Assuming average yields at 13 percent increase in acreage over 1944 would maintain production at the 1944 level.

Growers should watch the possibility of greatly increased importations of lima beans from Cuba. With availability of shipping, Cuban lima beans may supply much of the market demand.

Spring: The spring crop of lima beans of 422 thousand bushels was 7 percent smaller than the 1943 crop, but was produced on an acreage 14 percent smaller than 1943, 31 percent below 1942 and 12 percent less than the 1933-42 average.

Favorable growing conditions resulted in above average yields during the 1944 spring and production exceeded the ten-year average by about 8 percent, but was 13 percent below 1942.

The average price for the 1944 crop was \$3.34 per bushel, against an average of \$2.45 in 1943, \$1.58 in 1942, and \$1.33 during the 1933-42 period. Despite the relatively high 1944 prices there was a wide range in the average prices received by the various states. For example, Florida had an average of \$3.75 while the South Carolina average was \$2.40.

Assuming average yields and considering the demand and requirements, it appears that the 1945 acreage should be maintained at about 25 percent above that of 1944.

Summer: The summer acreage of lima beans of 8,890 acres was 2 percent greater than 1943 but was 8 percent less than the 1933-42 average. Yields averaged 62 bushels per acre, or 5 bushels under 1943, 31 below 1942 and 11 less than the ten-year average. Production for the summer group of states totaled 552,000 bushels, or 22 percent less than the 1933-42 average. The crop was 9 percent less than 1943.

Prices averaged \$2.08 per bushel during 1944 compared with \$2.77 in 1943 and a ten-year average of \$1.42. Despite the relatively favorable position of lima beans, local surpluses occurred in Maryland and other areas in both 1943 and 1944 and growers requested governmental support for prices.

The demand and requirements indicate that with average yields an acreage of approximately 10 percent larger than 1944 is needed. It is suggested, however, that this increase be made chiefly in areas which have not experienced marketing difficulties. Growers in Maryland and New York should be cautious against an increase.

Fall: The fall acreage of lima beans was 780 acres, 20 percent larger than the 1943 acreage, but about the same as the 1933-42 average acreage. Production was estimated as 35,000 bushels, compared with 42,000 in 1943 and an average of 33,000 during the 1933-42 period.

Prices have held up well so far this fall. On the basis of requirements, demand, and assuming average yields, an increase in acreage would be indicated. Yields in recent years, however, have exceeded the average and on this basis it would appear desirable to maintain acreage at 1944 levels.

Snap Beans

Winter: The 1944 winter snap bean acreage was the largest since the war started, an increase of 30 percent over 1943 and 16 percent above the 1933-42 average. Growers should bear in mind the large portion of their crop which was sold for processing. Cannery handled the production of more than 6,000 acres in both 1943 and 1944. Marketing difficulties may be encountered in 1945 if uncontracted supplies for canning are not accepted by processors and this quantity is diverted to the fresh market. A 10 percent reduction in acreage for 1945 is desirable. This reduced acreage should be adequate to meet the demands for both fresh and canned snap beans from the winter acreage.

Spring: Snap bean production in most Southern states is interchangeable between fresh marketing and processing outlets. Except for Florida and Texas the fresh market acreage in the spring group of states has been below the pre-war average. In 1944 the total acreage for fresh market was 57,000 acres -- the lowest in more than a decade. In contrast the acreage for processing in the same States has shown a very sharp increase. This acreage in 1944 in Florida, Texas, California, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Virginia was 98,100 acres in 1944 -- an increase of more than 5 times the average 1933-42 acreage.

It is not the general practice of growers in these states to contract with processors. Fresh market supplies can readily become burdensome if any substantial portion of the contemplated acreage for processing is shifted to the fresh market. It should be kept in mind that 1945 requirements for processing are lower; that growers of acreage for processing may not reduce their acreage proportionately and that there will be a decided tendency to throw production originally intended for processing on the fresh market. Growers who have not normally sold their snap beans on the fresh market, such as those in the Ozarks and in some areas of Tennessee, North Carolina and Georgia, will find it difficult in 1945 to compete with growers in areas having more favorable facilities and trade connections for selling on the fresh market.

In 1944 below-average yields on the fresh market acreage of 57,000 acres produced 3,920,000 bushels. This was less than the production of the previous 2 years and 24 percent below the 1933-42 average. Although grower prices in 1944 were favorable, they averaged no higher than in 1943 despite a 22 percent reduction in production. Poor quality of a considerable portion of the 1944 spring crop in competition with an adequate supply of other vegetables probably accounts for this price situation. A 1945 acreage for the fresh market of not more than that of 1944 with average yields should produce adequate supplies at satisfactory grower prices for good quality snap beans.

Summer: Favorable average prices in 1944 were received by growers in most areas. This was due partly to the reduced competition resulting for light supplies of many of the late spring areas whose season overlaps with that of many early summer areas. Nevertheless, it was necessary to purchase surpluses in the farmers' markets of New York City, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Maryland.

New York and Tennessee have shown a great expansion in acreage during the past few years. Growers may find it difficult to obtain satisfactory prices in 1945 particularly if purchasing power declines and some of the production for processing is thrown on the fresh market. A 10 percent reduction from the 1944 summer crop acreage appears desirable for 1945.

Fall and Late: The situation for fall and late crops of snap beans is substantially the same as for the summer crop. Florida growers, particularly, may encounter serious marketing difficulties in 1945 if frosts do not curtail production from planted acreage. A 10 percent reduction from the 1944 acreage appears desirable for the fall and late crops.

Summary: The above recommended acreages with average yields would produce approximately 455 million pounds. This is less than the estimated total requirements of 471 million pounds but more than the 434 million pounds calculated for civilian uses. This production compares with an indicated production of 481 million pounds in 1944; 515 million pounds in 1943; and 437 million pounds 1933-42.

In planning their 1945 acreage growers should consider the portion of their crop which was sold on the fresh market and the portion sold for processing in 1944. They should consider that processing requirements are greatly reduced in 1945; that some growers may fail to reduce their total acreage accordingly; and that many marketing difficulties and low prices may be encountered when uncontracted supplies are not accepted by processors and are dumped on the fresh market.

If the plantings of snap beans for processing are such that substantial quantities are not utilized by processors a very serious fresh marketing situation may result and call for further adjustments in plantings for both fresh and processed uses later in the season.

Beets

Winter: The Texas acreage of winter beets in 1944 was at a record high of 9,200 acres, 21 percent larger than in 1943 and 38 percent larger than the 1933-42 average. The yield per acre was about one-fifth larger than average and the record crop of 1,472,000 bushels sold for a price of \$0.42 per bushel. The 1,064,000 bushel crop of 1943 sold for \$0.80 per bushel. The above-average crop of 994,000 bushels in 1942 sold for an average of \$0.36 per bushel. A reduction of 20 percent from the 1944 acreage to about 7,360 acres would, with average yields, give a crop of 971,520 bushels, 9 percent less than the 1943 crop. This would still be about 10 percent larger than the ten-year average and provide adequate supplies.

Spring: The acreage of beets for spring harvesting has been declining in recent years and the 1,380 acres grown in 1944 was about 5 percent below the 1943 acreage and about 40 percent below the 1933-42 average. The yield per acre was considerably less than average and the 211,000 bushels compared with 237,000 bushels in 1943 and 446,000 bushels for the 1933-42 average. While prices received by farmers for the 1944 crop were about 20 percent lower than the 1943 price, they were substantially higher than in 1942. No change in acreage of spring beets would seem desirable for 1945.

Summer: The 3,150 acres of summer beets in 1944 are 100 acres less than that of 1943 but 620 acres more than the average 1933-42. The below-average yields resulted in a production of 864,000 bushels, slightly less than the 1943 crop but about 10 percent more than the ten-year average. It would seem probable that beet prices in the fall of 1944 would approximate those of 1943, when an average of \$1.52 per bushel was received by farmers. The 1942 crop of 875,000 bushels resulted in a price of \$0.82 per bushel.

A 10 percent reduction in acreage from 1944 to about 2,835 acres would, with average yields, give a production of 893,025 bushels which would be slightly less than the 1943 production but 12 percent more than the ten-year average.

Summary: The recommended changes in acreage for the combined seasons would result in a total of 11,575 acres of beets being produced, which, with average yields, would give a total crop of 2.1 million bushels. The total 1944 crop was 2.5 million bushels; 1943, 2.2 million; 1942, 2.1 million; and the ten-year average, 2.1 million bushels.

Cabbage

Winter: The September 9 Crop Report on growers' intentions to plant indicates a 19 percent reduction in the 1945 acreage from that in 1944. The "1945 Production Statement for Winter Vegetables" recommended a 25 percent decrease. If growers plant the 64,200 acres indicated in the intentions to plant report and the 1940-44 average yield is obtained, production would total approximately 380,700 tons. This would be almost 50 percent greater than the 1933-42 average and 14 percent above the previous record production of 1942 when 97,400 tons of cabbage remained unharvested because of a poor market. Winter cabbage growers should consider a further reduction in 1945 plantings to a level of 30 percent below 1944 if they are to avoid serious marketing difficulties.

Spring: Slightly above-average acreage but below-average yields produced 124,400 tons of cabbage in 1944. While this was only one-fifth larger than the light 1943 crop and only 18 percent below the 1933-42 average, 1944 prices averaged \$31.54 per ton -- \$43.45 below the record high of 1943 and only \$12.91 above the 1933-42 average. The sharp reduction in 1944 farm prices despite only a moderate increase in production from 1943 was due partly to the strong competition from the winter cabbage crop which was particularly heavy during April, and the plentiful supplies of other vegetables

Since another large winter cabbage crop is indicated in 1945 and considering plentiful supplies of other vegetables and perhaps a decline in purchasing power, it appears desirable for spring crop growers who expanded their acreage in 1944 to consider reducing their 1945 acreage by 10 percent below 1944. This applies to growers in Louisiana, Mississippi, South Georgia and Tennessee. If this reduction is made and growers in other spring states plant no more than in 1944, and 1940-44 average yields are obtained, spring crop production would total about 138,400 tons, a supply which would be ample to meet needs.

Summer: Growers obtained satisfactory prices in 1944 and 1943 when acreages were about 10 percent below average but yields slightly above the average for the period 1933-42. A maintenance of the 1944 early summer crop acreage appears desirable for 1945. However, in the late summer areas a maximum increase in acreage of 10 percent appears justified where growers can meet competition from early fall areas.

With average yields these recommendations would produce approximately 195,000 tons of summer crop cabbage, or 5 and 10 percent respectively more than produced in 1943 and 1944.

Fall: Fall crop cabbage growers enjoyed good prices in 1943 and for the most part in 1944. This was due largely to lower yields, some abandonment of acreage, and unfavorable weather conditions at planting time. Since growing conditions may not again be as unfavorable in 1945, it would appear desirable for growers who expanded their acreage considerably in 1944 to reduce their 1945 plantings by 30 percent below 1944. Crop reports show that the largest expansion in acreage in 1944 from 1943 and other recent years took place in New York, Michigan, Colorado, Washington and North Carolina, while the acreages in other states remained fairly stable. A 30 percent reduction from 1944 in the fall acreages of New York, Michigan, Colorado, Washington, and North Carolina, with no changes in acreages in other fall crop states would, with average yields, produce sufficient cabbage to meet all requirements.

Summary: The above recommended acreages would, with average yields, produce approximately 2,298 million pounds of cabbage. While this would be about 6 percent above the estimated requirements, it is only about 9 percent above the 1933-42 average. Requirements are only 2 percent above the ten-year average. A supply of cabbage 9 percent above average would not appear burdensome to market in 1945. The indicated production is 2,730 million pounds for 1944 compared with 2,074 for 1943 and 2,553 for 1942.

Cantaloups

Spring: Following the high prices received for the 1943 spring crop, growers in the California Imperial Valley and Florida increased their 1944 acreage by 70 percent to a level within 12 percent of the 1933-42 average. The slightly above-average 1944 yield per acre was considerably below that of 1943. Production of 2,508,000 standard crates in 1944 exceeded that of 1943 by 47 percent, 1942 by 48 percent, but was slightly below the 1933-42 average.

With the increased production in 1944, the average price was approximately \$4.50 per standard crate -- about \$1.00 less than in 1943, \$2.00 more than in 1942, and nearly \$3.00 above the 1933-42 average. The 1944 average was considerably higher than the ceiling price, f.o.b. shipping points in California of \$3.25 for the period May 1 - June 25, which was announced July 6 too late to be operative during the 1944 spring season. Estimated requirements for 1945 are roughly 4 percent above the 1944 production and the 1933-42 average. Assuming an average 1933-42 yield for 1945, about 20,000 acres representing an increase of about 20 percent above the 1944 acreage would produce the estimated requirements.

Summer: Acreage of early summer cantaloups (Arizona, Georgia and South Carolina) was increased in 1944 to 16,500 acres from the 14,450 acres harvested in 1943, but the 1944 acreage was 14 percent below the 1933-42 average and 16 percent below that of 1942. The average yield per acre was somewhat less than in 1943 but was well above average. Production was just slightly below 1942 and 1943 and was 3 percent below average.

The slightly smaller 1944 crop brought an average price of \$3.63 per standard crate compared with \$3.56 for the 1943 crop, \$1.95 in 1942 and the ten-year average of \$1.13 per crate. Based on an average 1933-42 yield per acre and estimated requirements about 4 percent above 1944 production, about 19,000 acres would seem desirable for 1945. This acreage would represent an increase of 15 percent over 1944 and would approximate the 1933-42 average.

Acreage of mid-summer cantaloups was increased sharply in 1944 and exceeded the 1933-42 average by 5 percent. The average yield per acre was also high and production of 5,741,000 crates was 37 percent greater than in 1943 and 22 percent above average.

The large 1944 crop brought an average of \$2.38 per standard crate -- 88 cents less than in 1943 but 36 cents more than in 1942 and \$1.45 above average. Based on an average 1933-42 yield and estimated requirements for 1945 a considerable increase in acreage would seem to be justified. But with a higher percentage of the acreage now being grown in California, where yields are relatively high, an increase of more than 5 percent above the 1944 level does not seem warranted.

Late summer acreage was increased from 10,920 acres in 1943 to 13,980 acres in 1944, which compares with 16,000 acres in 1942 and the 1933-42 average of 21,020 acres. The average yield was slightly higher in 1944 than in 1943 but was slightly below the 1933-42 average yield. Production of 1,409,000 crates in 1944 is compared with 1,071,000 crates in 1943 and the 1933-42 average of 2,207,000 crates.

Determination of the average price received for the 1944 late summer crop cannot be made at this time, but it appears that it will be less than the \$3.07 per crate received for the 1943 crop. In 1942 the average was \$1.79 and the ten-year 1933-42 average was \$1.09 per standard crate. Assuming a ten-year average yield for 1945 and estimated requirements about 4 percent greater than in 1944, acreage should be maintained at about the 1944 level of 14,000 acres.

Summary: Estimated requirements for 1945 are placed at 11,700,000 crates, or 3.3 percent above the 11,325,000 crates produced in 1944. Assuming average 1933-42 yields, by seasons, the acreage suggested (81,700 acres) would produce a crop of 10,934,000 crates, or about 3 percent less than estimated requirements. On the basis of yields equal to the average of the past 3 years (1942-44) a crop of 11,615,000 crates would be produced on the suggested acreage which approximates the estimated requirements.

Honeyball Melons

Spring: Growers of honeyball melons in the California Imperial Valley increased their acreage about 10 percent in 1944 following the high price received in 1943, but the 1944 acreage was less than one-half that of 1942 and was approximately one-third less than the 1933-42 average. Yield per acre was above that of recent years and also above average, resulting in a production of 156,000 crates compared with 133,000 crates in 1943, 335,000 crates in 1942, and the ten-year average of 409,000 crates.

With the increased production in 1944, the average price under maximum price control was about 50 percent less than in 1943 but was nearly double the 1942 price and nearly three times the 1933-42 average.

Assuming the 1945 yield at the 1933-42 average, about 1,250 acres would be required to produce estimated requirements for 1945, representing an increase of 20 percent over the 1944 acreage.

Honeydew Melons

Spring: Acreage in the California Imperial Valley was increased about 56 percent in 1944 over 1943 but remained at a level 35 percent below the 1933-42 average. The 1944 yield per acre was 20 crates below the 1942 and 1943 yields of 220 crates and was 72 crates below the 1933-42 average. Production of 608,000 crates in 1944 compares with 429,000 crates in 1943, 598,000 in 1942 and the ten-year average of 1,280,000 crates.

With the higher 1944 production, the average price of \$2.05 per crate was \$0.85 less than in 1943 but was 52 percent above the 1942 price and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the 1933-42 average. Although with average 1933-42 yields 2,300 acres would produce a crop in line with anticipated requirements, there has been a downward trend in yield per acre since 1939, and it appears that the 1944 acreage of around 3,000 acres should be maintained.

Summer: Summer acreage in California, Arizona and Colorado was increased about 48 percent over that of 1943 and a record high of 38 percent above the 1933-42 average. The per-acre yield, while lower than in 1943, was well above the 1933-42 average. The record production of 2,830,000 standard honeydew crates was 41 percent greater than in 1943 and 71 percent above the ten-year average.

It is too early to determine the average price received for the summer crop but early shipments have averaged approximately \$1.00 per crate less than the 1943 average, about the same as, or slightly higher than in 1942, and approximately double the 1933-42 average. An acreage about equal to the ten-year average of 7,000 acres -- 17 percent less than in 1944 -- should, with average yields, produce a crop about in line with prospective demand.

Carrots

Estimated requirements for 1945 have been substantially reduced below 1944 production levels in view of decreased requirements for canning and dehydration combined with a probable slight reduction in consumer purchasing power. Combined requirements for the fresh market and for processing are placed at slightly more than 80 percent of the 1944 production.

Winter: Plantings for winter harvest (January to March) have increased considerably in recent years. In 1944 prices in California and Texas were unfavorable to growers during a portion of the season and considerable quantities were diverted from normal trade channels by the government. As indicated in the 1945 Production Statements a 25 percent reduction for 1944 acreage for winter marketing should give a production sufficient for the country's needs.

Spring: Prices for spring carrots showed improvement over the previous season, due to a substantial reduction in acreage and reduced average yields, but were for the most part substantially below ceilings. An acreage 10 percent below 1944 should provide a sufficient quantity of carrots for the spring market.

Summer: Prices throughout the summer months have held at or near the ceiling and have been more favorable to growers than for many years. Reduced production due principally to lighter than normal yields, combined with wartime demand, is responsible. Since average yields on the same acreage would result in a substantial increase in production, growers producing for the summer harvest should not increase their acreage in the face of a possible slackening in buying demand.

Fall: Acreage of fall carrots has more than doubled in the past ten years and 1944 production is high. If the same acreage were planted in 1945 and yields are average, production would be considerably above the country's reduced needs. A 20 percent reduction in acreage of plantings for fall harvest is recommended.

Cauliflower

Acreage for the country as a whole has shown little or no increase in recent years, being slightly less in 1944 than the average for the period 1933-42. There was an 11 percent increase in production in the winter, spring, and summer months in 1944 over 1943, due principally to increased acreage.

Winter: The winter sections, shipping in January to March in 1944 had good yields and increased production 28 percent over 1943. This record crop brought record high prices to growers. The natural result of these conditions would be increased plantings in 1945. However, in view of decreased requirements and a probable slackening in consumer demand, growers would probably do well to plant no larger acreage than in 1944.

Spring: Acreage for spring shipment (April to June) was 8 percent larger and production 5 percent larger in 1944 than in 1943. Both acreage and production, however, were below the 1933-42 average. Farm prices were lower than in 1943 but more than double the ten-year average. If growers plant the same acreage in 1945 as in 1944, production on the basis of average yields would be only slightly reduced. It is, therefore, recommended that acreage be at approximately 1944 levels.

Summer: Acreage for summer harvest in 1944 increased 18 percent over 1943, but production, because of lighter yields, was up only 2 percent. Prices on the whole have been favorable to growers. Per-acre yields have been higher in recent years than the ten-year average and if acreage is not reduced, a near-record production could normally be expected. A ten percent reduction in acreage for summer marketing is advised.

Fall: The fall crop in 1944 is marked by adverse weather conditions in the Long Island district which accounted for 72 percent of the fall acreage. In this district per-acre yields in 1944 were cut to half of 1943 yields and less than one-third of 1942 yields. Growers should bear in mind that light available supplies in the fall of 1944 are due to the Long Island drought and should not be induced to increase their plantings in 1944. Yields were well maintained in Michigan and Oregon in 1944. With average yields for recent years, the 1944 acreage would have resulted in a production larger than in 1943 and not far below the ten-year average. Growers are advised to reduce the 1945 acreage by as much as 10 percent below 1944.

Celery

Winter: In accordance with the conditions described in the "1945 Production Statement for Winter Vegetables" a 10 percent reduction in acreage is recommended.

Spring: Growers of spring celery in Florida and California harvested 4,550 acres in 1944 -- an increase of 21 percent from 1943, when an extremely high average price was received. The 1944 acreage was 17 percent above the 1933-42 average but was 6 percent below 1942. The average yield per acre in 1944 was somewhat higher than in 1943 but was slightly below average.

Prices in 1944 averaged \$4.66 per crate or slightly below 1943, but were materially above the average of \$1.44. Production in 1944 totaled 2,648,000 crates representing an increase of 22 percent over 1943 and 15 percent over the 1933-42 average.

In view of requirements, demand, and other factors, and assuming average yields, a reduction in the 1945 acreage of 10 percent from 1944 levels is indicated.

Summer: Production of summer celery in 1944 totaled 2,256,000 crates and exceeded 1943 production by 13 percent. It was practically the same as the ten-year average and 13 percent below the 1942 production. Yields were at the fairly high level of 430 crates per acre and were materially higher than average yields of 403 crates during the period 1933-42.

The acreage in 1944 exceeded 1943 by 8 percent but was 7 percent below average. Prices averaged somewhat lower than in 1943 but were twice as high as the 1933-42 average.

In view of requirements and demand it is suggested that the 1944 acreage be increased by 10 percent.

Fall, early: Indicated production in the early fall states is 5,148,000 crates -- 15 percent above 1943 production and 19 percent above average. The 11,800 acres in 1944 exceeded the previous year by 9 percent but were 3 percent below the average.

With average yields, an acreage approximately the same as in 1944 would produce a crop sufficient to meet demand and requirements.

Fall, late: Production in the late fall states was estimated to be 3,054,000 crates in 1944, or 21 percent below 1943 and 1 percent over the ten-year average. Yields were well above average while acreage was 3 percent over the 1933-42 average.

With average yields, an acreage slightly under the 1944 level would satisfy requirements.

Sweet Corn

In 1944 a total of 53,000 acres of sweet corn was grown in New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania for fresh market. This was about 10 percent larger than the 1933-42 average production but only about 3 percent more than in 1943. Low yields per acre in 1944 (4,706 ears compared with 4,973 for the ten-year average) resulted in a production of 249 million ears compared with 264 million in 1943 and 238 million for the ten-year average. Prices received by farmers in 1944 averaged slightly higher than in 1943, when they obtained an average of \$2.41 per 100 ears. The average price in 1942 was \$1.63 per 100 ears when the crop totaled 274 million ears.

An acreage the same as the 1944 acreage would seem desirable. Assuming average yields, such an acreage would give a production of 263 million ears. This compares with a ten-year average production of 238 million ears.

Cucumbers

Acreage and production of cucumbers in 1944 have been considerably larger and prices substantially lower than in 1943, although production in both years was well below the average 1933-42. Unusually high prices prevailed throughout 1943 while farm prices in 1944 have averaged between two and three times as much as the ten-year average.

Spring: Early and late spring acreage and production, while up from 1943 were well down from the ten-year average. Farm prices were exceptionally high in 1943 and distinctly favorable to growers in 1944. Per-acre yields were fairly good in 1944. A 1945 acreage 10 percent larger than in 1944 would, with average yields, give a production 14 percent below the ten-year average, which, considering a probable slackening in demand, should be sufficient for the country's needs.

Summer: Early and late summer acreages in 1944 averaged 15 percent and production 10 percent above 1943, but were very close to the ten-year average. Farm prices averaged slightly lower than in 1943 but were more than double the ten-year average. An acreage in 1945 reduced 10 percent below 1944 would, with average yields, result in a production only 3 percent below 1943 and large enough to meet a slightly reduced demand.

Fall: Fall acreage in 1944 was indicated to be 1 percent below 1943 acreage while production was 3 percent above 1943 and 31 percent above the average 1933-42. Prices in both 1942 and 1943 were highly favorable to growers. If growers reduce their acreage in 1945 by 10 percent from 1944 they may still expect, with average yields, a production slightly larger than the ten-year average.

Eggplant

Winter: The winter crop of eggplant grown in Florida totaled 175,000 bushels compared with 248,000 bushels in 1943 and a short-time 1940-42 average of 60,000 bushels. This production resulted from an 82 percent increase in acreage over the previous year with substantially less than average yields. The average price to growers was \$1.85 per bushel compared with \$2.80 in 1943 and the short-time 1940-42 average of \$1.55 per bushel. A 1945 acreage 30 percent smaller than the record acreage planted in 1944, with average yields, should provide adequate supplies for market.

Spring: The spring eggplant acreage in Florida was the largest since 1939 and slightly less than average yields resulted in a production of 390,000 bushels which was 86 percent above the 1943 production and 50 percent above the 1933-42 average. The average price received by growers in 1944 of \$1.55 per bushel represents a decline of nearly 20 percent from the 1943 price. A reduction of about one-fourth from the 1944 spring crop acreage, with average yields, should meet demands.

Summer: The weighted average price received by New Jersey and Louisiana growers of \$1.17 per bushel for the summer crop of 1944, though 36 percent higher than the 1942 price, was 23 percent below the price in 1943.

The summer eggplant acreage in New Jersey has increased considerably over both the previous year and the 1933-42 average, while Louisiana's acreage has gradually fallen off since 1938. A 10 percent reduction from the 1944 summer crop acreage, with average yields, would provide a supply in line with probable demand.

Fall: A fall acreage for 1944 of about 1,900 acres from the combined states of Florida and Texas, with yields slightly below average, would result in a production of about 285,000 bushels. This indicated production would be the largest since 1938 and would exceed the average 1933-42 by nearly 50 percent. A 15 percent reduction from the 1944 fall crop acreage should be sufficient production for consumer demands.

Summary: The above recommended acreages with average yields would produce approximately 40 million pounds. This production compares with an indicated production of 44 million pounds in 1944, 39 million pounds in 1943; 30 million pounds in 1942; and 29 million pounds for the 1933-42 average.

Escarole

Winter: As indicated in the "1945 Production Statement for Winter Vegetables" a planted acreage to give an acreage for harvest about equal to that in 1944 (1,200 acres) would furnish adequate supplies to meet market demand.

Kale

Winter: The "1945 Production Statement for Winter Vegetables" covers the winter crop of kale grown in Virginia. Maintenance of production at about the 1943 level which would, with average yields, be produced on an acreage 15 percent below that of 1944 is recommended.

Lettuce

Acreage in 1944 was the largest since 1931 with a record production 19 percent larger than in 1943. Acreage was increased in all of the major producing areas except in Colorado, where it was the same as in 1943. Prices to growers have been substantially lower than in 1943, but higher than in 1942 for the winter and spring crops, and lower than 1942 or 1943 prices for the summer crop. Estimated requirements for 1945 have been set at 78 percent of the 1944 production.

Winter: Per-acre yields of lettuce for winter shipment (January through March) have increased in recent years. In every year since 1938 lettuce yields have been substantially above the 1933-42 average. With yields equal to the average for the years since 1938, a winter acreage equal to that in 1944 would result in production practically equal to the previous record established in 1939 when farm prices were only 55 percent of the 1944 acreage. Estimated requirements for 1945 can, with recent average yields, be met from an acreage 10 percent below that of 1944. Accordingly, the 1945 lettuce acreage should be adjusted downward.

Spring: Spring acreage for marketing principally April through June have been exceeded in previous years, but production in 1944 set an all-time record. As a result farm prices were far below the 1943 record prices, although higher than previous prices. An acreage 10 percent smaller than in 1944 is advisable.

Summer: Acreage for summer harvest in 1944 was the largest since 1937, while production set an all-time record. Farm prices were lower than in 1942 or 1943 but were higher than any prior to 1942. Barring unusually low yields from any cause, a 10 percent reduction in acreage probably would produce enough to meet the country's requirements.

Fall: Record fall acreage and production in 1944 are estimated. Acreage was 22 percent larger than in 1943, slightly above the previous ten-year average, while production was 10 percent larger than in 1943, the highest on record up to that time. Farm prices in 1943 were favorable to growers. An acreage in 1945 20 percent smaller than in 1944 would probably exceed production in 1942. This would be substantially above the ten-year average and ample to meet estimated requirements.

Onions

Spring, early: Texas growers of early spring crop onions face the possibility of a reduced outlet in 1945 as compared with 1944. The large early spring crop of 1944 came on the market at a time when supplies of onions from the average-sized Northern crop of 1943 were practically depleted. A major part of the early Texas crop was sold by growers at ceiling or near ceiling price levels. Toward the end of the season, however, f.o.b. prices declined to relatively low levels.

It is anticipated that the 1945 early spring crop will be marketed under entirely different demand and supply conditions. The 1944 late Northern crop is very large, particularly in the Western areas and the early spring crop of Texas onions in 1945 will come on the market at a time when supplies of old crop onions will be relatively heavy as compared with 1944.

The 1944 early spring acreage of 70,600 was approximately 50 percent above the 1933-42 average and $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the 1943 acreage. A 30 percent reduction in the Texas early spring acreage from that of 1944 to approximately 50,000 acres would produce an early spring crop in 1945 of about 2 million 100-pound sacks which would be ample for prospective demand.

Spring, late: The states of California, Arizona, Louisiana, Texas and Georgia in this period of production increased their acreage from 18,980 acres, 1933-42 average, to 21,750 acres in 1944, or approximately 15 percent increase for the year. The increase was in California and Arizona. The 1944 price dropped very rapidly in this group because of the large early spring Texas crop to an average of as low as \$2.50 per hundred pounds, and forced government purchase of some onions.

Summarizing early and late spring onions, a reduction of both acreage and production by approximately one-fourth would be adequate for the 1945 supply. This would mean an acreage of approximately 66,000 acres and a spring onion crop of 3,000,000 to 3,500,000 bags of 100 pounds each.

Summer, early and late: As the early summer crop of onions for 1944 was below the 1933-42 average, we could consider the early and late summer onions as one group. All western states in these groups increased their acreage, some as much as 250 percent above the ten-year average. Acreage was increased in 1944 from the 1933-42 average of 65,140 acres to 82,760 acres, with production going up from 12,954,000 bags to 18,427,000 bags of 100 pounds each causing complete demoralization of the western markets. This increased acreage and production being largely in western states (Colorado, California, Idaho, Oregon and Utah) where sweet Spanish varieties are grown. Therefore, a general decrease in this variety is necessary especially in these western states.

There is no surplus of the pungent or hard winter types of onions grown in the central and eastern states of this group and approximately the same acreage should be produced here in 1945 as in 1944.

Drastic reductions in the western states up to 50 percent, where there is a shortage of storage facilities and poor long storage variety onions are grown, should be made so that the acreage of the summer group as a unit will be down 20 percent to 25 percent with central and eastern states at the 1933-42 average.

Summary: The above recommended acreage reduction of 25 percent under 1944 with an average acreage yield of 125 bags would give a crop of 16,341,000 bags of 100 pounds each. This production compares with 1945 requirements estimated at 15,881,000 bags.

Green Peas

Acreage and production of peas for fresh marketing have been on the decline for several years. Acreage in 1942, 1943 and 1944 was lower than in any year since 1929 and production was smaller than in any year since 1931. Acreage in 1944 was 24 percent and production 18 percent below the 1933-42 average. This decline has been due principally to the increase in the amount of quick frozen peas packed and sold in recent years together with the high labor requirement for fresh market peas. Restrictions recently placed on the use of cold storage facilities for frozen vegetables might tend to slow up the shift to frozen peas during 1945.

Winter: High prices for winter peas in 1943 resulted in a 50 percent increase in acreage in 1944. Low yields in 1944 put production 43 percent below the ten-year average. Consequently, prices remained fairly close to ceiling during the crop season. An acreage in 1945 equal to that of 1944, with average yields, would result in a 46 percent larger production. With a crop of this size, a reduction in price for 1945 might be expected. An acreage reduction of at least 10 percent under the 1944 winter pea acreage is recommended.

Spring: Acreage for early and late spring harvest in 1944 was 24 percent larger and production only 5 percent larger than in 1943. Prices in 1944, while lower in most states than in 1943, together with good yields, resulted in good returns to growers. In view of declining demand, a 5 percent reduction in the 1945 acreage below the 1944 level is desirable.

Summer: Acreage for harvest during the summer months in 1944 was 20 percent larger and production 5 percent greater than the 1933-42 average. Prices have not been high and considering the steady and continued decline in demand for fresh peas, an average reduction in acreage for all states of 20 percent below 1944 is advised. The major part of the reduction should be made in Colorado since the chief expansion has been in this state and has resulted in considerable marketing difficulties. Unusual growing conditions have averted an even more serious marketing problem in 1944.

Fall: Acreage of all peas in California in 1944, including the late fall crops in the Imperial Valley, was less than half of the ten-year average. Because of good yields estimated production is 26 percent above the light 1943 crop and more than double 1942 production. Good prices were received by growers in both 1942 and 1943. An acreage in 1945, 10 percent larger than in 1944 would, with average yields, give a 16 percent smaller production but this would be no larger than requirements.

Green Peppers

Winter: The winter green pepper acreage in Florida was the largest planted since 1933, and represented an increase of 24 percent over the 1943 acreage and 66 percent above the 1933-42 average. This large acreage, with slightly better than average yields, resulted in a production of 990,000 bushels which sold at an average of \$2.00 per bushel or 40 percent below the 1943 average price and 2 percent under the price in 1942. Assuming average yields, a reduction of 15 percent from the 1944 winter acreage should meet the consumer demand. Growers may encounter increased competition from Mexican and Cuban peppers in both winter and spring seasons of 1945.

Spring: The spring crop of green peppers in Florida totaled 850,000 bushels compared with 594,000 bushels in 1943, and a 1933-42 average of 716,000 bushels. This production, the largest since 1936, sold at an average of \$2.25 per bushel, which was \$1.05 below the record average price in 1943. An acreage 10 percent below the 3,400 acres planted in 1944, with average yields, should provide sufficient market supplies.

Summer: The 1944 early summer green pepper acreages in Louisiana, Mississippi, and North Carolina have increased considerably the past few years. Average prices to growers are below those for the previous year. The 1944 late summer acreage of green peppers in New Jersey of 9,200 acres, with substantially less than average yields, resulted in a production of 1,656,000 bushels, which was 16 percent above the 1943 production but slightly under the (1933-42) average. The 1944 production in California was 17 percent larger than the previous year. A 20 percent reduction from the early and late summer acreages of 1944 appears desirable for 1945.

Fall: The fall acreage of green peppers for the combined states of Florida and Texas totaled about 4,200 acres, compared with 4,250 acres in 1943, and a 1933-42 average of 3,670 acres. A reduction of at least 10 percent from the large acreage in 1944 should be considered for the fall crop.

Summary: A suggested 22,550 acres for 1945, with average yields, would produce approximately 130 million pounds. This production compares with an indicated production of 139 million pounds in 1944; 120 million pounds in 1943; 122 million pounds in 1942; and 119 million pounds for the 1933-42 average.

Shallots

Winter and Spring: A total of 4,200 acres was harvested during 1944 compared with 5,000 acres in 1943 and an average of 5,200 acres during the period 1937-42. With yields higher than in 1943 but below average, the 1944 crop of 420,000 bushels was 7 percent less than that of 1943 and 31 percent below average.

The average price for the 1944 crop was considerably higher than for any other year of record (starting with 1937) exceeding 1943 by 60 percent and the 1937-42 average by approximately 200 percent. Market demand should warrant an increase in 1945 plantings up to the 1943 level of 5,000 acres. But with the high hand labor requirements for this crop, growers should consider carefully the prospective supply of labor when planning their 1945 plantings.

Spinach

Winter: The 1944 winter spinach production was the second largest on record and resulted from a record acreage. Prices were fairly stable because a part of the spinach was diverted from fresh market shipment to processing channels. The winter season average price of \$0.78 per bushel compared with \$0.97 per bushel for the below-average crop of 1943. The 1942 crop, which was about 10 percent larger than average, sold for a low average farm price of \$0.54 per bushel. If, as now seems probable, all or nearly all of the 1945 winter crop will have to be sold in the fresh market, a 30 percent reduction in acreage would, with average yields, result in a supply adequate to meet expected market demands. This would result in a spinach crop in 1945 of 36,000 acres and it is suggested that growers hold their spinach plantings for the winter season to this level. In view of the shortage of tin, growers should not expect to find outlets through canners unless they obtain contracts in advance of planting time with canners who have tin available.

Spring: The second largest spring spinach crop of 3,554,000 bushels was produced in 1944. This crop sold at a fairly favorable price averaging \$0.08 per bushel less than the third largest spring crop of 1943, but \$0.30 per bushel more than the below-average crop of 1942. Growers experienced serious marketing difficulties in 1944 particularly in the eastern area, Arkansas and Oklahoma. A 20 percent reduction in the 1944 acreage of 12,500 would probably result in a crop of around a million bushels and should not encounter serious marketing difficulties.

Summer: The 1944 summer spinach acreage (7,050) was 57 percent larger than the ten-year average. However, because of exceptionally low yields (203 bushels compared to a ten-year average of 373 bushels), the total crop of 1,431,000 bushels was around 13 percent smaller than the 1943 and 17 percent smaller than the 1942 crops. In spite of the smaller crop prices to farmers were lower in the early summer of 1944 than in the same period in 1943. If average yields of spinach had been obtained during the summer of 1944 a spinach crop 75 percent larger than actually harvested would have been produced. A sharp reduction in acreage of summer spinach for 1945 would seem desirable. A 35 percent reduction from the 1944 acreage to about 4,600 acres would, with average yields, result in a crop slightly larger than average and in line with probable demand.

Fall: The 1944 fall crop of spinach is indicated to be 2,330,000 bushels, 11 percent less than in 1943 and 7 percent less than the 1933-42 average. The 1944 acreage was indicated to be 6 percent lower than in 1943 and the yield per acre about one-sixth below average. Had yields per acre been as large as average, a large crop of 2.8 million bushels would have been produced. Prices were well maintained in 1943 at \$0.94 per bushel with slightly above average production, and it is probable that with the short crop of 1944 prices will hold at about this level. A 10 percent reduction from the 1944 acreage should be made for 1945. This acreage, with average yields, would produce a crop slightly larger than the 1933-42 average.

Summary: The acreage of spinach for fresh market for 1944 was at a high level the 81,600 acres for all seasons being 13 percent larger than the 1943 total and 20 percent larger than the 1933-42 average. In spite of the below-average yields per acre for the summer and fall crops, the total production of spinach for the year was about one-tenth larger than in 1943 and also about one-tenth larger than the ten-year average. Prices received by farmers for most months in 1944 have been lower than for corresponding months in 1943, but substantially higher than in 1942.

The above recommended acreages would, with average yields, produce a crop of 235 million pounds in 1945, which is more than the estimated requirements of 215.6 million pounds for 1945. This production compares with the 261.6 million pounds in 1943 and 257.2 million pounds 1937-42. The recommended acreage of 60,140 is 26 percent less than the 81,600 1944 acreage.

Tomatoes

Winter: The production of winter tomatoes in Florida in 1944 was 1,625,000 bushels compared with 826,000 in 1943 and the ten-year average of 1,872,000 bushels. Acreage was more than double a year earlier and yields about 11 percent less.

Since the war the shipment of tomatoes from Mexico into the United States has increased materially. During 1940-41 season, 4,441 carloads were imported; during 1941-42, 5,773 carloads; 1942-43, 7,239 and 1943-44, 6,086. The 1943-44 imports of 6,086 carloads are estimated to be approximately equivalent to 2.7 million bushels. This figure is lower than the previous season because of floods and unfavorable growing weather and not to a reduction in acreage.

With an easing in water transportation in 1945, Cuba may resume pre-war shipments which averaged approximately 2,025 carloads.

With the higher demand and somewhat smaller imports, the price growers received for winter tomatoes in 1944 was \$5.95 per bushel, which was slightly lower than in 1943 and compares with a ten-year average of \$2.57. If an acreage about the same as planted in 1944, which approximates the ten-year average is planted in Florida, a somewhat larger crop might be expected since 1944 yields were below average. With prospects of continued imports from Mexico and potential imports from Cuba it appears that the domestic acreage should not be increased.

Spring, early: The production of tomatoes in Florida, mainly the Manatee and Fort Pierce districts totaled 550,000 bushels, while the lower valley of Texas and the Imperial Valley of California supplied 3,419,000 and 940,000 bushels respectively, making a total of 4,909,000 bushels. Production in Florida was less than half the ten-year average while that in Texas was about 3 times as large.

Yields in Florida were low; those in Texas about average; and those in California considerably above average. Prices were generally higher than in 1943, except in Texas. Due to the abnormally large expansion of the total acreage in Texas and prospects of increased Mexican competition, a reduction of 30 percent in Texas is recommended.

Spring, late: Production of tomatoes in the late spring group of states in 1944 totaled 3,161,000 bushels, or about 11 percent less than in 1943 and 13 percent less than the 1933-42 average. Prices exceeded those of the previous year in all states except Mississippi.

Yields were considerably below average in all states with the exception of South Carolina. The acreage in 1944 totaled 51,500 acres which was 6 percent larger than the previous year and 8 percent above the 1933-42 average. Based upon requirements, demand and other factors, it appears that, with average yields, maintaining the 1944 acreage will give an adequate production.

Summer: Production of tomatoes in the summer group of states totaled 13,404,000 bushels or 8 percent below 1943 and 10 percent above the 1933-42 average. Yields per acre were lower than in 1943 and practically the same as the ten-year average.

The total acreage in 1944 was 90,630 which exceeded the average by 11 percent but was only 2 percent smaller than last year. This means that both acreage and yields were quite close to the 1933-42 average in 1944. In establishing acreage goals for 1945 there are many important factors to be considered. One of these is the relationship between the fresh market crop and that grown primarily for processing. To a considerable degree tomatoes grown for fresh market may be diverted to processing channels if price and market conditions warrant such a switch. It is equally true that uncontracted tomatoes grown for processing may likewise be diverted to fresh market uses.

Requirements for 1945 would result in an increase in acreage of about 15 percent on the basis of average 1933-42 yields. The trend in yields, however, with the exception of 1944 has been upward and on this basis an increase in acreage of about 10 percent would be sufficient to supply requirements. However, some quantities may be available from the processing crop for fresh market use.

There have been local surpluses of tomatoes in 1943 and 1944 and some government support has been extended. These temporary local surpluses have occurred during some part of the summer crop marketing season for the past 25 years and there is little likelihood that they can be prevented. Therefore, it would be possible to have a summer crop far below consumer needs and have requests for government support. An acreage equal to that of 1944 is recommended.

Fall: Indicated production of fall crop tomatoes in 1944 is 2,610,000 bushels, or about 12 percent below 1943 and 4 percent above the ten-year average.

One factor which may affect the situation in 1945 is the imports of Cuban and Mexican tomatoes that may arrive on our markets during the period when this fall crop is being marketed. These imports normally start to arrive in this country in December and continue through April.

In view of the likelihood of imports it seems unwise to increase the fall acreage by the amount that would be needed to fully meet requirements. It is suggested in the light of requirements, demand, and other factors, that the increase be limited to approximately 10 percent.

Watermelons

Spring: Growers in the California Imperial Valley and Florida responded to the high prices received for the 1943 crop by doubling their acreage in 1944. The 1944 acreage was 17 percent above the 1933-42 average and was the largest acreage since 1932. The average yield per acre was below that of last year and also below average, but with the large acreage production was 60 percent greater in 1943 and 9 percent above the 1933-42 average.

Despite the relatively heavy production in the spring of 1944, the average price was a record high, exceeding the 1943 level by 4 percent and the ten-year average by about 250 percent. The season average was considerably above the ceiling prices announced for the period from the beginning of the season through July 4, but for 1944 the ceilings were not made effective until June 29, covering possibly 15 percent of spring-crop marketings.

Estimated requirements from the 1945 spring crop are approximately 10 percent less than the 1944 production, or at a level approximating the 1933-42 average. Assuming average yields for 1945, an acreage of 28,000 acres -- 15 percent less than in 1944 -- would produce a crop of the desired volume.

Summer: Acreage of early summer watermelons in 1944 was increased 48 percent over 1943 following the good yields and high prices obtained in 1943. The 1944 acreage, however, was 19 percent below the 1933-42 average. The yield per acre, while 8 percent less than in 1943, was higher than in any other year since 1930 and exceeded the ten-year average by about 24 percent. Production exceeded that of 1943 by 36 percent and was slightly above the 1933-42 average.

The average price received per melon in 1944 was nearly 3 times the 1933-42 average, but was about one-fourth less than for the smaller crop of 1943. Any increase in the production for 1945 is almost certain to result in lower prices than were received in 1944, and with estimated 1945 requirements somewhat less than the 1944 production a crop of the same size might encounter marketing difficulties. Based on the 1933-42 average yields in 1945 about 176,000 acres would be required to produce the estimated requirements. Yields have been considerably higher than average during the past 3 years, however, and it does not seem desirable that acreage should be increased above the 160,000 acres harvested this year.

Watermelon growers in the late summer areas, remembering the high yields and prices obtained in 1943, increased their 1944 acreage by about one-fifth, but this acreage was about 27 percent less than the 1933-42 average. The average yield was below that of 1943 but considerably above average. Production in 1944 was 10 percent greater than in 1943 but about 14 percent below average. Assuming a 1933-42 average yield in 1945, estimated requirements could be produced on 21,000 acres. In view of the higher-than-average yields obtained in each of the past 3 years, it would not appear desirable that acreage be increased above the 20,000 acres harvested in 1944.

Summary: Assuming 1933-42 average yields on the acreages suggested, production in 1945 would fall approximately 6 percent below the estimated requirements. With 1945 yields in line with averages for the past 3 years, however, the suggested acreage would produce a crop about 11 percent above requirements.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET: Suggested Acreage for 1945

COMMODITY	WINTER				SPRING				SUMMER				FALL				TOTAL	
	% 1945 is of		Acres	Indic.	% 1945 is of		Acres	Indic.	% 1945 is of		Acres	Indic.	% 1945 is of		Acres	Indic.	Ave.	
	1944	1933-42			1944	1933-42			1944	1933-42			1944	1933-42				
Artichokes	6,600	91	71	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,600	91	71	
Asparagus	--	--	--	90,610	100	121	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	90,610	100	121	
Beans, Lima	1,700	113	98	8,060	125	110	9,780	110	102	900	115	114	99	114	20,440	116	106	
Beans, Snap	27,000	90	104	57,000	100	82	43,600	90	140	39,870	71	99	99	99	167,470	87	100	
Beets	7,360	80	110	1,380	100	56	2,835	90	112	--	--	--	--	--	11,575	84	99	
Cabbage	54,800	70	119	25,440	93	90	29,270	105	95	58,660	78	108	108	108	168,170	81	105	
Cantaloups	--	--	--	20,000	117	103	81,700	106	97	--	--	--	--	--	101,700	108	98	
Honeydews	--	--	--	3,000	99	64	7,000	72	100	--	--	--	--	--	10,000	79	85	
Honeyballs	--	--	--	1,250	120	38	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,250	120	34	
Carrots	25,000	75	129	9,540	90	125	7,650	100	147	23,330	82	142	142	142	65,520	82	135	
Cauliflower	9,000	100	104	7,580	100	85	6,880	90	102	5,060	104	90	90	90	28,520	98	95	
Celery	7,740	90	120	4,100	90	105	5,780	110	105	23,250	103	102	102	102	40,870	98	106	
Corn, Sweet	--	--	--	--	--	--	53,000	100	111	--	--	--	--	--	53,000	100	111	
Cucumbers	--	--	--	22,720	110	85	14,260	90	93	3,510	86	102	102	102	40,490	100	89	
Eggplant	700	70	389 1/	900	75	117	1,950	90	110	1,620	85	119	119	119	5,170	82	130	
Escarole (Fla.)	1,200	100	130	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,200	100	130	
Kale	2,000	85	118	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,000	85	118	
Lettuce	35,460	90	95	50,810	90	95	27,720	90	93	32,540	80	98	98	98	146,530	88	95	
Onions	--	--	--	66,000	71	102	65,000	79	100	--	--	--	--	--	131,000	75	101	
Peas, Green	10,800	90	75	31,460	95	61	18,950	80	96	7,920	110	53	53	53	69,130	91	69	
Peppers, Green	3,060	85	141	3,060	90	106	12,560	80	103	3,870	92	105	105	105	22,550	84	108	
Shallots	2,500	119	1132/	2,500	119	1052/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000	119	962/	
Spinach	36,000	70	82	10,000	80	96	4,600	65	106	9,540	90	101	101	101	60,140	74	89	
Tomatoes	13,000	100	98	99,540	88	121	90,630	100	111	23,300	89	100	100	100	226,470	93	113	
Watermelons	--	--	--	28,000	85	99	180,000	100	80	--	--	--	--	--	208,000	98	82	
TOTAL	243,920	80	102	542,950	91	98	663,165	95	97	233,370	83	102	102	102	1,683,405	90	99	

1/ 1940-42 average. 2/ 1937-42 average.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET: Computed 1945 Production/Compared with Estimated Requirements
(Equivalent pounds - millions)

COMMODITY	WINTER			SPRING			SUMMER			FALL			TOTAL	
	Computed Prod. 1/	1945 Req.		Computed Prod. 1/	1945 Req.		Computed Prod. 1/	1945 Req.		Computed Prod. 1/	1945 Req.		Computed Prod. 1/	1945 Req.
Artichokes 2/	22.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.7	--
Asparagus 3/	--	--	--	210.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	210.9	--
Beans, Lima	3.0	3.3	13.4	13.9	13.4	23.4	22.8	23.4	1.4	1.7	41.1	41.8	41.1	41.8
Beans, Snap	58.3	65.9	169.5	130.0	169.5	113.0	145.2	113.0	123.2	122.4	456.7	470.8	456.7	470.8
Beets 2/	52.4	--	--	13.9	--	--	43.0	--	--	--	109.3	--	109.3	--
Cabbage	576.5	475.7	281.1	272.7	281.1	432.4	413.3	432.4	1,020.7	972.9	2,283.2	2,162.1	2,283.2	2,162.1
Cantaloup 4/	--	--	242.4	199.5	242.4	593.5	487.6	593.5	--	--	687.1	835.9	687.1	835.9
Carrots	278.8	239.1	179.3	181.7	179.3	111.0	136.2	111.0	460.8	324.4	1,057.5	853.8	1,057.5	853.8
Cauliflower 2/	96.9	--	--	88.6	--	--	68.2	--	55.4	--	309.1	--	309.1	--
Celery	294.8	267.5	167.2	175.4	167.2	156.1	160.0	156.1	497.2	523.9	1,127.4	1,114.7	1,127.4	1,114.7
Corn, Sweet	--	--	--	--	--	193.2	185.7	193.2	--	--	185.7	193.2	185.7	193.2
Cucumbers	--	--	94.0	108.0	94.0	77.8	88.3	77.8	13.0	9.0	209.3	180.8	209.3	180.8
Eggplant 2/	7.5	--	--	11.5	--	--	14.0	--	8.3	--	41.3	--	41.3	--
Escarole (Fla.) 3/	13.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.7	--	13.7	--
Kale 3/	15.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.3	--	15.3	--
Lettuce	369.8	374.6	499.5	448.1	499.5	343.4	308.5	343.4	332.6	343.4	1,459.0	1,560.9	1,459.0	1,560.9
Onions	--	--	270.0	277.2	270.0	1,318.1	1,358.5	1,318.1	--	--	1,635.7	1,588.1	1,635.7	1,588.1
Peas, Green	24.9	22.3	92.7	73.6	92.7	39.0	59.1	39.0	23.3	31.5	180.9	185.5	180.9	185.5
Peppers, Green 3/	20.0	--	--	22.8	--	--	73.8	--	15.3	--	131.9	--	131.9	--
Shallots 2/	6.5	--	--	7.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.4	--	14.4	--
Spinach	106.9	107.8	45.3	52.7	45.3	23.7	31.2	23.7	46.5	38.8	237.3	215.6	237.3	215.6
Tomatoes	100.6	128.1	448.5	406.2	448.5	832.8	739.7	832.8	147.0	192.2	1,393.5	1,601.6	1,393.5	1,601.6
Watermelons	--	--	215.3	235.2	215.3	1,220.0	1,152.0	1,220.0	--	--	1,387.2	1,435.3	1,387.2	1,435.3
Other leafy, green and yellow 3/	49.0	48.3	203.8	233.7	203.8	76.0	73.8	76.0	15.3	17.3	371.8	345.4	371.8	345.4
Misc. other veg. 2/	186.0	210.6	172.3	121.9	172.3	159.5	125.2	159.5	63.7	95.7	496.8	638.1	496.8	638.1

TOTAL

Vegetables & Melons	2,048.6	1,943.2	3,094.3	2,929.8	3,094.3	5,487.1	5,487.1	5,712.9	2,744.7	2,673.2	13,210.2	13,423.6	13,210.2	13,423.6
Vegetables alone	2,048.6	1,943.2	2,636.6	2,495.1	2,636.6	3,847.5	3,847.5	3,899.4	2,744.7	2,673.2	11,135.9	11,152.4	11,135.9	11,152.4

(over)

- 1/ Production computed on 1945 suggested acreage using 1937-41 average yields.
- 2/ Includes artichokes, beets, cauliflower, eggplant, garlic, horseradish, leeks, mushrooms, parsnips, rhubarb, rutabagas, scallions, turnips, and shallots.
- 3/ Includes asparagus, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, celery cabbage, collards, endive, escarole, kale, mustard greens, okra, parsley, green peppers, pumpkin, radishes, squash, Swiss chard, and watercress.
- 4/ Includes casabas, honeyballs, honeydews, Persian and other melons.

SWEETPOTATOES

Requirements

Total requirements for sweetpotatoes for 1945-46 are estimated at 71 million bushels. This represents a reduction of approximately 17 million bushels from the estimated requirements for 1944-45. A decrease in the estimated civilian food requirements accounts for this reduction. The quantity of sweetpotatoes available to civilians would be equivalent to 21 pounds per capita as compared with 22.4 pounds consumed during the calendar year 1943 and 23.5 pounds for the 5-year (1935-39) average.

Production Capacity

A wartime production capacity of 994,800 acres for 1945 is reported by State Production Adjustment Committees. This represents an increase of 20 percent over the 1944 indicated plantings and is about 100,000 acres more than was planted in 1943. The reported 1945 wartime capacity acreage in all States except New Jersey is larger than indicated plantings in 1944. The largest acreage increases are in North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

In general sweetpotato prices during the 1943-44 season were satisfactory and a larger acreage might have been planted in 1944 if weather conditions had been more favorable. The late wet spring delayed planting of cotton and other crops, resulting in greater than usual competition with sweetpotatoes for limited labor supplies.

As sweetpotatoes are adapted to a wide range of conditions, there is no practical limit to the acreage from the standpoint of suitable land. The limit is one of adequate labor and market outlets at satisfactory prices. If prices are continued at present levels, and if serious storage and marketing difficulties are not encountered this year, the 1945 acreage probably could be increased. Fear of a critical container and storage situation was expressed in several State reports.

Several State Production Adjustment Committees indicated that yields in 1945 will be higher than the 5-year (1937-41) average, largely because of an expected increased use of fertilizer. The expected yields on the reported wartime capacity acreage would result in a production of approximately 90 million bushels which represents an increase of approximately 23 million bushels or about 30 percent over the production of 1943.

Suggested Goal

A national goal of 828,500 acres is suggested for sweetpotatoes on the basis of estimated requirements. This compares with indicated plantings in 1944 of 828,500 acres and the reported 1945 wartime production capacity of 994,800 acres. The suggested goal was apportioned among the States on the basis of the reported wartime capacity acreages with some adjustments to meet marketing problems in certain areas.

Assuming an average yield of 83.2 bushels per acre which is the most recent 5-year average, 1939-43, the suggested goal acreage would result in a production of 68,592,000 bushels. A yield of 85.7 bushels per acre which is 4 percent above the 5-year (1939-43) average would have to be obtained to meet all requirements.

Recommendations for Attainment of Goal

The 1945 suggested acreage goals for sweetpotatoes in most States are somewhat smaller than 1944 acreage goals, but are slightly higher than 1944 plantings. The largest acreage reductions from 1944 goals are in North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas. A decrease in the 1945 acreage from the 1944 plantings is suggested for those areas where storage facilities are inadequate and where marketing difficulties are likely to occur if supplies are excessive during the harvest period. Emphasis should be placed on the selection of varieties that will produce good quality sweetpotatoes well adapted to storage conditions. Growers should be encouraged not to plant on land infested with pests and diseases.

SWEETPOTATOES: Suggested State Goals for 1945

State :	Suggested 1945 Goal :		:					
and :	(Thousands)		: Acreage (Thousands)		: % Acreage Goal is of			
Region :	Production :	Acres	1937- :	1944 :	1937- :	1944 :	1937- :	1944 :
	(Bushels) :		41 :	1943:Indic. :	41 :	1943:Indic. :		
N. J. :	2,096	16	15	16	16	107	100	100
N. E. :	2,096	16	15	16	16	107	100	100
Ind. :	154	1.5	2.7	1.5	1.5	56	100	100
Ill. :	352	4	3	4.5	5.0	133	89	80
Iowa :	186	2	2	2	2	100	100	100
Mo. :	768	8	8	10	8	100	80	100
N. C. :	1,460	15.5	15.7	18.0	16.5	99	86	94
Del. :	384	3	3	3	3	100	100	100
Md. :	1,029	7	8	8	8	88	88	88
Va. :	3,024	27	33	32	33	82	84	82
N. C. :	8,160	80	79	80	80	101	100	100
Ky. :	1,512	18	15	22	19	120	82	95
Tenn. :	3,915	45	47	54	45	96	83	100
E. C. :	18,024	180	185	199	188	97	90	96
S. C. :	6,786	78	54	80	78	144	98	100
Ga. :	8,880	120	104	127	118	115	94	102
Fla. :	1,300	20	18	24	19	111	83	105
Ala. :	6,480	90	78	96	90	115	94	100
Miss. :	6,300	75	68	83	73	110	90	103
Ark. :	1,794	23	27	28	23	85	82	100
La. :	7,956	117	95	124	113	123	94	104
Okla. :	994	14	11	13	14	127	108	100
Tex. :	5,070	65	56	75	65	116	87	100
South.:	45,560	602	511	650	593	118	93	102
Kans. :	336	3	3	3	3	100	100	100
Calif. :	1,476	12	12	12	12	100	100	100
West :	1,812	15	15	15	15	100	100	100
U. S. :	68,952	828.5	740.9	898.0	828.5	112	92	100

WHEAT

The War has increased the use of United States wheat from an average of 720 million bushels during the 10 years 1932-41 to nearly 1,300 million bushels in 1943-44. This increase reflected vast quantities used for feed and industrial alcohol in addition to a moderate increase in food use. With a production in 1943 considerably below the large consumption in that year, carry-over stocks were reduced from about 600 million bushels July 1, 1943, to about half that quantity a year later, and in addition over 125 million bushels were imported. The large crop in 1944, however, is expected to cover a continued large consumption without further reducing the carry-over on July 1, 1945.

The 1944 production now estimated at 1,108,881,000 bushels is considerably larger than was expected when the tentative 1945 goals were suggested last June. In view of the large 1944 crop, allocations of wheat for 1944-45 have been increased to some of the users but not to the full extent of the increased production. As a result the carry-over on July 1, 1945 is now estimated to be about 320,000,000 bushels compared to the June estimate of 275,000,000. Following are the most recent estimates of supplies and disappearances of wheat for the two years:

	<u>1944-45</u>	<u>1945-46</u>
<u>Supplies</u>		
Stocks carry-in	315	321
Crop	1,109	834 ^{1/2}
Imports	<u>35</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	1,459	1,155
<u>Requirements</u>		
Food	550	550
Seed	83	81
Industrial	90	30
Feed	285	130
Exports and shipments	<u>130</u>	<u>75</u>
Total	1,138	866
Carry-out	321	289

^{1/} 1945 Production Assuming 1937-41 average yields per planted acre by states and 1945 suggested state acreages.

Wheat goals for 1945 were earlier announced at a national level of 68,640,000 acres. This is the sum of State goals suggested by State War Boards. It is 208,000 acres larger than was estimated last June as necessary to meet 1945-46 wheat requirements with the then estimated carry-over July 1, 1945 of 275,000,000 bushels.

With the carry-over now estimated at 321 million bushels, and the increase in suggested State goal acreages together with indications that farmers in some states may overplant the State goals, it appears that wheat supplies will be plentiful for the coming months. This situation was the basis for advising farmers in September not to plant more wheat for the 1945 harvest than was indicated by the goals. Subsequent to this announcement the need for flaxseed has been found such as to call for a goal of 5 million acres in 1945. To provide for achieving this large flaxseed acreage and to adjust wheat supplies nearer to the current estimate of future needs it is proposed that the announced wheat goals in spring wheat and flaxseed states be reduced by 1 million acres.

In distributing this reduction by states consideration has been given to the suggested flaxseed acreage, the total suggested 1945 acreages of all crops in these States and other historical acreage data. Proposed reductions from the announced wheat goals by states follow:

<u>State</u>	Announced goal	Suggested new goal	Reduction of spring wheat
	-- Thousand Acres --		
Minn.	1,400	1,125	275
S. Dak.	3,600	3,475	125
N. Dak.	10,000	9,500	500
Mont.	4,000	3,900	100

With these proposed changes the new national wheat goal would be 67.6 million acres. This is two percent less than the 1937-41 average seeded acreage and two percent larger than the 1944 acreage. Production from the suggested acreages with 1937-41 average yields would amount to 834 million bushels. This production is 76 percent of the record production indicated for 1944, but is 10 percent larger than the 1933-42 average production.

If wheat disappearance and production for 1944-45 and 1945-46 materialize as estimated the wheat carry-over for each year will be about 300,000,000 bushels. This carry-over is considered ample.

Wheat stocks in Canada and Argentina on July 1, 1945, will be greatly in excess of domestic and export prospects. Of the four principal exporting countries, only in Australia will stocks be reduced to fairly normal size. In that country the 1943 crop was very small and the 1944 crop is expected to be even smaller as a result of serious drought conditions.

WHEAT: Suggested State Goals for 1945

State	: Suggested 1945 Goal :		:		:		: % Acreage Goal is of	
	(Thousands)	Acreage (Thousands)	Production	Acres	1937-	1944	1937-	1944
			41	1943	Indic.	41	1943	Indic.
Maine	38	2	2	2	2	100	100	100
N. Y.	8,295	350	314	278	370	111	126	95
N. J.	1,328	75	72	62	77	104	121	97
Pa.	20,000	1,000	971	805	963	103	124	104
N. E.:	29,661	1,427	1,359	1,147	1,412	105	124	101
Ohio	40,800	2,000	2,199	1,688	2,076	91	118	96
Ind.	24,564	1,380	1,741	1,003	1,312	79	138	105
Ill.	28,500	1,500	2,136	1,203	1,381	70	125	109
Mich.	18,810	900	855	677	958	105	133	94
Wis.	1,120	70	105	71	68	67	99	103
Minn.	17,212	1,125	1,900	1,162	1,344	59	97	84
Iowa	2,790	180	524	170	166	34	106	108
Mo.	34,000	2,500	2,390	1,270	1,714	105	197	146
S. Dak.	26,410	3,475	3,318	3,198	3,291	105	109	106
Nebr.	42,570	4,300	4,218	3,113	3,881	102	138	111
N. C.:	236,776	17,430	19,386	13,555	16,191	90	129	108
Del.	1,170	65	75	59	68	87	110	96
Md.	7,708	410	412	304	380	100	135	108
Va.	7,992	575	594	482	574	97	119	100
W. Va.	1,651	130	152	111	127	86	117	102
N. C.	7,560	600	497	523	601	121	115	100
Ky.	7,035	525	517	379	474	102	139	111
Tenn.	7,080	600	452	375	491	133	160	122
E. C.:	40,196	2,905	2,699	2,233	2,715	108	120	107
S. C.	3,672	325	201	274	318	162	119	102
Ga.	2,668	275	187	210	225	147	131	122
Ala.	206	20	7	14	17	286	143	118
Miss.	528	25 ^{1/}	9	12	25	278	208	100
Ark.	296	40	73	25	52	55	160	77
Okla.	64,960	5,800	5,324	3,800	5,130	109	153	113
Texas	32,660	4,600	4,560	3,560	4,628	101	127	99
South.:	104,990	11,085	10,381	7,895	10,395	107	140	107
N. Dak.	97,850	9,500	8,740	8,500	10,226	109	112	93
Kans.	135,000	13,500	14,641	10,741	13,317	92	126	101
Mont. ^{2/}	47,190	3,900	4,161	3,674	4,160	94	106	94
Idaho ^{2/}	27,500	1,100	1,101	863	1,046	100	127	105
Wyo.	3,640	325	276	246	278	118	132	117
Colo.	18,802	1,725	1,530	1,493	1,665	113	116	104
N. Mex.	2,574	373	390	349	431	96	107	87
Ariz.	541	26	40	25	35	65	104	74
Utah	6,480	300	273	240	296	110	125	101
Nev.	488	19	18	20	22	106	95	86
Wash. ^{2/}	51,775	2,375	2,295	2,084 ^{3/2}	2,475	103	114	96
Oreg. ^{2/}	19,285	950	970	773	987	98	123	96
Calif. ⁻	10,850	700	905	497	572	77	121	122
West.:	421,975	34,793	35,340	29,510	35,510	98	118	98
U.S. total	833,598	67,640	69,145	54,340	66,223	93	124	102
above								
U.S. total	---	---	69,311	55,109	66,705			
planted								
acreage								

1/ 1940-41 Average

2/ Net planted acreage which excludes the acreage of abandoned winter wheat that is reseeded to spring wheat.

3/ Allows for tentative revision of the planted acreage of winter wheat as published Dec. 20, 1943.

RYE

The National rye situation for 1944-45 has changed materially since the goals committee recommended the 1945 rye goal. Estimated 1944 rye production has decreased from a May estimate of 29.7 million bushels to an October estimate of 27.6 million. While disappearance prospects have not yet changed greatly, they may change before the end of the year. Exports which formerly were expected to be only a few thousand bushels are now expected to reach 2 million bushels and might even exceed this amount. Assuming exports of 2 million bushels and supply and domestic disappearance as now in prospect the carry-out on July 1, 1945 would be about 16 million bushels rather than the 20 million bushels assumed at the time 1945 rye goals were considered. This is only about half the 31 million bushels stocks of July 1, 1944.

Even with exports of only 2 million bushels in 1944-45 and assuming that 3 million bushels were exported in 1945-46, the carry-over July 1, 1946 would be down to about 7 million bushels.

Following is a tabulation of the most recent estimate of supplies and disappearance, using the established 1945 goal acreage and average yields:

<u>Supplies</u>	<u>1944-5</u>	<u>1945-6</u>
	(millions of bushels)	
Carry-in	31	16.1
Crop	27.6	29.8 1/
Imports	3.	2.
Total	61.6	47.9
<u>Requirements</u>		
Food	11.5	11.5
Feed	15.0	12.0
Seed	7.0	7.5
Alcohol	10.0	8.0
Exports	2.0 2/	3.0
Total	45.5	42.0
Carry-out	16.1	5.9

- 1/ Calculated by using 1937-41 average yield per harvested acre weighted by State goal acreages.
- 2/ Prospects very uncertain. Commercial exports in addition to shipments to liberated areas might materially exceed 2 million bushels.

The total of 1945 State rye goals as established by State War Boards is 2,515,000 acres. This is 8 percent larger than the 2,325,000 acres indicated for harvest in 1944, but 3 percent below the 1937-41 average. With the 1937-41 average yield per harvested acre weighted by 1945 State goal acreages, rye production in 1945 would be about 30 million bushels. This is 2.5 million bushels more than indicated for 1944 but 10 million less than the average produced during 1933-42.

In view of the increasing disappearance for 1944-45 over the estimates of last June and the decline in estimated 1944 production, farmers in the better rye producing areas should be encouraged to save rye acreage for harvest at least to the extent of the goal.

RYE: Suggested State Goals for 1945

State	Suggested		1937-		1944		Percent	
	1945 Goal (Thousands)		Acres		Acres		Goal	
	Production	Acres	1937	1943	1944	1943	1944	1944
N. Y.	264	15	21	15	15	71	100	100
N. J.	232	14	18	13	14	78	108	100
Pa.	888	60	60	48	43	100	125	140
N. E.	1,384	89	99	76	72	90	117	124
Ohio	990	60	53	76	38	113	79	158
Ind.	1,340	100	126	118	100	79	85	100
Ill.	822	60	84	62	70	71	97	86
Mich.	1,056	80	95	65	78	84	123	103
Wis.	1,312	105	242	109	100	43	96	105
Minn.	1,796	123	443	123	111	28	100	111
Iowa	164	10	90	13	13	11	77	77
Mo.	768	60	42	55	80	143	109	75
S. Dak.	5,355	450	637	522	397	71	86	113
Nebr.	4,428	410	354	421	345	116	97	119
N. C.	18,031	1,450	2,166	1,564	1,332	67	93	109
Del.	145	11	9	11	15	122	100	73
Md.	299	22	16	21	22	138	105	100
Va.	444	37	43	39	46	86	95	80
W. Va.	46	4	6	4	4	67	100	100
N. C.	322	35	52	35	38	67	100	92
Ky.	366	30	13	22	35	231	136	86
Tenn.	301	32	44	34	44	73	94	73
E. C.	1,923	171	183	166	204	93	103	84
S. C.	276	31	18	25	26	172	124	119
Ga.	140	20	22	19	20	91	105	100
Okla.	1,012	110	92	138	138	120	80	80
Texas	154	15	15	25	20	115	60	75
South.	1,582	176	145	207	204	121	85	86
N. Dak.	3,738	325	834	349	227	39	93	143
Kans.	1,090	100	73	129	97	137	78	103
Mont.	464	40	43	29	22	93	138	182
Idaho	85	6	6	8	6	100	75	100
Wyo.	170	20	20	26	20	100	77	100
Colo.	522	60	55	126	63	109	48	95
N. Mex.	112	10	6	15	8	167	67	126
Utah	50	5	3	6	9	167	83	56
Wash.	226	20	19	30	21	105	67	95
Oreg.	332	25	37	36	31	68	69	81
Calif.	127	10	9	10	9	111	100	111
West.	6,916	621	1,105	764	513	56	81	121
U. S.	29,836	2,515	3,700	2,777	2,325	68	91	108

RICE

Requirements

Total requirements for rice during the 1945-46 marketing season are estimated at 65.5 million bushels rough rice equivalent, of which 27.7 million bushels is for food for U. S. civilians, 24.4 million bushels for commercial export and shipment to U. S. possessions, 9.5 million bushels for U.S. Military and War Services, and 3.6 million bushels for seed and feed on farms. This makes a total disappearance of 65.2 million bushels. This would leave a reserve of .3 million bushels which would be added to the carry-out at the end of the season.

The requirement for U. S. Military and War Services needs includes 6.5 million bushels for anticipated relief feeding in the Pacific area. While takings for this purpose thus far have been light, it is believed that as our Armed Forces push into the Pacific, needs will increase progressively until Asiatic rice is again available. As a result of having to supply increasing quantities of rice for occupied areas where this food is a major part of the diet, it is probable that operating stocks of domestic rice at both the beginning and end of the 1945-46 marketing season will be substantially below the normal carry-over. However, should hostilities in the Pacific be over before the end of 1945, the carry-out of 1945 crop rice might be somewhat larger than anticipated at this time.

Production Capacity

State Production Adjustment Committees indicate that present rice acreage is near the limit of irrigated land resources. The frequency of rice in the rotation has been increased to the point where further continuance of this practice will probably reduce yields, and also perhaps reduce total production. One exception is a new area in northeast Arkansas where increases have occurred during the last two years in spite of difficulties in obtaining pumping equipment and harvesting machinery. However, further increases in this area are likely to be more than offset by decreases in the producing area in the Grand Prairie section of Arkansas.

Yields in 1945 are expected to be about the same as the 5-year (1937-41) average for all states except California. In California the yield for 1945 may be lower, largely because of the increased frequency of rice in the rotation and the expansion of rice production to lower quality rice producing lands.

Suggested Goal

A national goal of 1,400,000 acres is suggested for 1945 on the basis of requirements. This compares with indicated plantings in 1944 of 1,490,000 acres and the reported 1945 wartime production capacity of 1,517,000 acres.

The goal is believed to be near the upper limit that can be attained in 1945 without reduced yields. Because of the high per acre cost involved in producing rice it is desirable to maintain yields as high as practicable.

Assuming a yield of 46.8 bushels per planted acre, the suggested goal of 1,400,000 acres would result in a production of 65,525,000 bushels.

Recommendations for Attainment of Goal

Since the suggested goal for 1945 is somewhat less than the acreage planted during the past three years, it is recommended that the necessary adjustments be accomplished by reducing the frequency of rice in the rotation and removing from production some of the less profitable rice producing

lands. Emphasis should be placed on cultural practices which will conserve soil fertility and maintain high yields. Growers should take into account the necessity for making substantial adjustments back to normal plantings, which is practically certain to occur, as soon as Asiatic rice is again available.

RICE: Suggested State Goals for 1945

State	: Suggested 1945 Goal :							
	: (Thousands)		: Planted Acres (Thousands): % Acreage Goal is of					
	: Production: Acres		: : 1937- :		: 1944 :		: 1937- :	
	(Bushels):		: : 41 :		: 1943: Indicated :		: 41 :	
Ark.	: 12,240	255	191	265	273	134	96	93
La.	: 20,520	540	507	629	579	107	86	93
Tex.	: 17,885	365	287	400	392	127	91	93
South.	: 50,645	1,160	985	1,294	1,244	118	90	93
Calif.	: 14,880	240	133	237	246	180	101	98
West.	: 14,880	240	133	237	246	180	101	98
U.S.	: 65,525	1,400	1,118	1,531	1,490	125	91	94

DRY BEANS

During the current year 1944-45, there will be a considerable shortage of beans, as indicated in the table below. Allocations for this year exceed available supplies by more than 1 million bags. This arises because allocations were made when the 1944 crop was estimated at higher levels than now appears likely. The shortage will actually exceed 2 million bags because the allocation period ends July 1, 1945 and present supplies must cover requirements for 3 months beyond the allocation period (July, August and September) or until the 1945 crop comes to market.

Because of the shortage this year, stocks at the beginning of the 1945-46 year are likely to be at very low levels. Unless bean supplies from foreign sources are bigger than is now expected, the entire 1945-46 requirements will have to be met from the 1945 crop. There is little likelihood of foreign bean supplies exceeding those of 1944.

While there will be an overall shortage of beans, the shortage will be greater in some classes than others. Available supplies of pinto beans appear adequate to meet stated and anticipated needs, and also to provide a reasonable carryover for next year. As in 1944-45 so in 1945-46 overall bean requirements are high in relation to production possibilities, but for pintos the requirements appear to be below production possibilities. At least 1945-46 needs for pintos are below the pinto production of 1944.

Following is a tabulation of estimated 1945-46 requirements for beans as a whole, together with allocation data for the year 1944-45 and supplies for both years. Supplies for 1945-46 assume 1945 goal acreages and average yields. Because of inadequate data it is impractical to treat bean requirements by classes in the tabulation below. The needed adjustments among classes are treated in subsequent paragraphs.

<u>Requirements</u>	1944-45	1945-46
	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Requirement</u>
	(Thousands) (100 lb. bags)	(Thousands) (100 lb. bags)
Civilian	12,500	12,000
Military and War Services	3,564	3,527
Exports	5,387 ^{1/}	1,386
Seed	1,900 ^{2/}	1,500 ^{3/}
Total	23,351	18,413

<u>Supplies</u>		
Carry-in	5,900	^{4/}
Crop (reported 1944) (needed 1945)	15,750	18,413
Imports	450	0
Total	22,100	^{4/}

- ^{1/} Includes lend-lease and liberated areas.
- ^{2/} Allows for green bean plantings in 1945 at 1944 levels and a dry bean acreage of 2.3 million acres.
- ^{3/} Allows for green bean plantings at the 1939-43 average acreages and 2 million acres of dry beans in 1946.
- ^{4/} No stocks shown but 1944-45 allocation will have to be reduced to allow for minimum operating stocks for the period July 1 to September 30 until the 1945 crops become available.

In the above tabulation of 1945-46 requirements no beans are contemplated for lend-lease countries or liberated areas. These countries have requested beans but their requests were omitted from the tabulations due to the inability of U. S. bean producers, under prevailing programs to produce enough beans of the types needed, and not because of any feeling that the expressed needs of these countries were unimportant. Indeed, if the war in Europe continues well into 1945, the desire and need in those countries for beans might be considerable.

Considering present shortages, and the likelihood of low bean stocks at the beginning of 1945-46 and the possibility of some lend-lease needs in 1945-46, the 1945 bean goal should be set at a higher level than 1944 plantings. However, because of the desired adjustment in pinto production (which will require some acreage reduction in pinto areas) the 1945 goal is suggested at 2,340,000 acres -- the same acreage as was planted in 1944.

If the needed increase of white bean production and desirable adjustments in pinto production are obtained, some shifts in acreages from State to State will be required. Increases are indicated for many of the bean States except Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Utah. In these States where much of the desired adjustment in pinto production should occur, 1945 acreages are suggested at about the 1937-41 average level. In other States where pintos are produced, white beans should be substituted for pintos where possible, except to the extent that pintos are produced for seed. Such a shift would help to adjust pinto supplies to needs and at the same time build up needed supplies of white beans.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS: Suggested State Goals for 1945

State	Suggested 1945 Goal :			:			:		
	(Thousands)			Acreage (Thousands)			% Acreage Goal is of		
	(Uncleaned)			:			:		
	Production	Acres	1937-	1943	1944	1937-	1943	1944	
	(100 lb. bags):		41		Indic.	41		Indic.	
Maine	77	7	9	9	5	78	78	140	
Vt.	12	2	2	2	1	100	100	200	
N. Y.	1,102	130	156	132	125	83	98	104	
N. E.	1,191	139	167	143	131	83	97	106	
Mich.	6,148	760	571	655	701	133	116	108	
Wis.	15	3	3	7	3	100	43	100	
Minn.	84	15	3	8	8	500	188	188	
Nebr.	712	57	24	100	60	238	57	95	
N. C.	6,959	835	601	770	772	139	108	108	
Mont.	378	30	19	66	28	158	45	107	
Idaho	2,409	165	116	171	154	142	96	107	
Wyo.	1,210	100	60	124	98	167	81	102	
Colo.	1,566	380	378	595	416	101	64	91	
N. Mex.	749	240	238	300	285	101	80	84	
Ariz.	60	15	14	15	16	107	100	94	
Utah	61	10	6	11	12	167	91	83	
Wash.	42	4	3	4	4	133	100	100	
Oreg.	13	2	2	3	2	100	67	100	
Calif.	5,412	410	371	442	411	111	93	100	
West	11,900	1,356	1,207	1,731	1,426	112	78	95	
Other States	81	10	1	30	11	-	-	-	
U. S.	20,131	2,340	1,977	2,674	2,340	118	88	100	

DRY PEAS

Dry smooth and wrinkled peas are considered separately in this report, inasmuch as the principal uses of the two varieties differ. Only the smooth classes are desired for human food in dry form. Wrinkled peas are highly desirable for food in green form, but are produced dry for seed purposes only. Small quantities intended for processing may be harvested dry if, for various reasons, processing plants cannot handle them.

Smooth Peas

Dry smooth pea production in 1945 should be considerably less than in recent years because of large available reserves, the changed war outlook, and the sizeable 1944 production. Dry smooth pea requirements, as stated for the period July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946, together with estimated supplies needed from the 1945 crop and corresponding supply and allocation data for 1944-45 appear in the table below:

Dry Smooth Pea Requirements and Supplies 1944-46
(Thousands of Bags)

	<u>1944-45</u>	<u>1945-46</u>
<u>Requirements</u>		
Civilian	1,500	1,500
Military and War Services	1,986 <u>1/</u>	374
Lend-Lease, Liberated Areas and Exports	6,464	1,182
U. S. Seed	1,100 <u>2/</u>	800 <u>3/</u>
Export Seed	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>
Total	11,100	3,906
<u>Supplies</u>		
Carry-in	4,400	650
Crops	<u>7,350</u> <u>4/</u>	<u>3,906</u> <u>5/</u>
Total	11,750	4,556
Carry-out	650 <u>6/</u>	650 <u>6/</u>
<u>1945 Production</u>		
Calculated production to meet stated requirements (cleaned basis)	3,906	
Production adjusted to allow for short liftings <u>7/</u>		3,306
Field Run @ 109% of cleaned basis		3,600
Acreage required @ 10 bags uncleaned beans per planted acre		360

- 1/ Includes supplies for civilian feeding by the military in liberated areas.
- 2/ Assuming 595,000 bags for processing and garden pea seed and 505,000 bags to plant a dry smooth pea goal of 360,000 acres in 1945.
- 3/ Assumes 490,000 bags for processing and garden seed and 310,000 bags to plant a dry smooth pea acreage of 220,000 acres in 1946 which is approximately a normal pre-war average.
- 4/ Estimated 1944 smooth pea crop.
- 5/ Crop needed in 1945 to meet stated smooth pea requirements.
- 6/ Desirable operating stocks.
- 7/ Downward adjustment in line with past experience of liftings falling below allocations.

If the allocation of 11.1 million bags for the year beginning July 1, 1944, is lifted and present estimates of the 1944 crop materialize, only 650,000 bags of smooth peas will be carried into the year for which 1945 goals are being considered. This stock, although larger than the pre-war normal, is considered desirable for the current and anticipated volume of operations.

Stated 1945-46 requirements include 1.5 million bags for civilians, which is approximately the wartime level of consumption, but 50 percent above pre-war. It is believed by some that future peacetime U. S. consumption of dry peas may remain at higher than pre-war levels. Non-civilian uses of dry peas show a sharp reduction in 1945-46, due largely to a reduction in Lend-Lease and feeding in liberated areas.

Because of shipping shortages, and, to a lesser degree, because of a tendency of claimants to estimate requirements generously rather than conservatively, it is believed that portions of the 1944-45 allocation and the 1945-46 stated requirements may not be lifted. Past experience in administering the pea program is the basis for this belief. In view of this possibility, a 1945 production of about 600,000 bags below the production needed to meet stated requirements is recommended. Assuming average yields of 10 bags per acre, the committee's estimate of desirable 1945 production of smooth peas for seed and food could be produced on 360,000 acres.

Wrinkled Peas

In addition to smooth peas, it is estimated that the 1946 plantings of processing and garden peas will require approximately 900,000 bags of wrinkled peas. This assumes that peas for processing and fresh use in 1946 will be reduced to about the 1939-43 average level and that city gardens also will be reduced. Production of 900,000 bags of wrinkled seed peas will require approximately 90,000 acres.

Goals - Smooth and Wrinkled Peas

State goals for dry peas have already been established by action of State committees. The sum of these goals for all dry peas is 457,000 acres - 374,000 acres of smooth peas for food and seed, and 83,000 acres of dry wrinkled peas for seed. This is the first time that goals on dry peas have been established according to smooth and wrinkled classes, or - more important - according to the use to be made of them.

The goal for both classes as recommended by the States, is about 40 percent below the indicated 1944 acreage but it is more than 60 percent above the 1937-41 average.

Because of proposed reduced acreage in 1945, State goals were suggested for only the six leading pea States: Washington, Idaho, Oregon, Montana, North Dakota, and Colorado. This does not mean that dry pea production in other States would be objectionable. Rather, it means that under a reduced national goal, plantings will not be encouraged for war purposes in some States, and that acreages normally grown may be too insignificant to appear in the goals report or in the usual crop report publications.

The major part of the dry smooth peas for food will be produced in the Palouse area of the Pacific Northwest. Colorado and North Dakota acreage will likely continue to produce a large portion of the white seeded classes. Most of the Montana and southern Idaho acreage is expected to produce both smooth and wrinkled seed peas for planting the 1946 acreages of commercial truck crops, farm and city gardens and dry field peas.

Since the proposed acreage is much lower than in other record years, production facilities are adequate to handle the crop. An extensive educational program should be undertaken with producers through appropriate agencies to explain reasons for the proposed reduction in acreage, and to encourage plantings in accordance with the 1945 goals.

DRY FIELD PEAS: Suggested State Goals for 1945

State	: Suggested 1945 Goal :		:		:		: % Acreage Goal is of	
	: (Thousands)		: Acreage (Thousands)		:		:	
	: Production :	:	: Acres :	:	: 1937- :	: 1943 :	: 1944 :	: 1937- : 1943 : 1944
	: (Uncleaned) :	:	: (100 lb. bags):	:	: 41 :	: Indic.: 41 :	:	: Indic.
Mich.	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	-
Wis.	-	-	7	8	3	-	-	-
N. Dak.	60	7	-	11	11	-	64	64
Mont.	376	32	21	56	36	152	57	89
Idaho	1,455	140	62	250	228	226	56	61
Wyo.	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Colo.	100	38	44	51	46	86	86	75
Wash.	2,054	210	135	398	370	156	53	57
Oreg.	369	30	4	54	51	750	56	59
U. S.	4,414	457	280	832	746	163	55	61

OILSEED CROPS

The fats and oils situation promises to be fairly tight in 1945. During the past two years the situation has varied from critically short supplies in the summer of 1943 to relative abundance in the spring of 1944. This change occurred largely as a result of an all-time high output of lard. However, lard production will be about 800 million pounds smaller in 1945 than in 1944, and the total output of oils from domestic oil crops will be somewhat less in 1944-45 than in 1943-44.

No material change in the import situation can be expected until the Philippines and the Netherlands East Indies are liberated. Even then, competition for supplies in these areas from European buyers will be intense. Exports of lard from the United States probably will be higher for two or more years following the reopening of the European market than in the immediate pre-war period. The matter of credit and finance is a major uncertainty.

Requirements for fats and oils in 1945-46, exclusive of butter and lard, are: fats and oils for food, about 3,000 million pounds and for non-food uses, about 3,600 million pounds. These requirements are approximately the same as the actual use in the year ending June 30, 1944.

Although a considerable degree of flexibility exists in the requirements for different kinds of oils, the following requirements for individual crops represent the best basis for apportioning the total needs of the oilseed crops:

About one-half of the 3,000 million pounds for food uses should be supplied from soybeans and peanuts - about 1,260 million pounds of oil from soybeans and about 200 million pounds of oil from peanuts. In addition, 1,200 million pounds of oil is expected to be available from cottonseed and 230 million pounds of oil is expected to be available from corn. These requirements anticipate more oil from soybeans and peanuts grown in 1945 than will be available from the 1944 crop.

The estimated requirements for fats and oils for non-food uses include 775 million pounds of linseed oil from flaxseed. The requirements of the drying-oil industries - paint and varnish, linoleum and oilcloth, coated fabrics and printing inks - are 760 million pounds, approximately the same as in 1935-39 and in 1943, but less than in 1941 and 1942 when war-plant construction was underway. Any decreased use for military purposes probably will be offset by the quantity needed for new civilian goods, new building, and delayed maintenance. Estimated requirements with comparative data are as follows:

DRYING-OIL INDUSTRIES

Item	:	:	:	:	Estimated
	: Average	:	:	:	Requirements
	: 1935-39	: 1942	: 1943	:	1945-46
	:	:	:	:	Crop Year
	: <u>Mil. lbs.</u>	<u>Mil. lbs.</u>	<u>Mil. lbs.</u>		<u>Mil. lbs.</u>
Linseed oil	: 509	779	698		675
Tung oil	: 115	16	10		6
Perilla oil	: 59	4	2		-
Fish oil	: 38	26	27		15
Soybean oil	: 20	26	21		-
Castor oil	: 7	53	17		54
Oiticica oil	: 6	9	3		10
Other	: 4	1	-		-
Total	: 758	914	778		760

The use of oil in the drying-oil industries totaled 778 million pounds in 1943 and averaged 758 million pounds in 1935-39. Linseed oil made up 90 percent of the total in 1943 compared with 67 percent in 1935-39. The relative increase in consumption of linseed oil was due chiefly to the loss of imports of tung oil from China and perilla oil from Manchuria, Japan, and to the limitation in use of soybean oil to edible products. These conditions may continue in 1945-46. The estimated requirement for linseed oil for drying-oil products in 1945-46, at 675 million pounds, is 89 percent of the estimated total consumption of oils in such products. In addition, other industrial uses of linseed oil, including foundry "core" oils, brake linings, electrical insulations, etc., amount to between 75 and 100 million pounds. Thus, the total requirement for linseed oil in 1945-46 is 775 million pounds. Total domestic disappearance of linseed oil in 1943 was 782 million pounds.

Other oilseed crops such as mustard, safflower, sunflower, and rape seed provide additional quantities of oil. Some increase in the acreage of these crops is desirable where there is adequate land available and where there are proper facilities for growing and marketing. Mustard and rape seed oils are used in industry, especially for marine engine oils.

SOYBEANS

Requirements

Total requirement of soybean oil for the year beginning October 1, 1945 is indicated at 1,259 million pounds. This would require approximately 140 million bushels of soybeans crushed which is about the amount estimated to be crushed from the 1943 crop, 7 million bushels more than were crushed from the 1942 crop, and probably a little less than will be available from the 1944 crop.

SOYBEANS: Supply and Disposition,
Crop Years 1939-44

Year beginning October	Production	Stocks October 1	Total Supply	Crushings	Direct Human Consumption (full-fat flour)	Exports	Seed	Fed and Lost
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
1939	90,141	1/ 965	91,108	6/ 56,684	2/ 10,949	16,068	3/	
1940	77,468	1/ 393	77,862	6/ 64,056	2/ 237	14,459	3/	
1941	105,587	1/ 690	106,277	77,131	620	21,072	3/	
1942	187,155	6,000	193,155	133,454	1,625	21,958	22,671	
1943 4/	195,762	12,543	208,305	142,000	1,500	21,300	29,755	
1944 5/	193,900	13,000	206,900					

1/ Factory and warehouse stocks only.

2/ Included with Fed and Lost.

3/ Indications not adequate, since changes in farm stocks were not reported.

4/ Preliminary.

5/ Production, indicated; stocks, assumed.

6/ Includes 2,000 bushels of imports in 1939 and 1,000 bushels in 1940.

Suggested Goal

The total requirement would equal 190 million bushels, assuming 22 million bushels for seed, about 2.5 million bushels for direct human consumption, export, and changes in stock held by seed dealers. This would leave a residual for fed and lost of 25.5 million bushels. Based on an assumed yield of 17.8 bushels per acre, this would require a total acreage of about 10.7 million acres, which is the same acreage expected to be harvested for beans in 1944. The assumed yield for 1945 is .3 bushel lower than the indicated yield for 1944 and .5 bushel less than the 5-year average, 1939-43. The residual bushels for fed and lost are estimated to be less in 1945-46 than the number of bushels for this use from the 1943 crop.

The 1945 Wartime capacity study places the indicated 1945 acreage of soybeans harvested for beans at 10,649,000 acres. This is approximately the same acreage as is indicated to be harvested for beans in 1944. During the past few years the total acreage of row crops in the soybean area has increased markedly. Several counties in central Illinois and southeast Missouri are now utilizing between 70 and 75 percent of the available cropland in corn and soybeans and in corn, cotton, and soybeans. This results in an erosion hazard and in depletion of soil fertility, and will probably act as a deterrent to continued heavy soybean production. Soybeans are considered an intertilled crop and contribute very heavily to erosion loss when grown on sloping land, especially since conservation practices are not used to a large extent on such land. In addition, soybeans like corn are heavy feeders on minerals such as phosphorus, potash, and calcium and rapidly deplete soil fertility. The large acreage of row crops has caused many farmers to adjust their standard rotation and reduce their acreage of soil building legumes. Many growers would prefer to reduce their soybean acreage as soon as the wartime demand is over.

The oil content of beans varies with the varieties grown. During the last year the oil content of crushed beans has averaged less than 9 pounds per bushel. Farmers should be encouraged to grow varieties with high oil content.

Increased Marketings of Soybeans for Crushing Needed

The soybean goal provides for less beans for farm feeding and other residual purposes than have been consumed in this channel during the last year. In view of the need for maximum quantities of the crop for crushing, an educational campaign should be conducted pointing out the value of feeding soybean meal in preference to whole or ground soybeans. A campaign should be based upon the following: (1) the need for soybean oil, (2) the superior results obtained in the use of soybean meal as feed compared with ground beans, (3) the fact that soybean producers will be given priority in the distribution of soybean meal, and (4) the financial advantage of selling soybeans and buying soybean meal.

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS: Suggested State Goals for 1945

State	: Suggested : : 1945 Goal : Acreage (Thousands) : Percent Acreage Goal is of :(Thousands) : harvested : : 1944 In- : : Pro- : : duction: Acres : 1937-41 : 1943 : October : 1937-41: 1943 : Indi- : : : : : 1944 : : : cated							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
N. Y. :	290	20	9	20	13	222	100	154
N. J. :	280	20	1/ 6	20	18	333	100	111
Pa. :	775	50	10	45	45	500	111	111
N.E. :	1,345	90	23	85	76	391	106	118
Ohio :	25,350	1,300	439	1,333	1,316	296	98	99
Ind. :	26,250	1,500	618	1,464	1,532	243	102	98
Ill. :	68,306	3,332	1,803	3,444	3,400	185	97	98
Mich. :	1,450	100	55	103	100	182	97	100
Wis. :	1,050	70	16	68	78	438	103	90
Minn. :	2,600	200	37	246	231	541	81	87
Iowa :	39,000	2,000	549	2,017	2,017	364	99	99
Mo. :	8,775	650	101	561	667	644	116	97
S.Dak.:	240	20	2/ 2	23	9	1,000	87	222
Nebr. :	625	50	1/ 7	82	41	714	61	122
N.C. :	173,646	9,222	3,624	9,341	9,391	255	99	98
Del. :	625	50	24	39	43	208	128	116
Md. :	520	40	15	36	45	267	111	89
Va. :	1,560	120	42	96	125	286	125	96
W.Va. :	36	3	1	3	3	300	100	100
N. C. :	2,420	220	161	257	190	137	86	116
Ky. :	960	80	24	78	74	333	103	108
Tenn. :	800	80	20	73	71	400	110	113
E.C. :	6,921	593	287	582	551	207	102	108
S. C. :	105	15	10	16	14	150	94	107
Ga. :	120	20	15	13	12	133	154	167
Ala. :	240	40	13	44	40	308	91	100
Miss. :	1,800	150	39	142	114	385	106	132
Ark. :	3,000	250	71	267	240	352	94	104
La. :	600	50	15	41	30	333	122	167
Okla. :	65	10	2	10	7	500	100	143
Tex. :	160	20	3	25	5	667	80	400
South:	6,090	555	168	558	462	330	99	120
N.Dak.:	110	10	---	10	5	---	100	200
Kans. :	2,398	218	19	244	203	1,147	89	107
West.:	2,508	228	19	254	208	1,200	90	110
U. S. :	190,510	10,688	3/4,121	10,820	10,688	260	99	100

1/ 1938-41 average. 2/ 1940-41 average. 3/ State figures may not add to total acreage because of inclusion of short-time averages.

PEANUTS

Requirements of peanuts for the edible trade in 1945 are estimated at 1.3 billion pounds (farmers' stock) peanuts. In addition, 425 million pounds are required for seed, feed, local sales and miscellaneous uses. In addition to these uses for peanuts, it has been estimated that about 200 million pounds of oil would be desirable from the 1945 crop of peanuts. This would require crushing over 600 million pounds of peanuts which would represent a considerable increase over the 391 million pounds crushed in 1942-43 and 425 million pounds in 1943-44.

The principal use of peanuts has been to supply edible nuts and the products produced therefrom such as peanut butter, salted nuts and candy. During the last two years over 75 percent of the peanuts moving into commercial channels have been used for these purposes. Peanuts are also used to produce high grade edible oils. Therefore, the peanut requirement for 1945 considers the need for the edible trade and for crushing for oil.

Estimated Disappearance of Peanuts -- (Farmers stock equivalent)

Year	Stocks	Disappearance in commercial channels		
	Beginning Year			
	Sept. 1	Total	Edible	Crushed
	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.
1938-39	147	1,119	858	261
1939-40	86	890	817	73
1940-41	180	1,499	941	558
1941-42	197	1,182	972	220
1942-43	117	1,661	1,270	391
1943-44	222	1,792	1,367	425 1/
1944-45	217 1/			

1/ Preliminary

Suggested Goals

The suggested acreage goal for peanuts picked and threshed in 1945 is 3.3 million acres. This is the equivalent of about 4 million acres of peanuts grown alone for all purposes. These acreages are approximately 4 percent less than the indicated acreages in 1944. The acreage for all purposes is about 20 percent less than the 1943 acreage, however, the picked and threshed acreage is only about 9 percent less than the 1943 acreage. With estimated yields, assuming average weather conditions, the 3.3 million acres picked and threshed would produce about 2,200 million pounds of peanuts. This would provide about 475 million pounds for crushing, which would give a production of approximately 150 million pounds of oil or about 50 million pounds less than the requirement.

There is some possibility of increasing the imports of edible oils in the year beginning October 1, 1945 to offset this difference, or a larger quantity of other oils may be available for edible uses. With the suggested goal, the full requirements for edible nuts and other uses would be met, but if a critical need for additional oil arises some peanuts could be diverted from the edible trade to crushing for oil. With present prices for farmer stock peanuts, a large subsidy is involved in crushing peanuts for oils.

Production Capacity

The 5.1 million acres of peanuts grown alone for all purposes in 1943 was the largest ever planted. Because of a severe drought in the Southwest, a relatively small percentage of the total acreage was harvested for nuts -- 71 percent. With an indicated acreage of 4,169,000 grown alone in 1944, it is estimated that 3,434,000 acres will be picked and threshed or 82 percent of the acreage for all purposes--a much higher percentage of the total acreage than in 1943. The 1945 suggested goal would expect the same percentage of the acreage to be picked and threshed in 1945 as is estimated for 1944. The following table gives the comparison of the total acreage of peanuts grown alone for all purposes and the acreage picked and threshed, 1943 and 1944, by principal producing regions:

Comparison of Total Acreage of Peanuts Grown Alone for All Purposes and the Acreage Picked and Threshed, 1943 and 1944						
Areas	1943 Peanut Acreage			1944 Peanut Acreage		
	All	Picked &	P. & T. as:	All	Picked &:	P. & T. as
	Purposes:	Threshed:	% of all	Purposes:	Threshed:	% of all
	:	:	purposes :	:	:	purposes
	(000 A)	(000 A)	(Percent)	(000 A)	(000 A)	(Percent)
Va.-N.C.	488	462	95	469	451	96
Ga.-Fla.-Ala.	2,440	1,766	72	2,315	1,789	77
New Producing						
States <u>1/</u>	368	198	54	203	132	65
Okla.-Tex.	1,786	1,181	66	1,182	1,062	90
Total U. S.	5,082	3,607	71	4,169	3,434	82
<u>1/</u> S. C., Miss., Ark., La., Tenn.						

Virginia-North Carolina area. - Peanut production in these States is concentrated in a relatively small area. There was little change in acreage between 1943 and 1944. Peanuts, at present prices, have a high income advantage over cotton. The present acreage, however, is about up to the limit of the soils suitable for peanut production. Peanuts are being grown as often in the rotation as appears feasible. Therefore, a decrease in the acreage in 1945 is desirable.

S. E. area. - Although the estimated acreage of peanuts for all purposes in this area was slightly smaller in 1944 than in 1943, the indicated acreage picked and threshed is slightly larger. Hogging off peanuts is most important in this area. The old commercial area of southwest Georgia, southeast Alabama, and north Florida is quite similar to the Va.-N.C. area in that peanuts are being planted more often in the rotation than appears feasible. Alabama and Florida could increase the acreage picked and threshed by reducing acreage hogged off.

New States. - Both the total acreage of peanuts for all purposes and the acreage picked and threshed declined considerably in all of the new producing States in 1944 compared with 1943. Difficulties were encountered in both 1942 and in 1943 in harvesting and marketing peanuts. In general, the acreages per farm are small and harvesting is costly. The suggested goals for these States are essentially the same as the indicated acreage of 1944.

Oklahoma-Texas. - The acreage planted to peanuts in these States in 1942 was $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the acreage planted in 1941. Favorable weather and relatively high yields prevailed in 1942. In 1943 the acreage was increased considerably over the 1942 acreage; in Oklahoma, it was nearly doubled. Peanuts were planted in drier areas, perhaps, than they should have been. As a result of the drought and consequent low yields, a large percentage of the acreage was not picked and threshed. Largely because of this situation, the acreage planted to peanuts was reduced materially in 1944 compared

with 1943. Most of the 1944 acreage probably was planted by experienced growers and on land better adapted to peanuts. The weather also was more favorable. The indicated acreage to be picked and threshed in 1944 is slightly higher than in 1943 in Oklahoma, but about 15 percent less in Texas. The old established areas of these States; namely, the Cross Timbers and Rio Grande Plains areas of Texas and, to some extent, the Bryan-Choctaw Counties area of Oklahoma, are about up to capacity from the standpoint of suitable land. Some slight decrease in 1945 acreage is suggested,

Problems and Recommendations

Labor shortage is likely to continue to be a problem in attaining the peanut acreage goal. Farmers will need assistance, especially in obtaining harvesting labor. With the slightly reduced goals, the lack of labor should not prove a severe deterrent in achieving the acreage goal for peanuts.

The increased acreage of peanuts during the last three years has been accomplished by a strong appeal to farmers to help offset greatly decreased imports and increased wartime requirements for fats and oils. More oil may be produced per hour of man labor in the production of peanuts than in the production of cotton, and peanut prices compare favorably with cotton prices in many areas. However, when peanuts are harvested for nuts they deplete soil fertility more rapidly than cotton and other competing crops. Many farmers have been growing peanuts on the same acreage for two or three years in order to reach their goal.

It is suggested that efforts in 1945 be centered where production can be sufficiently concentrated to afford an efficient marketing set-up. It is also suggested that individual farmers be encouraged to plant sufficient acreage in these areas to keep down picking costs rather than recommend that all farmers plant a small acreage of peanuts. Since the harvesting of peanuts for nuts be more profitable than peanuts hogged off, farmers should be encouraged to cultivate peanuts better, and to harvest more of the crop for nuts.

PEANUTS, PICKED AND THRESHED: Suggested State Goals for 1945

State	:Suggested 1945 Goal:		Acreage		:Percentage Acreage	
	:(Thousands)		:(Thousands)		: Goal is of	
	:Production:		: 1937- :		: 1944- :	
	:(Pounds) :		: 1943 :		: 1943 :	
	Acres	41	1943	Indic.	41	1943
				Indic.		
Va.	: 172,500	150	145	160	158	103
N.C.	: 334,875	285	241	302	293	118
Tenn.	: 8,400	12	7	21	14	171
E.C.	: 515,775	447	393	483	465	114
S.C.	: 21,000	35	17	68	54	206
Ga.	: 756,000	1,080	624	1,078	1,121	173
Fla.	: 75,000	120	82	114	128	146
Ala.	: 367,500	525	296	574	540	177
Miss.	: 11,875	25	27	41	27	93
Ark.	: 8,000	20	19	41	23	105
La.	: 4,800	12	10	27	14	120
Okla.	: 119,425	281	59	275	292	476
Tex.	: 320,875	755	291	906	770	259
South.	: 1,684,475	2,853	1,425	3,124	2,969	200
U. S.	: 2,200,250	3,300	1,818	3,607	3,434	182

PEANUTS, Grown Alone for All Purposes: Suggested State Goals for 1945

State	: Suggested		:Acreage (Thousands)		: % Acreage	
	: 1945 Goal :		: 1944 :		: 1944	
	:(Thousands)		: 1937-:		: 1944	
	: Acres		: 1943 :		: 1943 :	
		41	1943	Indic.	41	1943
				Indic.		
Va.	: 152	149	163	160	102	93
N.C.	: 300	255	325	309	118	92
Tenn.	: 13	7	23	15	186	57
E.C.	: 465	411	511	484	113	91
S.C.	: 50	23	95	60	217	53
Ga.	: 1,270	748	1,348	1,321	170	94
Fla.	: 250	177	272	256	141	92
Ala.	: 700	442	820	738	158	85
Miss.	: 40	35	77	42	114	52
Ark.	: 50	49	109	54	102	46
La.	: 30	32	64	32	94	47
Okla.	: 325	74	612	337	439	53
Tex.	: 820	370	1,174	845	222	70
South.	: 3,535	1,950	4,571	3,685	181	77
U. S.	: 4,000	2,361	5,082	4,169	169	79

FLAXSEED

To meet the U. S. requirements of 775 million pounds of linseed oil for 1945-46, it is estimated that around 36.6 million bushels of flaxseed would be required from domestic production and 6.5 million bushels from imports. A domestic production of 36.6 million bushels would allow 33.9 million bushels for crushing and 2.7 million bushels for seed the following year (see Table I). The import situation is highly uncertain.

The estimated production of 36.6 million bushels needed in 1945, while larger than the expected 1944 production, would be only about 70 percent of the 1943 production and 4.5 million bushels less than the production in 1942. It would, however, be more than three times the average annual production of the 1930's and 80 percent greater than the 1925-29 average production.

Table I - Production, net imports and crushings of flaxseed and production of linseed oil, U. S. 1920-45

Flaxseed							Yield of
Domestic production:							Lin- oil per
Year be-	Total less:	Change	Total	seed	bushel		
ginning	Total	estimated	Net	in	crush-	oil	of
July	seed re-	imports:	balance:	ings	pro-	flaxseed	
	quirements:		1/		duced	crushed	
	Mil. bu.:	Mil. bu.:	Mil. bu.:	Mil. bu.:	Mil. bu.:	Mil. bu.	Lb.
Average :							
1920-24:	15.5	14.3	17.6	+ 0.5	31.4	589	18.8
1925-29:	20.2	18.5	21.0	+ 0.1	39.4	731	18.6
1930-34:	11.5	10.2	12.2	--	22.4	418	18.7
1935-39:	11.0	9.8	18.3	- 0.4	27.7	536	19.4
Annual :							
1940	30.9	28.5	11.2	- 3.1	36.6	707	19.3
1941	32.3	29.2	--	+ 1.2	51.2	988	19.3
1942	41.1	37.2	--	- 0.8	44.3	849	19.2
1943	52.0	49.3	--	+ 11.7	54.6	1,047	19.2
1944 2/:	25.9	23.2	8.0	- 11.7	42.9	824	19.2
1945 3/:	36.6	33.9	6.5	--	40.4	775	19.2

1/ Residual balancing item, presumably reflects changes in stocks.

2/ Forecast.

3/ Estimated requirements

Suggested 1945 Production Goal

The suggested 1945 flaxseed goal is 5,000,000 acres. This is 82 percent greater than the 1944 indicated acreage but only 79 percent of the large 1943 acreage, 106 percent of the 1942 acreage and 127 percent of the 1945 wartime capacity estimate.

FLAXSEED: Acreage, yield, and production, U. S. 1937-44, and suggested goal 1945

Yield per			
Period and year	Planted acreage:	planted acre	Production
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
Average			
1937-41	2,307	8.0	19,576
Annual			
1940	3,364	9.2	30,888
1941	3,470	9.3	32,285
1942	4,715	8.8	41,053
1943	6,320	8.2	52,008
1944 - Indicated	3,285	7.7	25,213
1945 - Suggested goal:	5,000	7.3	36,622

The probable yield for 1945, 7.3 bushels per acre, may appear conservative compared with recent experience. However, a large proportion of the proposed flaxseed acreage is in relatively high risk areas where recent years have been favorable for crop production. The estimated yield factor for North Dakota, in particular, is considerably lower than the yield indicated for 1944.

Attainment of the Goal

The large 1942 and 1943 acreage was planted in response to a number of favorable factors. The more important ones were: (1) the strong patriotic appeal made to farmers, (2) relatively favorable economic incentives in relation to competing crops, and (3) land relatively free from weeds. By 1944 the situation had changed. Much of the land was weedy and flax is a poor weed fighter.

The situation in 1945 is different than it was in 1944. The demand for wheat and feed crops in 1945 has eased somewhat, particularly in some principal flaxseed producing areas. There will, no doubt, be a strong demand for linseed oil in 1946 for delayed building maintenance during the war, new buildings, and for new civilian goods.

There will be need for a vigorous educational campaign so that farmers will thoroughly understand the needs for flaxseed, the kinds of land where good yields can be obtained, the most desirable varieties, price support provisions, and, finally, the necessity of achieving the 1945 flaxseed production goal.

FLAXSEED: Suggested State Goals for 1945

State	:Suggested 1945 Goal:		Acreage		:Percent Acreage Goal	
	: (Thousands) :		: (Thousands) :		: is of :	
	:Production:	Acres	1937-	1944 :	1937-	:1944
	: (Bushels):		41	: 1943 :Indic.:	41	: 1943 :Indic.
Ill.	24	2	18 1/	9	3	11 22 67
Mich.	45	5	8	5	5	62 100 100
Wis.	110	10	8	13	6	125 77 167
Minn.	13,950	1,550	1,053	1,758	984	147 88 158
Iowa	1,500	150	128	354	124	117 42 121
Mo.	120	20	5	20	15	400 100 133
S. Dak.	3,500	500	171	630	321	292 79 156
Nebr.	15	2	2	12	2	100 17 100
N. C.	19,264	2,239	1,393	2,801	1,460	161 80 153
Okla.	360	60	10	60	54	600 100 111
Tex.	216	36	33 2/	38	36	109 95 100
South	576	96	43	98	90	223 98 107
N. Dak.	9,900	1,800	564	2,168	1,106	319 83 163
Kans.	1,625	250	107	311	165	234 80 152
Mont.	1,845	410	91	597	269	451 69 152
Idaho	8.5	1	6	2	1	17 50 100
Wyo.	4	1	--	4	1	-- 25 100
Ariz.	400	20	11 2/	23	20	182 87 100
Wash.	10	1	6	1	1	17 100 100
Ore.	20	2	4	5	2	50 40 100
Calif.	2,970	180	111	310	170	162 58 106
West.	16,782.5	2,665	900	3,421	1,735	296 78 154
U. S.	36,622.5	5,000	2,307 3/	6,320	3,285	217 79 152

1/ 1940-41 average.

2/ 1939-41 average.

3/ The sum of the State averages does not equal the U. S. total because of the inclusion of short-time averages.

SWEETPOTATOES

Requirements

Total requirements for sweetpotatoes for 1945-46 are estimated at 71 million bushels. This represents a reduction of approximately 17 million bushels from the estimated requirements for 1944-45. A decrease in the estimated civilian food requirements accounts for this reduction. The quantity of sweetpotatoes available to civilians would be equivalent to 21 pounds per capita as compared with 22.4 pounds consumed during the calendar year 1943 and 23.5 pounds for the 5-year (1935-39) average.

Production Capacity

A wartime production capacity of 994,800 acres for 1945 is reported by State Production Adjustment Committees. This represents an increase of 20 percent over the 1944 indicated plantings and is about 100,000 acres more than was planted in 1943. The reported 1945 wartime capacity acreage in all States except New Jersey is larger than indicated plantings in 1944. The largest acreage increases are in North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

In general sweetpotato prices during the 1943-44 season were satisfactory and a larger acreage might have been planted in 1944 if weather conditions had been more favorable. The late wet spring delayed planting of cotton and other crops, resulting in greater than usual competition with sweetpotatoes for limited labor supplies.

As sweetpotatoes are adapted to a wide range of conditions, there is no practical limit to the acreage from the standpoint of suitable land. The limit is one of adequate labor and market outlets at satisfactory prices. If prices are continued at present levels, and if serious storage and marketing difficulties are not encountered this year, the 1945 acreage probably could be increased. Fear of a critical container and storage situation was expressed in several State reports.

Several State Production Adjustment Committees indicated that yields in 1945 will be higher than the 5-year (1937-41) average, largely because of an expected increased use of fertilizer. The expected yields on the reported wartime capacity acreage would result in a production of approximately 90 million bushels which represents an increase of approximately 23 million bushels or about 30 percent over the production of 1943.

Suggested Goal

A national goal of 828,500 acres is suggested for sweetpotatoes on the basis of estimated requirements. This compares with indicated plantings in 1944 of 828,500 acres and the reported 1945 wartime production capacity of 994,800 acres. The suggested goal was apportioned among the States on the basis of the reported wartime capacity acreages with some adjustments to meet marketing problems in certain areas.

Assuming an average yield of 83.2 bushels per acre which is the most recent 5-year average, 1939-43, the suggested goal acreage would result in a production of 68,592,000 bushels. A yield of 85.7 bushels per acre which is 4 percent above the 5-year (1939-43) average would have to be obtained to meet all requirements.

Recommendations for Attainment of Goal

The 1945 suggested acreage goals for sweetpotatoes in most States are somewhat smaller than 1944 acreage goals, but are slightly higher than 1944 plantings. The largest acreage reductions from 1944 goals are in North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas. A decrease in the 1945 acreage from the 1944 plantings is suggested for those areas where storage facilities are inadequate and where marketing difficulties are likely to occur if supplies are excessive during the harvest period. Emphasis should be placed on the selection of varieties that will produce good quality sweetpotatoes well adapted to storage conditions. Growers should be encouraged not to plant on land infested with pests and diseases.

SWEETPOTATOES: Suggested State Goals for 1945

State :	Suggested 1945 Goal :							
and :	(Thousands)		: Acreage (Thousands) : % Acreage Goal is of					
Region :	Production :	Acres	: 1937- :	: 1944 :	: 1937- :	: 1944 :		
	(Bushels) :		: 41 :	: 1943:Indic. :	: 41 :	: 1943 :Indic.		
N. J. :	2,096	16	15	16	16	107	100	100
N. E. :	2,096	16	15	16	16	107	100	100
Ind. :	154	1.5	2.7	1.5	1.5	56	100	100
Ill. :	352	4	3	4.5	5.0	133	89	80
Iowa :	186	2	2	2	2	100	100	100
Mo. :	768	8	8	10	8	100	80	100
N. C. :	1,460	15.5	15.7	18.0	16.5	99	86	94
Del. :	384	3	3	3	3	100	100	100
Md. :	1,029	7	8	8	8	88	88	88
Va. :	3,024	27	33	32	33	82	84	82
N. C. :	8,160	80	79	80	80	101	100	100
Ky. :	1,512	18	15	22	19	120	82	95
Tenn. :	3,915	45	47	54	45	96	83	100
E. C. :	18,024	180	185	199	188	97	90	96
S. C. :	6,786	78	54	80	78	144	98	100
Ga. :	8,880	120	104	127	118	115	94	102
Fla. :	1,300	20	18	24	19	111	83	105
Ala. :	6,480	90	78	96	90	115	94	100
Miss. :	6,300	75	68	83	73	110	90	103
Ark. :	1,794	23	27	28	23	85	82	100
La. :	7,956	117	95	124	113	123	94	104
Okla. :	994	14	11	13	14	127	108	100
Tex. :	5,070	65	56	75	65	116	87	100
South.:	45,560	602	511	650	593	118	93	102
Kans. :	336	3	3	3	3	100	100	100
Calif. :	1,476	12	12	12	12	100	100	100
West :	1,812	15	15	15	15	100	100	100
U. S. :	68,952	828.5	740.9	898.0	828.5	112	92	100

WHEAT

The War has increased the use of United States wheat from an average of 720 million bushels during the 10 years 1932-41 to nearly 1,300 million bushels in 1943-44. This increase reflected vast quantities used for feed and industrial alcohol in addition to a moderate increase in food use. With a production in 1943 considerably below the large consumption in that year, carry-over stocks were reduced from about 600 million bushels July 1, 1943, to about half that quantity a year later, and in addition over 125 million bushels were imported. The large crop in 1944, however, is expected to cover a continued large consumption without further reducing the carry-over on July 1, 1945.

The 1944 production now estimated at 1,108,881,000 bushels is considerably larger than was expected when the tentative 1945 goals were suggested last June. In view of the large 1944 crop, allocations of wheat for 1944-45 have been increased to some of the users but not to the full extent of the increased production. As a result the carry-over on July 1, 1945 is now estimated to be about 320,000,000 bushels compared to the June estimate of 275,000,000. Following are the most recent estimates of supplies and disappearances of wheat for the two years:

	<u>1944-45</u>	<u>1945-46</u>
<u>Supplies</u>		
Stocks carry-in	315	321
Crop	1,109	834 ^{1/}
Imports	<u>35</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	1,459	1,155
<u>Requirements</u>		
Food	550	550
Seed	83	81
Industrial	90	30
Feed	285	130
Exports and shipments	<u>130</u>	<u>75</u>
Total	1,138	866
Carry-out	321	289

^{1/} 1945 Production Assuming 1937-41 average yields per planted acre by states and 1945 suggested state acreages.

Wheat goals for 1945 were earlier announced at a national level of 68,640,000 acres. This is the sum of State goals suggested by State War Boards. It is 208,000 acres larger than was estimated last June as necessary to meet 1945-46 wheat requirements with the then estimated carry-over July 1, 1945 of 275,000,000 bushels.

With the carry-over now estimated at 321 million bushels, and the increase in suggested State goal acreages together with indications that farmers in some states may overplant the State goals, it appears that wheat supplies will be plentiful for the coming months. This situation was the basis for advising farmers in September not to plant more wheat for the 1945 harvest than was indicated by the goals. Subsequent to this announcement the need for flaxseed has been found such as to call for a goal of 5 million acres in 1945. To provide for achieving this large flaxseed acreage and to adjust wheat supplies nearer to the current estimate of future needs it is proposed that the announced wheat goals in spring wheat and flaxseed states be reduced by 1 million acres.

In distributing this reduction by states consideration has been given to the suggested flaxseed acreage, the total suggested 1945 acreages of all crops in these States and other historical acreage data. Proposed reductions from the announced wheat goals by states follow:

<u>State</u>	<u>Announced goal</u>	<u>Suggested new goal</u>	<u>Reduction of spring wheat</u>
	<u>-- Thousand Acres --</u>		
Minn.	1,400	1,125	275
S. Dak.	3,600	3,475	125
N. Dak.	10,000	9,500	500
Mont.	4,000	3,900	100

With these proposed changes the new national wheat goal would be 67.6 million acres. This is two percent less than the 1937-41 average seeded acreage and two percent larger than the 1944 acreage. Production from the suggested acreages with 1937-41 average yields would amount to 834 million bushels. This production is 76 percent of the record production indicated for 1944, but is 10 percent larger than the 1933-42 average production.

If wheat disappearance and production for 1944-45 and 1945-46 materialize as estimated the wheat carry-over for each year will be about 300,000,000 bushels. This carry-over is considered ample.

Wheat stocks in Canada and Argentina on July 1, 1945, will be greatly in excess of domestic and export prospects. Of the four principal exporting countries, only in Australia will stocks be reduced to fairly normal size. In that country the 1943 crop was very small and the 1944 crop is expected to be even smaller as a result of serious drought conditions.

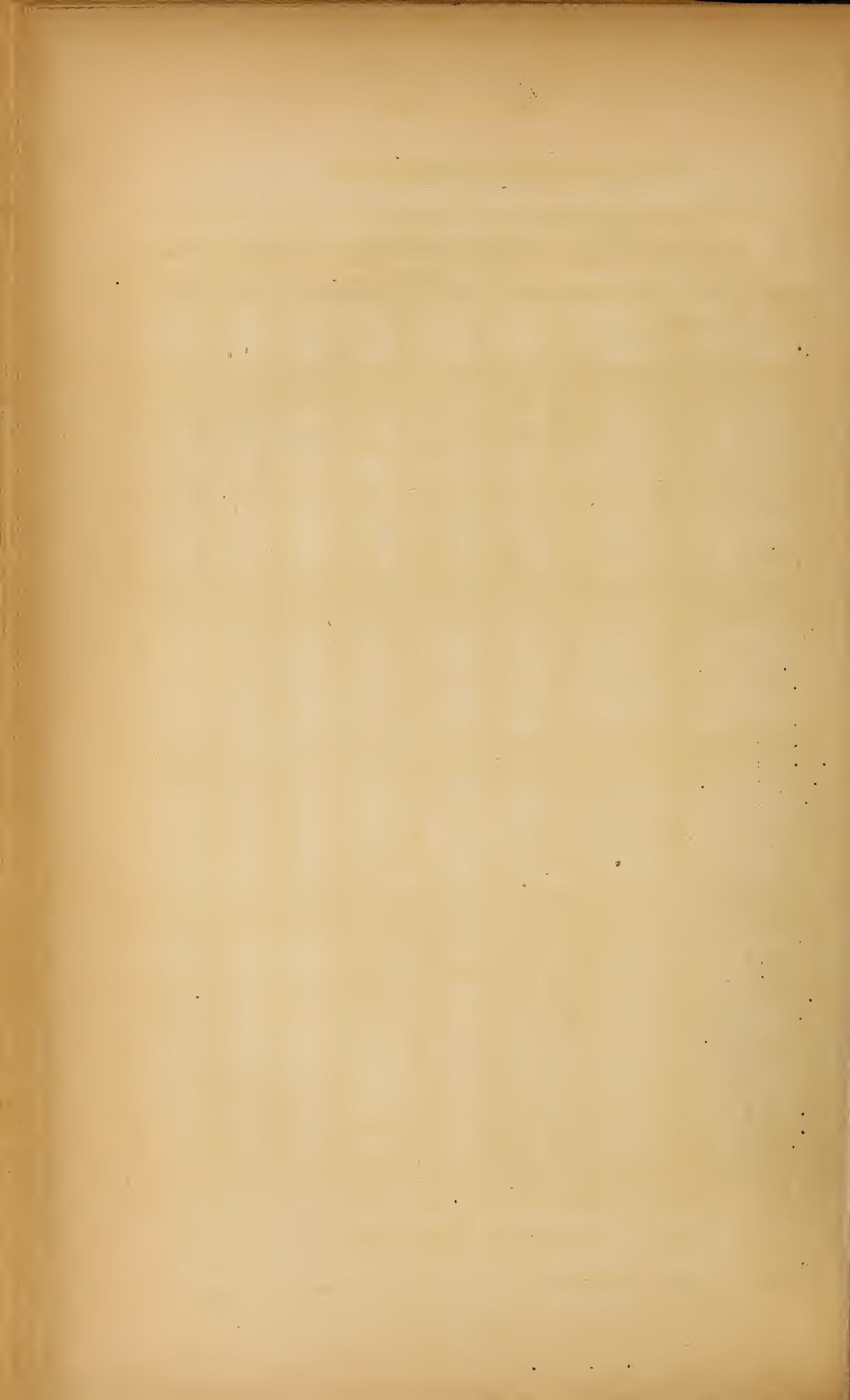
WHEAT: Suggested State Goals for 1945

State	: Suggested 1945 Goal :		:		:		:	
	(Thousands)	Acreage (Thousands)	%	Acreage Goal is of				
	Production	Acres	1937-	1944	1937-	1944		
	:	:	41	1943	Indic.	41	1943	Indic.
Maine	38	2	2	2	2	100	100	100
N. Y.	8,295	350	314	278	370	111	126	95
N. J.	1,328	75	72	62	77	104	121	97
Pa.	20,000	1,000	971	805	963	103	124	104
N. E.:	29,661	1,427	1,359	1,147	1,412	105	124	101
Ohio	40,800	2,000	2,199	1,688	2,076	91	118	96
Ind.	24,564	1,380	1,741	1,003	1,312	79	138	105
Ill.	28,500	1,500	2,136	1,203	1,381	70	125	109
Mich.	18,810	900	855	677	958	105	133	94
Wis.	1,120	70	105	71	68	67	99	103
Minn.	17,212	1,125	1,900	1,162	1,344	59	97	84
Iowa	2,790	180	524	170	166	34	106	108
Mo.	34,000	2,500	2,390	1,270	1,714	105	197	146
S. Dak.	26,410	3,475	3,318	3,198	3,291	105	109	106
Nebr.	42,570	4,300	4,218	3,113	3,881	102	138	111
N. C.:	236,776	17,430	19,386	13,555	16,191	90	129	108
Del.	1,170	65	75	59	68	87	110	96
Md.	7,708	410	412	304	380	100	135	108
Va.	7,992	575	594	482	574	97	119	100
W. Va.	1,651	130	152	111	127	86	117	102
N. C.	7,560	600	497	523	601	121	115	100
Ky.	7,035	525	517	379	474	102	139	111
Tenn.	7,080	600	452	375	491	133	160	122
E. C.:	40,196	2,905	2,699	2,233	2,715	108	130	107
S. C.	3,672	325	201	274	318	162	119	102
Ga.	2,668	275	187	210	225	147	131	122
Ala.	206	20	7	14	17	286	143	118
Miss.	528	25 1/	9	12	25	278	208	100
Ark.	296	40	73	25	52	55	160	77
Okla.	64,960	5,800	5,324	3,800	5,130	109	153	113
Texas	32,660	4,600	4,560	3,560	4,628	101	127	99
South.:	104,990	11,085	10,381	7,895	10,395	107	140	107
N. Dak.	97,850	9,500	8,740	8,500	10,226	109	112	93
Kans.	135,000	13,500	14,641	10,741	13,317	92	126	101
Mont. 2/:	47,190	3,900	4,161	3,674	4,160	94	106	94
Idaho 2/:	27,500	1,100	1,101	868	1,046	100	127	105
Wyo.	3,640	325	276	246	278	118	132	117
Colo.	18,802	1,725	1,530	1,493	1,665	113	116	104
N. Mex.	2,574	373	390	349	431	96	107	87
Ariz.	541	26	40	25	35	65	104	74
Utah	6,480	300	273	240	296	110	125	101
Nev.	488	19	18	20	22	106	95	86
Wash. 2/:	51,775	2,375	2,295	2,084	3/2,475	103	114	106
Oreg. 2/:	19,285	950	970	773	987	98	123	96
Calif. 2/:	10,850	700	905	497	572	77	141	122
West.:	421,975	34,793	35,340	29,510	35,510	98	118	98
U.S. total above	833,598	67,640	69,145	54,340	66,223	93	124	102
U.S. total planted acreage	----	----	69,311	55,109	66,705			

1/ 1940-41 Average

2/ Net planted acreage which excludes the acreage of abandoned winter wheat that is reseeded to spring wheat.

3/ Allows for tentative revision of the planted acreage of winter wheat as published Dec. 20, 1943.



RYE

The National rye situation for 1944-45 has changed materially since the goals committee recommended the 1945 rye goal. Estimated 1944 rye production has decreased from a May estimate of 29.7 million bushels to an October estimate of 27.6 million. While disappearance prospects have not yet changed greatly, they may change before the end of the year. Exports which formerly were expected to be only a few thousand bushels are now expected to reach 2 million bushels and might even exceed this amount. Assuming exports of 2 million bushels and supply and domestic disappearance as now in prospect the carry-out on July 1, 1945 would be about 16 million bushels rather than the 20 million bushels assumed at the time 1945 rye goals were considered. This is only about half the 31 million bushels stocks of July 1, 1944.

Even with exports of only 2 million bushels in 1944-45 and assuming that 3 million bushels were exported in 1945-46, the carry-over July 1, 1946 would be down to about 7 million bushels.

Following is a tabulation of the most recent estimate of supplies and disappearance, using the established 1945 goal acreage and average yields:

<u>Supplies</u>		1944-5	1945-6
		(millions of bushels)	
Carry-in		31	16.1
Crop		27.6	29.8 1/
Imports		3.	2.
Total		61.6	47.9
<u>Requirements</u>			
Food		11.5	11.5
Feed		15.0	12.0
Seed		7.0	7.5
Alcohol		10.0	8.0
Exports		2.0 2/	3.0
Total		45.5	42.0
Carry-out		16.1	5.9

- 1/ Calculated by using 1937-41 average yield per harvested acre weighted by State goal acreages.
- 2/ Prospects very uncertain. Commercial exports in addition to shipments to liberated areas might materially exceed 2 million bushels.

The total of 1945 State rye goals as established by State War Boards is 2,515,000 acres. This is 8 percent larger than the 2,325,000 acres indicated for harvest in 1944, but 3 percent below the 1937-41 average. With the 1937-41 average yield per harvested acre weighted by 1945 State goal acreages, rye production in 1945 would be about 30 million bushels. This is 2.5 million bushels more than indicated for 1944 but 10 million less than the average produced during 1933-42.

In view of the increasing disappearance for 1944-45 over the estimates of last June and the decline in estimated 1944 production, farmers in the better rye producing areas should be encouraged to save rye acreage for harvest at least to the extent of the goal.

RYE: Suggested State Goals for 1945

State	Suggested 1945 Goal (Thousands)	Acreage ^{1/} (Thousands)	Percent Acreage Goals of
	1937- 1944	1937- 1944	1937- 1944
	1937- 1944	1937- 1944	1937- 1944
	1937- 1944	1937- 1944	1937- 1944
	1937- 1944	1937- 1944	1937- 1944
	1937- 1944	1937- 1944	1937- 1944
	1937- 1944	1937- 1944	1937- 1944
	1937- 1944	1937- 1944	1937- 1944
	1937- 1944	1937- 1944	1937- 1944
	1937- 1944	1937- 1944	1937- 1944
	1937- 1944	1937- 1944	1937- 1944
	1937- 1944	1937- 1944	1937- 1944
	1937- 1944	1937- 1944	1937- 1944
	1937- 1944	1937- 1944	1937- 1944
	1937- 1944	1937- 1944	1937- 1944
	1937- 1944	1937- 1944	1937- 1944
	1937- 1944	1937- 1944	1937- 1944
	1937- 1944	1937- 1944	1937- 1944
	1937- 1944	1937- 1944	1937- 1944
	1937- 1944	1937- 1944	1937- 1944
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	1937- 1944		

RICE

Requirements

Total requirements for rice during the 1945-46 marketing season are estimated at 65.5 million bushels rough rice equivalent, of which 27.7 million bushels is for food for U. S. civilians, 24.4 million bushels for commercial export and shipment to U. S. possessions, 9.5 million bushels for U.S. Military and War Services, and 3.6 million bushels for seed and feed on farms. This makes a total disappearance of 65.2 million bushels. This would leave a reserve of .3 million bushels which would be added to the carry-out at the end of the season.

The requirement for U. S. Military and War Services needs includes 6.5 million bushels for anticipated relief feeding in the Pacific area. While takings for this purpose thus far have been light, it is believed that as our Armed Forces push into the Pacific, needs will increase progressively until Asiatic rice is again available. As a result of having to supply increasing quantities of rice for occupied areas where this food is a major part of the diet, it is probable that operating stocks of domestic rice at both the beginning and end of the 1945-46 marketing season will be substantially below the normal carry-over. However, should hostilities in the Pacific be over before the end of 1945, the carry-out of 1945 crop rice might be somewhat larger than anticipated at this time.

Production Capacity

State Production Adjustment Committees indicate that present rice acreage is near the limit of irrigated land resources. The frequency of rice in the rotation has been increased to the point where further continuance of this practice will probably reduce yields, and also perhaps reduce total production. One exception is a new area in northeast Arkansas where increases have occurred during the last two years in spite of difficulties in obtaining pumping equipment and harvesting machinery. However, further increases in this area are likely to be more than offset by decreases in the producing area in the Grand Prairie section of Arkansas.

Yields in 1945 are expected to be about the same as the 5-year (1937-41) average for all states except California. In California the yield for 1945 may be lower, largely because of the increased frequency of rice in the rotation and the expansion of rice production to lower quality rice producing lands.

Suggested Goal

A national goal of 1,400,000 acres is suggested for 1945 on the basis of requirements. This compares with indicated plantings in 1944 of 1,490,000 acres and the reported 1945 wartime production capacity of 1,517,000 acres.

The goal is believed to be near the upper limit that can be attained in 1945 without reduced yields. Because of the high per acre cost involved in producing rice it is desirable to maintain yields as high as practicable.

Assuming a yield of 46.8 bushels per planted acre, the suggested goal of 1,400,000 acres would result in a production of 65,525,000 bushels.

Recommendations for Attainment of Goal

Since the suggested goal for 1945 is somewhat less than the acreage planted during the past three years, it is recommended that the necessary adjustments be accomplished by reducing the frequency of rice in the rotation and removing from production some of the less profitable rice producing

lands. Emphasis should be placed on cultural practices which will conserve soil fertility and maintain high yields. Growers should take into account the necessity for making substantial adjustments back to normal plantings, which is practically certain to occur, as soon as Asiatic rice is again available.

RICE: Suggested State Goals for 1945

State	: Suggested 1945 Goal :							
	: (Thousands) : Planted Acres (Thousands): % Acreage Goal is of							
	: Production: Acres : : 1937- : : 1944 : 1937- : : 1944							
	(Bushels): : : 41 : 1943: Indicated : 41 : 1943: Indicated							
Ark.	: 12,240	255	191	265	273	134	96	93
La.	: 20,520	540	507	629	579	107	86	93
Tex.	: 17,885	365	287	400	392	127	91	93
South.	: 50,645	1,160	985	1,294	1,244	118	90	93
Calif.	: 14,880	240	133	237	246	180	101	98
West.	: 14,880	240	133	237	246	180	101	98
U.S.	: 65,525	1,400	1,118	1,531	1,490	125	91	94

DRY BEANS

During the current year 1944-45, there will be a considerable shortage of beans, as indicated in the table below. Allocations for this year exceed available supplies by more than 1 million bags. This arises because allocations were made when the 1944 crop was estimated at higher levels than now appears likely. The shortage will actually exceed 2 million bags because the allocation period ends July 1, 1945 and present supplies must cover requirements for 3 months beyond the allocation period (July, August and September) or until the 1945 crop comes to market.

Because of the shortage this year, stocks at the beginning of the 1945-46 year are likely to be at very low levels. Unless bean supplies from foreign sources are bigger than is now expected, the entire 1945-46 requirements will have to be met from the 1945 crop. There is little likelihood of foreign bean supplies exceeding those of 1944.

While there will be an overall shortage of beans, the shortage will be greater in some classes than others. Available supplies of pinto beans appear adequate to meet stated and anticipated needs, and also to provide a reasonable carryover for next year. As in 1944-45 so in 1945-46 overall bean requirements are high in relation to production possibilities, but for pintos the requirements appear to be below production possibilities. At least 1945-46 needs for pintos are below the pinto production of 1944.

Following is a tabulation of estimated 1945-46 requirements for beans as a whole, together with allocation data for the year 1944-45 and supplies for both years. Supplies for 1945-46 assume 1945 goal acreages and average yields. Because of inadequate data it is impractical to treat bean requirements by classes in the tabulation below. The needed adjustments among classes are treated in subsequent paragraphs.

<u>Requirements</u>	1944-45 <u>Allocation</u> (Thousands) (100 lb. bags)	1945-46 <u>Requirement</u> (Thousands) (100 lb. bags)
Civilian	12,500	12,000
Military and War Services	3,564	3,527
Exports	5,387 ^{1/}	1,386
Seed	<u>1,900</u> ^{2/}	<u>1,500</u> ^{3/}
Total	23,351	18,413

<u>Supplies</u>		
Carry-in	5,900	^{4/}
Crop (reported 1944) (needed 1945)	15,750	18,413
Imports	<u>450</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	22,100	^{4/}

- ^{1/} Includes lend-lease and liberated areas.
- ^{2/} Allows for green bean plantings in 1945 at 1944 levels and a dry bean acreage of 2.3 million acres.
- ^{3/} Allows for green bean plantings at the 1939-43 average acreages and 2 million acres of dry beans in 1946.
- ^{4/} No stocks shown but 1944-45 allocation will have to be reduced to allow for minimum operating stocks for the period July 1 to September 30 until the 1945 crops become available.

In the above tabulation of 1945-46 requirements no beans are contemplated for lend-lease countries or liberated areas. These countries have requested beans but their requests were omitted from the tabulations due to the inability of U. S. bean producers, under prevailing programs to produce enough beans of the types needed, and not because of any feeling that the expressed needs of these countries were unimportant. Indeed, if the war in Europe continues well into 1945, the desire and need in those countries for beans might be considerable.

Considering present shortages, and the likelihood of low bean stocks at the beginning of 1945-46 and the possibility of some lend-lease needs in 1945-46, the 1945 bean goal should be set at a higher level than 1944 plantings. However, because of the desired adjustment in pinto production (which will require some acreage reduction in pinto areas) the 1945 goal is suggested at 2,340,000 acres -- the same acreage as was planted in 1944.

If the needed increase of white bean production and desirable adjustments in pinto production are obtained, some shifts in acreages from State to State will be required. Increases are indicated for many of the bean States except Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Utah. In these States where much of the desired adjustment in pinto production should occur, 1945 acreages are suggested at about the 1937-41 average level. In other States where pintos are produced, white beans should be substituted for pintos where possible, except to the extent that pintos are produced for seed. Such a shift would help to adjust pinto supplies to needs and at the same time build up needed supplies of white beans.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS: Suggested State Goals for 1945

State	Suggested 1945 Goal :		:					
	(Thousands)		Acreage (Thousands)		% Acreage Goal is of			
	(Uncleaned)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Production	Acres	1937-	1943	1944	1937-	1943	1944
	(100 lb. bags):		41		:Indic.	41		:Indic.
Maine	77	7	9	9	5	78	78	140
Vt.	12	2	2	2	1	100	100	200
N. Y.	1,102	130	156	132	125	83	98	104
N. E.	1,191	139	167	143	131	83	97	106
Mich.	6,148	760	571	655	701	133	116	108
Wis.	15	3	3	7	3	100	43	100
Minn.	84	15	3	8	8	500	188	188
Nebr.	712	57	24	100	60	238	57	95
N. C.	6,959	835	601	770	772	139	108	108
Mont.	378	30	19	66	28	158	45	107
Idaho	2,409	165	116	171	154	142	96	107
Wyo.	1,210	100	60	124	98	167	81	102
Colo.	1,566	380	378	595	416	101	64	91
N. Mex.	749	240	238	300	285	101	80	84
Ariz.	60	15	14	15	16	107	100	94
Utah	61	10	6	11	12	167	91	83
Wash.	42	4	3	4	4	133	100	100
Oreg.	13	2	2	3	2	100	67	100
Calif.	5,412	410	371	442	411	111	93	100
West	11,900	1,356	1,207	1,731	1,426	112	78	95
Other States	81	10	1	30	11	-	-	-
U. S.	20,131	2,340	1,977	2,674	2,340	118	88	100

DRY PEAS

Dry smooth and wrinkled peas are considered separately in this report, inasmuch as the principal uses of the two varieties differ. Only the smooth classes are desired for human food in dry form. Wrinkled peas are highly desirable for food in green form, but are produced dry for seed purposes only. Small quantities intended for processing may be harvested dry if, for various reasons, processing plants cannot handle them.

Smooth Peas

Dry smooth pea production in 1945 should be considerably less than in recent years because of large available reserves, the changed war outlook, and the sizeable 1944 production. Dry smooth pea requirements, as stated for the period July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946, together with estimated supplies needed from the 1945 crop and corresponding supply and allocation data for 1944-45 appear in the table below:

Dry Smooth Pea Requirements and Supplies 1944-46 (Thousands of Bags)

	<u>1944-45</u>	<u>1945-46</u>
<u>Requirements</u>		
Civilian	1,500	1,500
Military and War Services	1,986 <u>1/</u>	374
Lend-Lease, Liberated Areas and Exports	6,464	1,182
U. S. Seed	1,100 <u>2/</u>	800 <u>3/</u>
Export Seed	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>
Total	11,100	3,906
<u>Supplies</u>		
Carry-in	4,400	650
Crops	<u>7,350</u> <u>4/</u>	<u>3,906</u> <u>5/</u>
Total	11,750	4,556
Carry-out	650 <u>6/</u>	650 <u>6/</u>
<u>1945 Production</u>		
Calculated production to meet stated requirements (cleaned basis)	3,906	
Production adjusted to allow for short liftings <u>7/</u>		3,306
Field Run @ 109% of cleaned basis		3,600
Acreage required @ 10 bags uncleaned beans per planted acre		<u>360</u>
<hr/>		
<u>1/</u> Includes supplies for civilian feeding by the military in liberated areas		
<u>2/</u> Assuming 595,000 bags for processing and garden pea seed and 505,000 bags to plant a dry smooth pea goal of 360,000 acres in 1945.		
<u>3/</u> Assumes 490,000 bags for processing and garden seed and 310,000 bags to plant a dry smooth pea acreage of 220,000 acres in 1946 which is approximately a normal pre-war average.		
<u>4/</u> Estimated 1944 smooth pea crop.		
<u>5/</u> Crop needed in 1945 to meet stated smooth pea requirements.		
<u>6/</u> Desirable operating stocks.		
<u>7/</u> Downward adjustment in line with past experience of liftings falling below allocations.		

If the allocation of 11.1 million bags for the year beginning July 1, 1944, is lifted and present estimates of the 1944 crop materialize, only 650,000 bags of smooth peas will be carried into the year for which 1945 goals are being considered. This stock, although larger than the pre-war normal, is considered desirable for the current and anticipated volume of operations.

Stated 1945-46 requirements include 1.5 million bags for civilians, which is approximately the wartime level of consumption, but 50 percent above pre-war. It is believed by some that future peacetime U. S. consumption of dry peas may remain at higher than pre-war levels. Non-civilian uses of dry peas show a sharp reduction in 1945-46, due largely to a reduction in Lend-Lease and feeding in liberated areas.

Because of shipping shortages, and, to a lesser degree, because of a tendency of claimants to estimate requirements generously rather than conservatively, it is believed that portions of the 1944-45 allocation and the 1945-46 stated requirements may not be lifted. Past experience in administering the pea program is the basis for this belief. In view of this possibility, a 1945 production of about 600,000 bags below the production needed to meet stated requirements is recommended. Assuming average yields of 10 bags per acre, the committee's estimate of desirable 1945 production of smooth peas for seed and food could be produced on 360,000 acres.

Wrinkled Peas

In addition to smooth peas, it is estimated that the 1946 plantings of processing and garden peas will require approximately 900,000 bags of wrinkled peas. This assumes that peas for processing and fresh use in 1946 will be reduced to about the 1939-43 average level and that city gardens also will be reduced. Production of 900,000 bags of wrinkled seed peas will require approximately 90,000 acres.

Goals - Smooth and Wrinkled Peas

State goals for dry peas have already been established by action of State committees. The sum of these goals for all dry peas is 457,000 acres - 374,000 acres of smooth peas for food and seed, and 83,000 acres of dry wrinkled peas for seed. This is the first time that goals on dry peas have been established according to smooth and wrinkled classes, or - more important - according to the use to be made of them.

The goal for both classes as recommended by the States, is about 40 percent below the indicated 1944 acreage but it is more than 60 percent above the 1937-41 average.

Because of proposed reduced acreage in 1945, State goals were suggested for only the six leading pea States: Washington, Idaho, Oregon, Montana, North Dakota, and Colorado. This does not mean that dry pea production in other States would be objectionable. Rather, it means that under a reduced national goal, plantings will not be encouraged for war purposes in some States, and that acreages normally grown may be too insignificant to appear in the goals report or in the usual crop report publications.

The major part of the dry smooth peas for food will be produced in the Palouse area of the Pacific Northwest. Colorado and North Dakota acreage will likely continue to produce a large portion of the white seeded classes. Most of the Montana and southern Idaho acreage is expected to produce both smooth and wrinkled seed peas for planting the 1946 acreages of commercial truck crops, farm and city gardens and dry field peas.

Since the proposed acreage is much lower than in other record years, production facilities are adequate to handle the crop. An extensive educational program should be undertaken with producers through appropriate agencies to explain reasons for the proposed reduction in acreage, and to encourage plantings in accordance with the 1945 goals.

DRY FIELD PEAS: Suggested State Goals for 1945

State	: Suggested 1945 Goal :		:						
	: (Thousands) :		: Acreage (Thousands) :		: % Acreage Goal is of :				
	: Production :		: Acres :		: 1937- : 1943 : 1944 : 1937- : 1943 : 1944 :				
	: (Uncleaned) : Acres :		: 1937- : 1943 :		: 1944 : 1937- : 1943 : 1944 :				
	:(100 lb. bags):		: 41 :		: Indic.: 41 : :Indic.				
Mich.	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	-
Wis.	-	-	7	8	3	-	-	-	-
N. Dak.	60	7	-	11	11	-	64	64	64
Mont.	376	32	21	56	36	152	57	89	89
Idaho	1,455	140	62	250	228	226	56	61	61
Wyo.	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Colo.	100	38	44	51	46	86	86	75	75
Wash.	2,054	210	135	398	370	156	53	57	57
Oreg.	369	30	4	54	51	750	56	59	59
U. S.	4,414	457	280	832	746	163	55	61	61

[illegible]

OILSEED CROPS

The fats and oils situation promises to be fairly tight in 1945. During the past two years the situation has varied from critically short supplies in the summer of 1943 to relative abundance in the spring of 1944. This change occurred largely as a result of an all-time high output of lard. However, lard production will be about 800 million pounds smaller in 1945 than in 1944, and the total output of oils from domestic oil crops will be somewhat less in 1944-45 than in 1943-44.

No material change in the import situation can be expected until the Philippines and the Netherlands East Indies are liberated. Even then, competition for supplies in these areas from European buyers will be intense. Exports of lard from the United States probably will be higher for two or more years following the reopening of the European market than in the immediate pre-war period. The matter of credit and finance is a major uncertainty.

Requirements for fats and oils in 1945-46, exclusive of butter and lard, are: fats and oils for food, about 3,000 million pounds and for non-feed uses, about 3,600 million pounds. These requirements are approximately the same as the actual use in the year ending June 30, 1944.

Although a considerable degree of flexibility exists in the requirements for different kinds of oils, the following requirements for individual crops represent the best basis for apportioning the total needs of the oilseed crops:

About one-half of the 3,000 million pounds for food uses should be supplied from soybeans and peanuts - about 1,260 million pounds of oil from soybeans and about 200 million pounds of oil from peanuts. In addition, 1,200 million pounds of oil is expected to be available from cottonseed and 230 million pounds of oil is expected to be available from corn. These requirements anticipate more oil from soybeans and peanuts grown in 1945 than will be available from the 1944 crop.

The estimated requirements for fats and oils for non-food uses include 775 million pounds of linseed oil from flaxseed. The requirements of the drying-oil industries - paint and varnish, linoleum and oilcloth, coated fabrics and printing inks - are 760 million pounds, approximately the same as in 1935-39 and in 1943, but less than in 1941 and 1942 when war-plant construction was underway. Any decreased use for military purposes probably will be offset by the quantity needed for new civilian goods, new building, and delayed maintenance. Estimated requirements with comparative data are as follows:

DRYING-OIL INDUSTRIES

Item	: Average : 1935-39	: : 1942	: : 1943	: Estimated : Requirements : 1945-46 : Crop Year
	: <u>Mil. lbs.</u>	: <u>Mil. lbs.</u>	: <u>Mil. lbs.</u>	: <u>Mil. lbs.</u>
Linseed oil	: 509	: 779	: 698	: 675
Tung oil	: 115	: 16	: 10	: 6
Perilla oil	: 59	: 4	: 2	: -
Fish oil	: 38	: 26	: 27	: 15
Soybean oil	: 20	: 26	: 21	: -
Castor oil	: 7	: 53	: 17	: 54
Oiticica oil	: 6	: 9	: 3	: 10
Other	: 4	: 1	: -	: -
Total	: 758	: 914	: 778	: 760

The use of oil in the drying-oil industries totaled 778 million pounds in 1943 and averaged 758 million pounds in 1935-39. Linseed oil made up 90 percent of the total in 1943 compared with 67 percent in 1935-39. The relative increase in consumption of linseed oil was due chiefly to the loss of imports of tung oil from China and perilla oil from Manchuria, Japan, and to the limitation in use of soybean oil to edible products. These conditions may continue in 1945-46. The estimated requirement for linseed oil for drying-oil products in 1945-46, at 675 million pounds, is 89 percent of the estimated total consumption of oils in such products. In addition, other industrial uses of linseed oil, including foundry "core" oils, brake linings, electrical insulations, etc., amount to between 75 and 100 million pounds. Thus, the total requirement for linseed oil in 1945-46 is 775 million pounds. Total domestic disappearance of linseed oil in 1943 was 782 million pounds.

Other oilseed crops such as mustard, safflower, sunflower, and rape seed provide additional quantities of oil. Some increase in the acreage of these crops is desirable where there is adequate land available and where there are proper facilities for growing and marketing. Mustard and rape seed oils are used in industry, especially for marine engine oils.

SOYBEANS

Requirements

Total requirement of soybean oil for the year beginning October 1, 1945 is indicated at 1,259 million pounds. This would require approximately 140 million bushels of soybeans crushed which is about the amount estimated to be crushed from the 1943 crop, 7 million bushels more than were crushed from the 1942 crop, and probably a little less than will be available from the 1944 crop.

SOYBEANS: Supply and Disposition,
Crop Years 1939-44

Year beginning October	Production	Stocks October 1	Total Supply	Crushings	Direct Human Consumption (full-fat flour)	Exports	Seed	Fed and Lost
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
1939	90,141	1/ 965	91,108	6/ 56,684	2/	10,949	16,068	3/
1940	77,468	1/ 393	77,862	6/ 64,056	2/	237	14,459	3/
1941	105,587	1/ 690	106,277	77,131	629		21,072	3/
1942	187,155	6,000	193,155	133,454	1,625		21,958	22,671
1943 4/	195,762	12,543	208,305	142,000	1,500		21,300	29,755
1944 5/	193,900	13,000	206,900					

1/ Factory and warehouse stocks only.

2/ Included with Fed and Lost.

3/ Indications not adequate, since changes in farm stocks were not reported.

4/ Preliminary.

5/ Production, indicated; stocks, assumed.

6/ Includes 2,000 bushels of imports in 1939 and 1,000 bushels in 1940.

Suggested Goal

The total requirement would equal 190 million bushels, assuming 22 million bushels for seed, about 2.5 million bushels for direct human consumption, export, and changes in stock held by seed dealers. This would leave a residual for fed and lost of 25.5 million bushels. Based on an assumed yield of 17.8 bushels per acre, this would require a total acreage of about 10.7 million acres, which is the same acreage expected to be harvested for beans in 1944. The assumed yield for 1945 is .3 bushel lower than the indicated yield for 1944 and .5 bushel less than the 5-year average, 1939-43. The residual bushels for fed and lost are estimated to be less in 1945-46 than the number of bushels for this use from the 1943 crop.

The 1945 Wartime capacity study places the indicated 1945 acreage of soybeans harvested for beans at 10,649,000 acres. This is approximately the same acreage as is indicated to be harvested for beans in 1944. During the past few years the total acreage of row crops in the soybean area has increased markedly. Several counties in central Illinois and south-east Missouri are now utilizing between 70 and 75 percent of the available cropland in corn and soybeans and in corn, cotton, and soybeans. This results in an erosion hazard and in depletion of soil fertility, and will probably act as a deterrent to continued heavy soybean production. Soybeans are considered an intertilled crop and contribute very heavily to erosion loss when grown on sloping land, especially since conservation practices are not used to a large extent on such land. In addition, soybeans like corn are heavy feeders on minerals such as phosphorus, potash, and calcium and rapidly deplete soil fertility. The large acreage of row crops has caused many farmers to adjust their standard rotation and reduce their acreage of soil building legumes. Many growers would prefer to reduce their soybean acreage as soon as the wartime demand is over.

The oil content of beans varies with the varieties grown. During the last year the oil content of crushed beans has averaged less than 9 pounds per bushel. Farmers should be encouraged to grow varieties with high oil content.

Increased Marketings of Soybeans for Crushing Needed

The soybean goal provides for less beans for farm feeding and other residual purposes than have been consumed in this channel during the last year. In view of the need for maximum quantities of the crop for crushing, an educational campaign should be conducted pointing out the value of feeding soybean meal in preference to whole or ground soybeans. A campaign should be based upon the following: (1) the need for soybean oil, (2) the superior results obtained in the use of soybean meal as feed compared with ground beans, (3) the fact that soybean producers will be given priority in the distribution of soybean meal, and (4) the financial advantage of selling soybeans and buying soybean meal.

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS: Suggested State Goals for 1945

	: Suggested	:		:		:		:
	: 1945 Goal	:	Acreage (Thousands)	:	Percent Acreage Goal is of	:		:
	: (Thousands)	:	harvested	:		:		:
State	:	:	:	:	1944 In-	:	:	:
	: Pro-	:	:	:	duction: Acres	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	1937-41	:	1943	:
	:	:	:	:	1944	:	1943	:
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1/ 1938-41 average. 2/ 1940-41 average. 3/ State figures may not add to total acreage because of inclusion of short-time averages.

PEANUTS

Requirements of peanuts for the edible trade in 1945 are estimated at 1.3 billion pounds (farmers' stock) peanuts. In addition, 425 million pounds are required for seed, feed, local sales and miscellaneous uses. In addition to these uses for peanuts, it has been estimated that about 200 million pounds of oil would be desirable from the 1945 crop of peanuts. This would require crushing over 600 million pounds of peanuts which would represent a considerable increase over the 391 million pounds crushed in 1942-43 and 425 million pounds in 1943-44.

The principal use of peanuts has been to supply edible nuts and the products produced therefrom such as peanut butter, salted nuts and candy. During the last two years over 75 percent of the peanuts moving into commercial channels have been used for these purposes. Peanuts are also used to produce high grade edible oils. Therefore, the peanut requirement for 1945 considers the need for the edible trade and for crushing for oil.

Estimated Disappearance of Peanuts - (Farmers stock equivalent)

Year	Stocks	Disappearance in commercial channels		
	Beginning Year:			
	Sept. 1	Total	Edible	Crushed
	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.
1938-39	147	1,119	858	261
1939-40	86	890	817	73
1940-41	180	1,499	941	558
1941-42	197	1,182	972	220
1942-43	117	1,661	1,270	391
1943-44	222	1,792	1,367	425
1944-45	217 <u>1/</u>			

1/ Preliminary

Suggested Goals

The suggested acreage goal for peanuts picked and threshed in 1945 is 3.3 million acres. This is the equivalent of about 4 million acres of peanuts grown alone for all purposes. These acreages are approximately 4 percent less than the indicated acreages in 1944. The acreage for all purposes is about 20 percent less than the 1943 acreage, however, the picked and threshed acreage is only about 9 percent less than the 1943 acreage. With estimated yields, assuming average weather conditions, the 3.3 million acres picked and threshed would produce about 2,200 million pounds of peanuts. This would provide about 475 million pounds for crushing, which would give a production of approximately 150 million pounds of oil or about 50 million pounds less than the requirement.

There is some possibility of increasing the imports of edible oils in the year beginning October 1, 1945 to offset this difference, or a larger quantity of other oils may be available for edible uses. With the suggested goal, the full requirements for edible nuts and other uses would be met, but if a critical need for additional oil arises some peanuts could be diverted from the edible trade to crushing for oil. With present prices for farmer stock peanuts, a large subsidy is involved in crushing peanuts for oils.

Production Capacity

The 5.1 million acres of peanuts grown alone for all purposes in 1943 was the largest ever planted. Because of a severe drought in the Southwest, a relatively small percentage of the total acreage was harvested for nuts.-- 71 percent. With an indicated acreage of 4,169,000 grown alone in 1944, it is estimated that 3,434,000 acres will be picked and threshed or 82 percent of the acreage for all purposes--a much higher percentage of the total acreage than in 1943. The 1945 suggested goal would expect the same percentage of the acreage to be picked and threshed in 1945 as is estimated for 1944. The following table gives the comparison of the total acreage of peanuts grown alone for all purposes and the acreage picked and threshed, 1943 and 1944, by principal producing regions:

Comparison of Total Acreage of Peanuts Grown Alone for All Purposes and the Acreage Picked and Threshed, 1943 and 1944						
Areas	1943 Peanut Acreage			1944 Peanut Acreage		
	All	Picked &	P. & T. as	All	Picked &	P. & T. as
	Purposes:	Threshed:	% of all	Purposes:	Threshed:	% of all
	: :(000 A)	: (000 A)	: (Percent)	: (000 A)	: (000 A)	: (Percent)
Va.-N.C.	488	462	95	469	451	96
Ga.-Fla.-Ala.	2,440	1,766	72	2,315	1,789	77
New Producing						
States 1/	368	198	54	203	132	65
Okla.-Tex.	1,786	1,181	66	1,182	1,062	90
Total U. S.	5,082	3,607	71	4,169	3,434	82
1/ S. C., Miss., Ark., La., Tenn.						

Virginia-North Carolina area. - Peanut production in these States is concentrated in a relatively small area. There was little change in acreage between 1943 and 1944. Peanuts, at present prices, have a high income advantage over cotton. The present acreage, however, is about up to the limit of the soils suitable for peanut production. Peanuts are being grown as often in the rotation as appears feasible. Therefore, a decrease in the acreage in 1945 is desirable.

S. E. area. - Although the estimated acreage of peanuts for all purposes in this area was slightly smaller in 1944 than in 1943, the indicated acreage picked and threshed is slightly larger. Hogging off peanuts is most important in this area. The old commercial area of southwest Georgia, southeast Alabama, and north Florida is quite similar to the Va.-N.C. area in that peanuts are being planted more often in the rotation than appears feasible. Alabama and Florida could increase the acreage picked and threshed by reducing acreage hogged off.

New States. - Both the total acreage of peanuts for all purposes and the acreage picked and threshed declined considerably in all of the new producing States in 1944 compared with 1943. Difficulties were encountered in both 1942 and in 1943 in harvesting and marketing peanuts. In general, the acreages per farm are small and harvesting is costly. The suggested goals for these States are essentially the same as the indicated acreage of 1944.

Oklahoma-Texas. - The acreage planted to peanuts in these States in 1942 was 2½ times the acreage planted in 1941. Favorable weather and relatively high yields prevailed in 1942. In 1943 the acreage was increased considerably over the 1942 acreage; in Oklahoma, it was nearly doubled. Peanuts were planted in drier areas, perhaps, than they should have been. As a result of the drought and consequent low yields, a large percentage of the acreage was not picked and threshed. Largely because of this situation, the acreage planted to peanuts was reduced materially in 1944 compared

with 1943. Most of the 1944 acreage probably was planted by experienced growers and on land better adapted to peanuts. The weather also was more favorable. The indicated acreage to be picked and threshed in 1944 is slightly higher than in 1943 in Oklahoma, but about 15 percent less in Texas. The old established areas of these States; namely, the Cross Timbers and Rio Grande Plains areas of Texas and, to some extent, the Bryan-Choctaw Counties area of Oklahoma, are about up to capacity from the standpoint of suitable land. Some slight decrease in 1945 acreage is suggested,

Problems and Recommendations

Labor shortage is likely to continue to be a problem in attaining the peanut acreage goal. Farmers will need assistance, especially in obtaining harvesting labor. With the slightly reduced goals, the lack of labor should not prove a severe deterrent in achieving the acreage goal for peanuts.

The increased acreage of peanuts during the last three years has been accomplished by a strong appeal to farmers to help offset greatly decreased imports and increased wartime requirements for fats and oils. More oil may be produced per hour of man labor in the production of peanuts than in the production of cotton, and peanut prices compare favorably with cotton prices in many areas. However, when peanuts are harvested for nuts they deplete soil fertility more rapidly than cotton and other competing crops. Many farmers have been growing peanuts on the same acreage for two or three years in order to reach their goal.

It is suggested that efforts in 1945 be centered where production can be sufficiently concentrated to afford an efficient marketing set-up. It is also suggested that individual farmers be encouraged to plant sufficient acreage in these areas to keep down picking costs rather than recommend that all farmers plant a small acreage of peanuts. Since the harvesting of peanuts for nuts be more profitable than peanuts hogged off, farmers should be encouraged to cultivate peanuts better and to harvest more of the crop for nuts.

PEANUTS, PICKED AND THRESHED: Suggested State Goals for 1945

State	:Suggested 1945 Goal:		Acreage			:Percentage Acreage		
	: (Thousands) :		(Thousands)			: Goal is of		
	: Production:		: 1937- :		: 1944 :	: 1937- :		: 1944
	: (Pounds) :	Acres :	41 :	1943 :	Indic. :	41 :	1943 :	Indic.
Va.	: 172,500	150	145	160	158	103	94	95
N.C.	: 334,875	285	241	302	293	118	94	97
Tenn.	: 8,400	12	7	21	14	171	57	86
E.C.	: 515,775	447	393	483	465	114	93	96
S.C.	: 21,000	35	17	68	54	206	51	65
Ga.	: 756,000	1,080	624	1,078	1,121	173	100	96
Fla.	: 75,000	120	82	114	128	146	105	94
Ala.	: 367,500	525	296	574	540	177	91	97
Miss.	: 11,875	25	27	41	27	93	61	93
Ark.	: 8,000	20	19	41	23	105	49	87
La.	: 4,800	12	10	27	14	120	44	86
Okla.	: 119,425	281	59	275	292	476	102	96
Tex.	: 320,875	755	291	906	770	259	83	98
South.	: 1,684,475	2,853	1,425	3,124	2,969	200	91	96
U. S.	: 2,200,250	3,300	1,818	3,607	3,434	182	91	96

PEANUTS, Grown Alone for All Purposes: Suggested State Goals for 1945

State	: Suggested		:Acreage (Thousands) :			% Acreage Goal is of		
	: 1945 Goal :		:			:		
	:(Thousands):		1937-:	1944 :	1937-:	1944 :	1944	
	Acres :	41 :	1943 :	Indic.:	41 :	1943 :	Indic.	
Va.	: 152	149	163	160	102	93	95	
N.C.	: 300	255	325	309	118	92	97	
Tenn.	: 13	7	23	15	186	57	87	
E.C.	: 465	411	511	484	113	91	96	
S.C.	: 50	23	95	60	217	53	83	
Ga.	: 1,270	748	1,348	1,321	170	94	96	
Fla.	: 250	177	272	256	141	92	98	
Ala.	: 700	442	820	738	158	85	95	
Miss.	: 40	35	77	42	114	52	95	
Ark.	: 50	49	109	54	102	46	93	
La.	: 30	32	64	32	94	47	94	
Okla.	: 325	74	612	337	439	53	96	
Tex.	: 820	370	1,174	845	222	70	97	
South.	: 3,535	1,950	4,571	3,685	181	77	96	
U. S.	: 4,000	2,361	5,082	4,169	169	79	96	

FLAXSEED

To meet the U. S. requirements of 775 million pounds of linseed oil for 1945-46, it is estimated that around 36.6 million bushels of flaxseed would be required from domestic production and 6.5 million bushels from imports. A domestic production of 36.6 million bushels would allow 33.9 million bushels for crushing and 2.7 million bushels for seed the following year (see Table I). The import situation is highly uncertain.

The estimated production of 36.6 million bushels needed in 1945, while larger than the expected 1944 production, would be only about 70 percent of the 1943 production and 4.5 million bushels less than the production in 1942. It would, however, be more than three times the average annual production of the 1930's and 80 percent greater than the 1925-29 average production.

Table I - Production, net imports and crushings of flaxseed and production of linseed oil, U. S. 1920-45

and Production in 1940-41, 1941-42, 1942-43, 1943-44, 1944-45, 1945-46, 1946-47, 1947-48, 1948-49, 1949-50, 1950-51, 1951-52, 1952-53, 1953-54, 1954-55, 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60, 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64, 1964-65, 1965-66, 1966-67, 1967-68, 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71, 1971-72, 1972-73, 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88, 1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96, 1996-97, 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-00, 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25, 2025-26, 2026-27, 2027-28, 2028-29, 2029-30, 2030-31, 2031-32, 2032-33, 2033-34, 2034-35, 2035-36, 2036-37, 2037-38, 2038-39, 2039-40, 2040-41, 2041-42, 2042-43, 2043-44, 2044-45, 2045-46, 2046-47, 2047-48, 2048-49, 2049-50, 2050-51, 2051-52, 2052-53, 2053-54, 2054-55, 2055-56, 2056-57, 2057-58, 2058-59, 2059-60, 2060-61, 2061-62, 2062-63, 2063-64, 2064-65, 2065-66, 2066-67, 2067-68, 2068-69, 2069-70, 2070-71, 2071-72, 2072-73, 2073-74, 2074-75, 2075-76, 2076-77, 2077-78, 2078-79, 2079-80, 2080-81, 2081-82, 2082-83, 2083-84, 2084-85, 2085-86, 2086-87, 2087-88, 2088-89, 2089-90, 2090-91, 2091-92, 2092-93, 2093-94, 2094-95, 2095-96, 2096-97, 2097-98, 2098-99, 2099-00, 2100-01, 2101-02, 2102-03, 2103-04, 2104-05, 2105-06, 2106-07, 2107-08, 2108-09, 2109-10, 2110-11, 2111-12, 2112-13, 2113-14, 2114-15, 2115-16, 2116-17, 2117-18, 2118-19, 2119-20, 2120-21, 2121-22, 2122-23, 2123-24, 2124-25, 2125-26, 2126-27, 2127-28, 2128-29, 2129-30, 2130-31, 2131-32, 2132-33, 2133-34, 2134-35, 2135-36, 2136-37, 2137-38, 2138-39, 2139-40, 2140-41, 2141-42, 2142-43, 2143-44, 2144-45, 2145-46, 2146-47, 2147-48, 2148-49, 2149-50, 2150-51, 2151-52, 2152-53, 2153-54, 2154-55, 2155-56, 2156-57, 2157-58, 2158-59, 2159-60, 2160-61, 2161-62, 2162-63, 2163-64, 2164-65, 2165-66, 2166-67, 2167-68, 2168-69, 2169-70, 2170-71, 2171-72, 2172-73, 2173-74, 2174-75, 2175-76, 2176-77, 2177-78, 2178-79, 2179-80, 2180-81, 2181-82, 2182-83, 2183-84, 2184-85, 2185-86, 2186-87, 2187-88, 2188-89, 2189-90, 2190-91, 2191-92, 2192-93, 2193-94, 2194-95, 2195-96, 2196-97, 2197-98, 2198-99, 2199-00, 2200-01, 2201-02, 2202-03, 2203-04, 2204-05, 2205-06, 2206-07, 2207-08, 2208-09, 2209-10, 2210-11, 2211-12, 2212-13, 2213-14, 2214-15, 2215-16, 2216-17, 2217-18, 2218-19, 2219-20, 2220-21, 2221-22, 2222-23, 2223-24, 2224-25, 2225-26, 2226-27, 2227-28, 2228-29, 2229-30, 2230-31, 2231-32, 2232-33, 2233-34, 2234-35, 2235-36, 2236-37, 2237-38, 2238-39, 2239-40, 2240-41, 2241-42, 2242-43, 2243-44, 2244-45, 2245-46, 2246-47, 2247-48, 2248-49, 2249-50, 2250-51, 2251-52, 2252-53, 2253-54, 2254-55, 2255-56, 2256-57, 2257-58, 2258-59, 2259-60, 2260-61, 2261-62, 2262-63, 2263-64, 2264-65, 2265-66, 2266-67, 2267-68, 2268-69, 2269-70, 2270-71, 2271-72, 2272-73, 2273-74, 2274-75, 2275-76, 2276-77, 2277-78, 2278-79, 2279-80, 2280-81, 2281-82, 2282-83, 2283-84, 2284-85, 2285-86, 2286-87, 2287-88, 2288-89, 2289-90, 2290-91, 2291-92, 2292-93, 2293-94, 2294-95, 2295-96, 2296-97, 2297-98, 2298-99, 2299-00, 2300-01, 2301-02, 2302-03, 2303-04, 2304-05, 2305-06, 2306-07, 2307-08, 2308-09, 2309-10, 2310-11, 2311-12, 2312-13, 2313-14, 2314-15, 2315-16, 2316-17, 2317-18, 2318-19, 2319-20, 2320-21, 2321-22, 2322-23, 2323-24, 2324-25, 2325-26, 2326-27, 2327-28, 2328-29, 2329-30, 2330-31, 2331-32, 2332-33, 2333-34, 2334-35, 2335-36, 2336-37, 2337-38, 2338-39, 2339-40, 2340-41, 2341-42, 2342-43, 2343-44, 2344-45, 2345-46, 2346-47, 2347-48, 2348-49, 2349-50, 2350-51, 2351-52, 2352-53, 2353-54, 2354-55, 2355-56, 2356-57, 2357-58, 2358-59, 2359-60, 2360-61, 2361-62, 2362-63, 2363-64, 2364-65, 2365-66, 2366-67, 2367-68, 2368-69, 2369-70, 2370-71, 2371-72, 2372-73, 2373-74, 2374-75, 2375-76, 2376-77, 2377-78, 2378-79, 2379-80, 2380-81, 2381-82, 2382-83, 2383-84, 2384-85, 2385-86, 2386-87, 2387-88, 2388-89, 2389-90, 2390-91, 2391-92, 2392-93						
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1/ Residual balancing item, presumably reflects changes in stocks.

2/ Forecast.

3/ Estimated requirements

Suggested 1945 Production Goal

The suggested 1945 flaxseed goal is 5,000,000 acres. This is 52 percent greater than the 1944 indicated acreage but only 79 percent of the large 1943 acreage, 106 percent of the 1942 acreage and 127 percent of the 1945 wartime capacity estimate.

FLAXSEED: Acreage, yield, and production, U. S.
1937-44, and suggested goal 1945

Period and year	Planted acreage	Yield per planted acre	Production
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>
Average			
1937-41	2,307	8.0	19,576
Annual			
1940	3,364	9.2	30,888
1941	3,470	9.3	32,285
1942	4,715	8.8	41,053
1943	6,320	8.2	52,008
1944 - Indicated	3,285	7.7	25,213
1945 - Suggested goal:	5,000	7.3	36,622

The probable yield for 1945, 7.3 bushels per acre, may appear conservative compared with recent experience. However, a large proportion of the proposed flaxseed acreage is in relatively high risk areas where recent years have been favorable for crop production. The estimated yield factor for North Dakota, in particular, is considerably lower than the yield indicated for 1944.

Attainment of the Goal

The large 1942 and 1943 acreage was planted in response to a number of favorable factors. The more important ones were: (1) the strong patriotic appeal made to farmers, (2) relatively favorable economic incentives in relation to competing crops, and (3) land relatively free from weeds. By 1944 the situation had changed. Much of the land was weedy and flax is a poor weed fighter.

The situation in 1945 is different than it was in 1944. The demand for wheat and feed crops in 1945 has eased somewhat, particularly in some principal flaxseed producing areas. There will, no doubt, be a strong demand for linseed oil in 1946 for delayed building maintenance during the war, new buildings, and for new civilian goods.

There will be need for a vigorous educational campaign so that farmers will thoroughly understand the needs for flaxseed, the kinds of land where good yields can be obtained, the most desirable varieties, price support provisions, and, finally, the necessity of achieving the 1945 flaxseed production goal.

FLAXSEED: Suggested State Goals for 1945

State	:Suggested 1945 Goal:		Acreage		:Percent Acreage Goal			
	: (Thousands) :		: (Thousands) :		: is of :			
	:Production:	Acres	: 1937-	: 1944 :	: 1937-	: 1944 :	: 1937-	: 1944 :
	: (Bushels):		: 41	: 1943 :Indic.:	: 41	: 1943 :Indic.:		
Ill.	24	2	18 1/	9	3	11	22	67
Mich.	45	5	8	5	5	62	100	100
Wis.	110	10	8	13	6	125	77	167
Minn.	13,950	1,550	1,053	1,758	984	147	88	158
Iowa	1,500	150	128	354	124	117	42	121
Mo.	120	20	5	20	15	400	100	133
S. Dak.	3,500	500	171	630	321	292	79	156
Nebr.	15	2	2	12	2	100	17	100
N. C.	19,264	2,239	1,393	2,801	1,460	161	80	153
Okla.	360	60	10	60	54	600	100	111
Tex.	216	36	33 2/	38	36	109	95	100
South	576	96	43	98	90	223	98	107
N. Dak.	9,900	1,800	564	2,168	1,106	319	83	163
Kans.	1,625	250	107	311	165	234	80	152
Mont.	1,845	410	91	597	269	451	69	152
Idaho	8.5	1	6	2	1	17	50	100
Wyo.	4	1	--	4	1	--	25	100
Ariz.	400	20	11 2/	23	20	182	87	100
Wash.	10	1	6	1	1	17	100	100
Ore.	20	2	4	5	2	50	40	100
Calif.	2,970	180	111	310	170	162	58	106
West.	16,782.5	2,665	900	3,421	1,735	296	78	154
U. S.	36,622.5	5,000	2,307 3/	6,320	3,285	217	79	152

1/ 1940-41 average.

2/ 1939-41 average.

3/ The sum of the State averages does not equal the U. S. total because of the inclusion of short-time averages.

COTTON

1. Requirements

Upland

Requirements for upland cotton in 1945-46 are estimated at approximately 11,900,000 running bales of which 8,900,000 (assuming total consumption including American-Egyptian and foreign cotton of 9,000,000 bales) are expected to be consumed by domestic mills and 3,000,000 bales exported. The carry-over on August 1, 1944, is estimated at 10,559,000 bales. The 1944 crop is estimated at 11,558,000 bales and the 1944-45 disappearance at 11,140,000 (9,140,000 domestic consumption and 2,000,000 exports). This would leave a carry-over of 10,977,000 bales of upland cotton on August 1, 1945.

While there have been increasing substitutions of lower qualities for higher to meet domestic requirements and exports, the supply of low grade, short staple cotton is still disproportionately large. The estimated disappearance of Strict Middling and higher grade cotton has decreased from 2,700,000 bales in 1939 to about 1,300,000 in 1943-44 largely as a result of decreased production of high grade cotton. Much larger quantities of the higher grades would be consumed if the cotton were available but premiums for Strict Middling 15/16" cotton averaged only 28 points on Middling 15/16" in 1943-44 or about the same as in 1939-40. Discounts for grades below Middling, however, have widened from 54 points in 1939-40 to 128 in 1943-44 for Strict Low Middling and from 120 to 367 for Low Middling. Although Middling can be used in place of Strict Middling, Strict Low Middling in place of Middling, etc., such substitutions tend to reduce output per man and per machine and doubtless account for some of the deterioration in the quality of cotton goods that has taken place during the war period. Moreover, the export demand for American cotton now seems likely to be for higher grades than the bulk of these in the 1944 carry-over.

Disappearance of short staples is small in relation to supplies and the proportion of lower grades in supplies is much larger in the short staples than in the medium and longer staples.

Total domestic consumption of upland cotton in 1944-45 is expected to approximate 9,140,000 bales and for 1945-46, about 8,900,000. If the war in Europe ends in 1944 or early in 1945, there probably will be considerable curtailment in purchases of cotton textiles for military use. If this curtailment should be as great as 50 percent, or the equivalent of approximately 2,000,000 bales, with the end of the European phase of the war, it now seems likely that a substantial part or all of this decrease would be offset by (1) increased purchases for civilian use and (2) increased exports of cotton goods. If the European phase of the war continues, say into the winter of 1945-46, it seems likely that the mill labor situation will continue tight and that some further decrease will take place in mill consumption in 1944-45 and in 1945-46.

Exports of upland cotton in 1944-45 are estimated at 2,000,000 bales and at 3,000,000 in 1945-46. Assuming the end of hostilities in Europe within the next few months, the following factors will largely determine exports in 1945-46: (1) needs for cotton goods in liberated countries of Europe; (2) extent of destruction of manufacturing equipment in liberated areas; (3) availability of ocean shipping; (4) available exchange, relief credits, or Lend-Lease funds for acquiring cotton; (5) supply of foreign growths available; (6) supply of synthetic fibers suitable as substitutes for cotton; and (7) prices at which American cotton will be available for sale.

There is undoubtedly a great need for cotton goods in European countries despite the increased in European rayon production from the approximate equivalent of 2,500,000 bales of cotton in 1939 to possibly 4,500,000 in 1943. The consumption of all cotton in Europe, including the United Kingdom and excluding Russia, averaged about 8,239,000 bales during the 5-year period 1934-38 against 7,181,000 in 1939-40. Consumption in this area is estimated roughly at 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 bales in both 1942-43 and 1943-44. Cotton textile plants in the United Kingdom have suffered only minor damage. The extent of damage on the Continent is largely unknown.

While but little information is available, the ocean shipping situation is expected to remain comparatively tight so long as the Pacific phase of the war continues.

Plans are being formulated by Government agencies for exporting cotton to liberated areas but, as yet, no specific requirements have been determined. Prospective exports under Lend-Lease are for less than 250,000 bales in 1945-46 compared with about 650,000 bales in 1944-45.

The indicated carry-over of competing foreign growths is now (August 1944) the largest on record, i.e., between 14,000,000 and 15,000,000 bales. This compares with a 1934-38 average of slightly over 7,000,000 bales. Moreover, production of foreign growths in 1943 is estimated at 14,750,000 bales or only about 1,500,000 bales less than the immediate pre-war average. World consumption of foreign cottons is estimated at 12,500,000 bales in 1943-44 compared with a 1934-38 average of more than 16,000,000 bales.

Prices of foreign growths are substantially less than the loan-supported prices in this country. There are some indications, however, that prices of competitive foreign growths may increase with the termination of hostilities in Europe. The Surplus Property Act permits the Commodity Credit Corporation to sell its stocks for export at prices competitive with other growths.

Although there are many uncertainties about future exports of American cotton, the estimates of approximately 2,000,000 bales in 1944-45 and 3,000,000 bales in 1945-46 are fairly conservative. These estimates, however, would be quite liberal, especially for 1945-46, if arrangements had not been made to sell American cotton abroad at prices competitive with other growths. If arrangements should be made whereby larger exports can be made, the cotton will be available.

American-Egyptian

Consumption of American-Egyptian (SxP) cotton is estimated at about 25,000 bales in 1945-46. This is based on the following considerations: (1) continuation of the downward trend in the rate of consumption during 1943-44 when the total was about 44,000 bales against the record high of nearly 50,000 in 1942-43; (2) the drastic reduction in production from nearly 60,000 bales in 1943-44 to only 7,400 in 1944-45 and prospects of a substantial reduction in available supplies in the current season and in 1945-46; (3) that production in 1945-46 will not be greatly different from that for 1944-45; (4) that no large new demand for SxP will materialize in this season or the next; and (5) that abundant supplies of imported extra long staple cottons will be available at prices competitive with probable support prices for domestic producers.

2. Production Capacity:

The prospective demand and carry-over situation varies considerably for the various qualities of cotton. The quality of cotton produced varies considerably between various areas of production. Furthermore, production possibilities for cotton as well as for enterprises that compete with cotton for the use of agricultural resources, including labor, are different in different parts of the belt. A consideration of the production situation by areas is, therefore, essential in an analyses of the cotton production picture in 1945. A discussion of the production situation by broad areas follows.

Coastal Plains

The Coastal Plains is perhaps the most important area in which peanuts compete favorably with cotton for the use of farm resources. Peanuts occupied nearly 1 million acres more land in this area in 1943 than in 1941, whereas the cotton acreage was nearly 400 thousand acres less. The acreages of both crops were somewhat less in 1944 than in 1943.

Support prices in effect in 1944 and average weather conditions make peanuts more profitable than cotton in many parts of the Coastal Plains. It appears that with present prices (8 cents per pound for peanuts, \$15 per ton for peanut hay, 20 cents per pound for lint and \$55 per ton for cottonseed), net incomes per acre from cotton and peanuts are about the same when peanut yields are 2-1/2 to 2-2/3 the yields of lint. The estimated 5-year (1937-41) average per acre yields in the Virginia-Carolina area are 1,234 pounds of peanuts and 296 pounds of cotton - a ratio of 4.2 to 1. In the Georgia-Florida-Alabama area, average per acre yields are 730 pounds of peanuts and 225 pounds of cotton - a ratio of 3.3 to 1. Furthermore, peanut production requires less labor per acre than cotton.

Tobacco production has been very profitable during the war and the acreage may increase in the Coastal Plains in 1945.

A further reduction in cotton acreage in this area seems desirable in 1945 because of the need for labor to produce peanuts and tobacco and the comparatively low quality of cotton produced.

Piedmont

The trend in cotton acreage in the Piedmont has been downward since 1919. The acreage in 1943 was considerably less than one-half the acreage during World War I. During the last 5 years the acreage has been fairly stable. Except for tobacco, in the few sections where grown, cash crop alternatives to cotton are rather limited and, in general, can not compete favorably on a net income basis with cotton, although average returns from cotton are not high. There are evidences of recent farm abandonment because of good off-farm employment opportunities. Farmers, particularly those on low-producing farms, should be encouraged to take these off-farm jobs. To the extent that labor is available, conservation practices should be carried out on this land where feasible. It does not appear desirable for those farmers who remain to reduce the cotton acreage per worker in 1945.

Eastern Hill Areas

The hill areas of Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee have maintained about the same cotton acreage during the last 5 years. During the last 10 years yields have increased materially due in part to a greater use of winter legumes and heavier application of fertilizer. Profitable cash crop alternatives to cotton are limited. Much of the land is in family-sized farms and shortage of outside labor may not be as much of a problem as in

commercial farming areas. With no restrictions on acreage some increases may occur in 1945 which did not materialize in 1944 because of unfavorable weather at planting time. If a good conservation program is followed, maintenance of about the same acreage in 1945 as in 1944 appears to be justified.

Delta

For many years cotton has had a decided income advantage over other crops in the Delta. Large increases in yields in recent years have tended to increase this advantage. The average estimated 1938-42 yields per acre were about 75 percent greater than average yields during the 1928-32 period. Cotton production is highly commercial; therefore, the amount of available labor and wage rates is a very important consideration. The labor situation, at present, is reported to be "tight." No major change has occurred in the acreage planted annually to cotton since 1937. The estimated acreage planted in 1944, which perhaps would have been somewhat larger with a more favorable planting season, is slightly larger than the 1943 acreage.

During years when AAA allotments were in effect, farmers in the Delta planted very close to their full allotments. Without allotments, with a favorable planting season and with an easing of the labor situation, the acreage planted to cotton in 1945 probably will increase compared with the acreage planted in 1944.

Oats and soybeans represent the two best alternatives to cotton, but they are not likely to be strong enough competitors to prevent some increase in cotton acreage if the labor supply appears to be greater than in 1944, even if present or slightly higher wages prevail.

As the carry-over of cotton of the character and staple length produced in the Delta is not large, some increase in the acreage of cotton in 1945 on farms and plantations having sufficient labor appears to be justified.

Western Hilly

The trend in cotton acreage in the Western Hilly area, comprised of the hill and mountain areas of Arkansas, the North Louisiana uplands, the east Texas Sandy Land area, and eastern Oklahoma, has been downward for several years. This trend has continued during the war and the estimated acreage devoted to cotton was considerably less in 1944 than in 1941.

The acreage devoted to peanut production in 1943 was much larger than in previous years. Largely, because of a drought in the area, however, peanut production proved to be a disappointment and as a result the acreage planted to peanuts in 1944 was much lower than in 1943. If the farmers obtain satisfactory yields in 1944, they, as well as other farmers, may increase the acreage devoted to peanut production in 1945. This would appear desirable in areas where harvesting and marketing facilities are adequate.

Considerable farm abandonment has occurred during war years as a result of profitable off-farm employment opportunities which may result in further reduction in cotton acreage. This presents an opportunity for the farmers who remain to extensify their farming operations. A continuation, in 1945, of the downward trend in cotton acreage appears desirable.

Black Waxy Prairies - Coastal Prairies

Black Waxy Prairies

Cotton acreage trends in the Blackland area of Texas have been downward since 1925. Even since the advent of the Agricultural adjustment programs the trend has continued. Cotton yields have increased less in the Blackland than in any major producing area, being only about 12 percent higher during the 5-year period 1938-42 than during 1923-32.

The acreage devoted to the production of feed crop and pasture has been increasing, particularly on the shallow soil phase of the more rolling land, and livestock numbers have also increased. On more level lands, cotton yields are higher and cotton has a greater advantage. Encouragement of the trend toward livestock, and a further decrease in cotton acreage, particularly on the shallow soils and the more rolling land, appears desirable.

Coastal Prairies

Cotton is an important cash crop in parts of the Gulf Coastal Prairies of Texas and Louisiana, and on the well-drained clay and alluvial soils it has an income advantage over other crops. Although cotton does not compete with rice for the use of land, there is competition between these crops for labor. Furthermore, good off-farm employment opportunities in nearby shipyards and industrial plants have been available. In spite of this competition the estimated acreage planted to cotton in 1944 is only slightly less than in 1941. With a continuation of present conditions, the cotton acreage probably will not change materially and the maintenance of the 1944 acreage appears feasible for 1945.

Cotton production in the Corpus Christi area, another Gulf Coast area, is highly mechanized and about 40 percent of the cropland of the area is devoted to its production. During the war the acreage of vegetable and of grain sorghum has increased considerably, and with present prices of products and labor costs these crops compete with cotton for the use of land and labor. If the present cost and price relationships continue, the acreage of these crops might justifiably increase further at the expense of cotton acreage.

Western Dry

Cotton production in the plains area of Texas and Oklahoma which account for most of the production in the western dry area is highly mechanized. Only a small amount of labor is used for chopping, and the harvesting is performed by itinerant laborers. With the prices that existed for several years prior to World War II, cotton had a decided income advantage over other crops in the cotton-producing areas of the Plains.

During recent years erect-headed, low-growing, heavier-yielding varieties of grain sorghum adapted to direct combining have been developed. Grain sorghum prices have increased materially during the war. As a result of these developments grain sorghum acreage has increased materially. With present price relationships and labor situation, grain sorghum offers a good alternative to cotton in many parts of the area. It appears that grain sorghum yielding 15 bushels per acre with farm prices of \$1.15 per bushel is about as profitable as cotton yielding 135 pounds of lint per acre with 18 cents per pound for lint and \$55 per ton for cottonseed and with labor for snapping at \$2 per cwt. seed cotton. Roughly estimated incomes under these conditions are about equal when grain sorghum yields, in pounds per acre, are 6 to 8 times the lint yield of cotton. In the Low Plains area of Texas, average yields of lint and grain sorghum give a ratio of 1 to 5.6 and in the High Plains, a ratio of 1 to 6. When grain sorghum is combined, it requires much less labor than cotton, especially hired labor. On the heavy lands in the cotton-producing areas of the Plains the wheat acreage has increased and under present conditions is safer and in general more profitable.

If a larger supply of labor appears likely in 1945, at present or lower wages, or if grain sorghum prices are reduced relative to cotton prices, an increase in the cotton acreage might occur.

Since a larger part of the cotton in this area is usually low in grade and short in staple, and since feed is needed more than cotton of this quality, it appears desirable to increase further grain sorghum and wheat acreages at the expense of cotton acreage. Farmers who produce cotton in 1945 should be encouraged to produce better quality cotton where feasible.

Western Irrigated

The acreage of cotton in California has decreased some during the war, but the acreage in 1944 was slightly larger than in 1943. With present prices, vegetables, potatoes, and melons compete successfully with cotton in some areas. However, the expansion of these competitive crops has about reached the limit. Although it is reported that net returns from cotton are not high, largely because of high labor costs, they are sufficiently high to prevent the use of the land and water for most crops having a lower gross return per acre.

As a result of a drastic reduction in acreage devoted to the production of American-Egyptian cotton and the removal of AAA allotments, the acreage of upland cotton in Arizona in 1944 is considerably larger than in 1943. With present prices, wage rates and labor supplies, alfalfa competes fairly successfully with cotton for the use of land and water. The situation in New Mexico is similar to that in Arizona.

As much of the irrigated cotton has a limited demand from domestic mills and is far removed from manufacturing centers in this country a decrease appears desirable.

3. Suggested Goal

A 1945 goal of 20,472,000 acres is suggested on the basis of adjusted war-time cotton production capacity and requirements for needed qualities of cotton. The goal for 1945 is approximately 1.8 million acres below 1944 and the same as the 1944 planted acreage goal.

An acreage as suggested would produce about 10.2 million bales of cotton. Such a production would be 1.7 million bales below expected disappearance but, even so, the domestic carry-over would exceed 9 million bales on August 1, 1946. The proposed goal takes into account the production of cottonseed as a source of oil and meal compared with production from competing crops.

Reduction of American-Egyptian cotton acreage planted in 1944 to only 10 percent of 1943 acreage provides for ample carry-over after allowing for expected disappearance. No separate goal is recommended for American-Egyptian cotton in 1945.

4. Fertilizer

The outlook for the supply of fertilizer for 1944-45 is for slightly less superphosphate than was available this year and for increased supplies of potash and slightly smaller supplies of nitrogen. The supplies of materials to furnish phosphate and potash should be sufficient for all normal needs of cotton in 1945. There should also be sufficient supplies of mixed fertilizer. Many farmers using ammonium nitrate on cotton in 1944 will probably need to use nitrate of soda in 1945 because of possible war needs of ammonia. In order to assure plenty of nitrogen for direct application on cotton in 1945, it will be necessary to import something like 1,000,000 tons of Chilean nitrate, or about one-fourth more than now planned for this year.

5 Problems and Recommendations for Obtaining Suggested Goal

The amount of available labor and wage rates is perhaps the most important factor that will affect the acreage planted to cotton in 1945. Assuming that the farm labor situation in the spring of 1945 is about the same as 1944 and that cotton producers can expect about the same relative cash returns for alternative crops as in 1944, acreage planted to cotton in 1945 should about equal the goal.

If the European war is terminated in time for additional labor to be made available for chopping and picking cotton, and in time for operators to take this factor into account in planning their 1945 production, cotton production would likely exceed the goal by a moderate amount. Should European hostilities be terminated before the beginning of the next crop season, there would still remain a much greater demand for food and feed crops than there exists for cotton. In the event prices for the alternative crops are not maintained at a level sufficiently high to compete with cotton on an income basis, the 1945 goal is likely to be exceeded. In areas where feed and food grain and higher yielding oil crops offer good alternatives to cotton, some further shifting of cotton acreage to these crops is suggested. This is particularly desirable where labor is likely to be inadequate for chopping and picking cotton. In view of the large surplus of low grade, short staple cotton, efforts to encourage farmers to produce smaller proportions of these qualities should be continued.

COTTON: Suggested State Goals for 1945

State	: 1945 Goal (000)		: Planted Acreage (000)			:% Acreage Goal is of		
	: Production:		:			:		
	: (running : Acres		: 1937- : 1943 : 1944			: 1937- : 1943 : 1944		
	: bales)		: 41 : : Indic.:			: 41 : : Indic.		
Ill.	3	4	5	3	4	80	133	100
Mo.	331	350	429	375	360	82	93	97
N. C.	334	354	434	378	364	82	94	97
Va.	20	30	42	34	31	71	88	97
N. Car.	554	800	880	850	800	91	94	100
Ky.	15	15	18	15	16	83	100	94
Tenn.	465	675	767	723	675	88	93	100
E. C.	1,054	1,520	1,707	1,622	1,522	89	94	100
S. Car.	665	1,110	1,344	1,148	1,110	83	97	100
Ga.	677	1,450	2,115	1,618	1,390	69	90	104
Fla.	12	35	81	45	36	43	78	97
Ala.	735	1,500	2,142	1,627	1,475	70	92	102
Miss.	1,705	2,550	2,770	2,515	2,400	92	101	106
Ark.	1,141	1,750	2,283	1,888	1,760	77	93	99
La.	500	950	1,228	1,025	930	77	93	102
Okla.	496	1,520	1,938	1,554	1,600	78	98	95
Tex.	2,297	7,200	9,560	7,915	7,325	75	91	98
South.	8,228	18,065	23,461	19,335	18,026	77	93	100
N. Mex.	101	101	117	112	110	86	90	92
Ariz.	130	147	233	204	147	63	72	100
Calif.	350	285	405	291	303	70	98	94
West.	581	533	755	607	560	71	88	95
U. S.	10,197	20,472	26,357	21,942	20,472	78	93	100

COTTON YIELDS BY AREAS, UNITED STATES

Areas	: 10-year	: 5-year	: 5-year	:	Percentage 1938-42	
	: Average	: Average	: Average	:	Average is of	
	: 1923-32	: 1928-32	: 1938-42	:	1923-32 Av.:	1928-32 Av.
	(Pounds Lint)			:	(Percent)	
Coastal Plains	: 192	185	233	:	121	126
Piedmont	: 214	227	283	:	132	125
Eastern Hilly	: 200	212	317	:	158	150
Delta	: 234	239	417	:	178	174
Western Hilly	: 156	160	227	:	146	142
Black Waxy Prairies	: 151	161	180	:	119	112
Western Dry	: 146	140	181	:	124	129
Irrigated	: 332	346	524	:	158	151
United States	: 165.5	170.4	241.9	:	146.2	142.0

BROOMCORN

Broomcorn requirements for the year 1945-46 are estimated at 53,500 tons. It is also estimated that 10,000 tons of broomcorn will be the normal carry-over at the end of the marketing year which is July 31. An early termination of the war in Europe may reduce the Army requirements to some extent. It is believed the civilian requirements include an allowance to replenish the present low stocks of brooms.

The following table shows the probable disposition of broomcorn supplies for the crop year 1944-45 and supplies which would be necessary to meet the requirements during 1945-46, including a 10,000 ton carry-over.

	<u>1944-45</u> (Tons)	<u>1945-46</u> (Tons)
<u>Supplies</u>		
Carry-in	750 <u>1/</u>	11,650
Imports	1,800	none
Crop	<u>62,600</u> <u>2/</u>	<u>51,850</u> <u>4/</u>
Total	65,150	63,500
<u>Requirements</u>		
Civilian	40,000	40,000
Military and War Services	10,000 <u>3/</u>	10,000 <u>3/</u>
Exports	<u>3,500</u>	<u>3,500</u>
Total	53,500	53,500
Carry-over	11,650	10,000

1/ WFB estimate 500 - 1,000

2/ October 1, 1944, Crop Estimate

3/ Includes industrial requirements

4/ 1945 production needed to meet WFB estimated requirements, including 10,000 carry-over

While the above data indicate a production requirement for 1945 of 51,850 tons, a 1945 acreage goal which, on the basis of normal yields, would give this production is not recommended. Reasons for this conclusion follow:

1. It is understood that the above requirements were obtained by WFB largely from the manufacturers of brooms and, therefore, they are probably on the liberal side.
2. It appears probable that military and industrial requirements will be reduced to some extent if the war in Europe should end before the harvest of the 1945 crop.
3. The industry, because of labor shortage and other limitations, may not be able to manufacture into brooms the large 1944 crop before August 1, 1945, which would mean a larger carry-over on August 1 than the indicated 11,650 tons.
4. Probably no serious difficulty would be encountered if the carry-over at the end of the 1945-46 marketing season should fall substantially below the 10,000 tons, as indicated by the situation as of August 1, 1944, when the carry-over was from 500 to 1,000 tons.

1945 Acreage Goal Recommendations

In view of the above, a 1945 acreage goal for broomcorn approximately the same as the acreage planted in 1944 is recommended. The following table shows the proposed 1945 acreage by States with comparisons of the acreage in previous years:

BROOMCORN: Suggested State Goals for 1945

State	: Suggested 1945 Goal	: Acreage (Thousands):	% Acreage Goal is of
	Production: Acres	: 1937-: : 1944	: 1937- : : 1944
	: (Tons) : (Thousands):	41 : 1943:Indic..	: 41 : 1943:Indic.
Ill.	: 3,614 13	33 11 13	39 118 100
Okla.	: 15,076 110	92 64 108	120 172 102
Tex.	: 6,322 45	30 18 48	150 250 94
Kans.	: 1,944 24	34 19 22	71 126 109
Colo.	: 7,750 100	75 94 103	133 106 97
N. Mex.:	8,697 78	65 66 78	120 118 100
U. S. :	43,397 370	329 272 372	112 136 99

The proposed 1945 acreage goal of 370,000 acres, distributed as indicated above, based on the 1937-41 average State yields weighted by the proposed acreage distribution for 1945 (235 lbs.) would give a total production of approximately 43.4 thousand tons. If the yield should equal the 1937-44 average (257 lbs.), the production would be 47,500 tons. Assuming that requirements for the two years were to be fully met and the 1937-41 average yield were attained on the 370,000 acre goal, the broomcorn carry-over as of August 1, 1946, would be 1,650 tons. If the higher average yield of 1937-44 were attained, the carry-over would be 5,750 tons. The former is about equal to and the latter substantially larger than the carry-over as of August 1, 1944. As indicated above, the lower of the two carry-over figures, should it occur, likely would not cause serious difficulty.

TOBACCO

The suggested 1945 acreage of the several kinds of tobacco in relation to the July 1, 1944, estimated acreages are: Flue-cured, 103 percent; Burley, 102 percent; Maryland, 125 percent; Fire-cured, 125 percent; Dark Air-cured, 100 percent; Cigar Filler, 115 percent; Cigar Binder, 115 percent; Cigar Wrapper, 100 percent.

In the case of flue-cured and burley tobacco, the 1945 national goals are the same as the total of the goals approved by the States in 1944. In distributing these goals among the States, the 1944 indicated acreage was used as a 1945 goal except in North Carolina and Tennessee. Goals for these two states are above the 1944 indicated acreage but below 1944 goals. These states fell below their 1944 goals while all other major producing States equaled or exceeded their goals. In the case of cigar filler and binder tobacco, distributions have been made with the view of obtaining a better balance in the supply of these types.

Requirements and Stocks

Larger acreages for most types of tobacco are needed in 1945 to meet 1945-46 marketing year requirements. During most of the war period, domestic consumption and exports have exceeded production, and stocks have been reduced somewhat. Production of the suggested acres is important because of the world shortage of tobacco and because larger supplies on hand of the export types will strengthen American farmers' position in future international tobacco trade.

The supply of practically all types of tobacco will continue to be relatively tight beyond the harvesting of the 1945 crops. It is only in the case of flue-cured, burley and cigar wrapper tobacco that the 1944 crops will replace estimated disappearance during the 1944-45 marketing year.

It is estimated generally that usage of tobacco by domestic factories will continue at above the 1943-44 level throughout 1944-45. Some reduction in domestic usage during 1945-46 may occur if requirements by the armed forces are reduced. It is estimated that exports during 1944-45 will be larger than occurred during 1943-44 primarily because of more liberated countries in Europe and the movement abroad of foreign owned tobacco now stored in the United States. Also, any easing of the shipping situation as well as the desire of liberated foreign countries to obtain tobacco to replenish diminished or exhausted stocks will increase exports during the next year or two.

The larger 1944 crop of flue-cured tobacco probably will exceed estimated domestic consumption and exports during 1944-45 and check any further reduction in carry-over available for domestic use. The larger 1944 burley crop offsets the reduction in carry-over on October 1, 1944 and probably will result in some increase in stocks at the beginning of the 1945-46 marketing year.

With the exception of dark air-cured tobacco and cigar wrapper, the 1944 crops of all other kinds of tobacco (excluding burley and flue-cured) are currently estimated to be less than disappearance during 1943-44 and estimated requirements for 1944-45. Stocks of these kinds of tobacco have been reduced substantially during the war period and unless production is increased, the supply situation will be further reduced a year hence to levels which may be viewed as rather tight for manufacturers.

Acreage Allotments

Marketing quota acreage allotments for flue-cured and burley tobacco will be maintained in 1945 at 1944 levels. The 1944 national acreage allotments for flue-cured and burley are 1,095,184 and 588,199, respectively.

TOBACCO: Suggested State Goals for 1945

Type of Tobacco, State and Division	1945 Goal Production 1/ (1000 lbs)	1945 Goal Acreage -	1945 2/ Wartime Capacity (1000 acres)	Acreage 1937-41 -	Acreage 1944 -	Acreage goal as percent of 1937-41	1944
<u>Flue-cured</u>							
Virginia	94,095.1	106.0	106.0	97.4	106.0	109	100
North Carolina	683,560.8	696.8	722.9	621.5	663.0	112	105
E. Central	777,655.9	802.8	828.9	718.9	769.0	112	104
South Carolina	104,476.0	108.0	120.0	104.8	108.0	103	100
Georgia	84,053.2	95.0	99.0	84.1	95.0	113	100
Florida	13,465.7	17.0	17.0	17.3	17.0	98	100
Alabama	200.0	.3	.3	.3	.3	100	100
South	202,194.9	220.3	236.3	206.5	220.3	107	100
U.S.	979,850.8	1,023.1	1,065.2	925.4	989.3	111	103
<u>Burley (light)</u>							
Ohio	16,156.4	16.9	14.0	13.7	16.9	123	100
Indiana	12,208.9	12.1	12.6	10.6	12.1	114	100
Missouri	6,936.0	6.8	6.0	6.0	6.8	113	100
N. Central	35,301.3	35.8	32.6	30.3	35.8	118	100
Virginia	14,040.0	12.0	12.0	10.8	12.0	111	100
West Virginia	2,996.4	3.3	4.0	3.3	3.3	100	100
North Carolina	12,309.0	11.0	13.7	7.7	11.0	143	100
Kentucky	324,648.0	334.0	345.0	279.0	334.0	120	100
Tennessee	83,532.8	83.2	94.2	63.7	73.0	131	114
E. Central	437,526.2	443.5	468.9	364.5	433.3	122	102
Alabama	81.4	.1	.1	.2	.1	50	100
South	81.4	.1	.1	.2	.1	50	100
Kansas	280.2	.3	.3	.4	.3	75	100
West	280.2	.3	.3	.4	.3	75	100
U.S.	473,189.1	479.7	501.9	395.4	469.5	121	102
<u>All Other Domestic</u>							
Massachusetts	10,621.0	6.5	5.9	6.0	5.7	108	114
Connecticut	25,006.8	18.2	17.0	16.8	16.4	108	111
New York	1,088.8	.8	.8	1.0	.7	80	114
Pennsylvania	51,825.6	36.6	30.0	30.9	33.6	118	109
N. East	88,542.2	62.1	53.7	54.8	56.4	113	110
Ohio	10,364.5	9.5	6.0	14.8	6.5	64	146
Indiana	179.4	.2	.2	.4	.2	50	100
Wisconsin	33,204.7	22.3	20.0	22.7	19.7	98	113
Minnesota	840.7	.7	1.0	.6	.6	117	117
N. Central	44,589.3	32.7	27.2	38.5	27.0	85	121
Maryland	35,268.8	46.9	41.0	38.2	37.5	123	125
Virginia	18,122.0	20.5	17.0	24.1	17.0	85	121
Kentucky	55,308.8	59.6	67.0	79.8	53.6	75	111
Tennessee	36,855.0	39.0	34.8	52.8	32.1	74	122
E. Central	145,554.6	166.0	159.8	194.9	140.2	85	118
Georgia	677.6	.7	.8	1.1	.7	64	100
Florida	2,510.0	2.5	2.7	3.5	2.5	71	100
South	3,187.6	3.2	3.5	4.6	3.2	70	100
U.S.	281,873.7	264.0	244.2	292.8	226.8	90	116
TOTAL	1,734,913.6	1,766.8	1,811.3	1,613.6	1,685.6	110	105

1/ Based on 1939-43 acreage yield.

2/ As reported by State Production Adjustment Committees.

NAVAL STORES

It is estimated that the production during the 1944-45 season will be 260,000 barrels of turpentine and 694,000 drums of rosin and that consumption during the same period will be 300,000 barrels of the former and 994,000 drums of the latter. The recommended goal for 1945-46 is 350,000 barrels of gum turpentine and 934,000 drums of rosin.

In addition to estimated consumption of 300,000 barrels of gum turpentine and 994,000 drums of rosin during 1944-45 and 375,000 barrels of turpentine and 994,000 drums of rosin during 1945-46, 100,000 barrels of turpentine and 400,000 drums of rosin are considered as a normal carry-over.

The estimates are in the following table:

Suggested Gum Naval Stores Goals - 1945-46

	: Turpentine (50 gal. bbls.) :			Rosin (drums-520# net)		
	: Gum :	Wood :	Total :	Gum :	Wood :	Total
Carry-over 4-1-43	: 213,285	74,928	288,213	1,059,837	224,392	1,284,229
Production 1943-44	: 288,382	220,050	508,432	783,565	679,266	1,462,831
Available Supply	: 501,667	294,978	796,645	1,843,402	903,658	2,747,060
Consumption 1943-44	: 239,610	261,454	501,064	1,195,196	757,078	1,952,274
Carry-over 3-31-44 ¹	: 262,057	33,524	295,581	648,206	146,580	794,786
Est. Prod. 1944-45	: 260,000	210,000	470,000	694,000	670,000	1,364,000
Est. Avail. Supply	: 522,057	243,524	765,581	1,342,206	816,580	2,158,786
Est. Cons. 1944-45	: 300,000	220,000	520,000	994,000	765,000	1,759,000
Est. carry-over	:	:	:	:	:	:
3-31-45	: 222,057	23,524	245,581	348,206	51,580	399,786
Est. prod. 1945-46	:	:	:	:	:	:
(goals suggested)	: 350,000	250,000	600,000	934,000	800,000	1,734,000
Est. Avail. Supply	: 572,057	273,524	845,581	1,282,206	851,580	2,133,786
Est. Cons. 1945-46	: 375,000	225,000	600,000	994,000	800,000	1,794,000
Est. carry-over	:	:	:	:	:	:
3-31-46	: 197,057	48,524	245,581	288,206	51,580	339,786

1/ Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry

If these estimates prove correct there would be on March 31, 1946, nearly 2-1/2 times the desired carry-over for turpentine and about 60,000 drums of rosin below the normal rosin carry-over.

There is a general feeling among leading producers that despite the fact that some improvement in labor and material supplies is expected it may be impossible to step up the production in 1945-46 to more than 300,000 units (300,000 barrels of turpentine and 800,000 drums of rosin). This would reduce the carry-over on March 31, 1946, to 196,000 barrels of turpentine and 206,000 drums of rosin. The production estimate of 260,000 units for the current year is based upon the working of 6,700 crops at an average yield of approximately 40 units per crop compared to 38 units per crop in 1943-44. There is an ample supply of timber for a much increased production of gum naval stores but in order to reach the goal of 350,000 units it will be necessary to install at least 1,500 additional crops and work the 8,200 crops to average 43 to 44 units per crop.

During the current year producers have had to pay at least three times as much for woods worker's wages as at the beginning of the 1942 season. The present prospect is that these wage levels will have to be maintained or increased to attain the goals. Production also has been hampered by a shortage of

packages, trucks, and other equipment. It is reasonable to suppose that producers will be reluctant to expand their operations unless they can be assured of sufficient labor and equipment and unless there is a prospect of prices being maintained at least at present levels.

Offsetting the prospect of not being able to meet the goal of 934,000 drums of gum rosin, it is possible that the estimated rosin consumption (both gum and wood) for 1945-46 may be 125,000 drums less than the 1,794,000 shown in the above table.

GUM NAVAL STORES: Suggested State Goals for 1945

State	: 1943	: 1944	: 1945	: Percent
		: Indicated	: Goal	: 1945 Goal is of
	: Units <u>1/</u>	: Units <u>1/</u>	: Units <u>1/</u>	: 1944
				: Percent
South Carolina	: 3,262	: 2,400	: 2,610	: 109
Georgia	: 199,000	: 179,000	: 245,000	: 137
Florida	: 65,445	: 58,900	: 78,534	: 133
Alabama	: 16,590	: 14,403	: 19,906	: 138
Mississippi	: 3,528	: 2,824	: 3,528	: 125
Louisiana	: 930	: 900	: 930	: 103
Total	: 288,755	: 258,427	: 350,508	: 136

1/ A gum naval stores unit is 50 gallons of turpentine and 2-2/3 drums of rosin (520 pounds net weight).

SUGAR BEETS

In establishing the 1945 sugar beet goal, primary consideration is given to the requirement and supply situation for the crop year beginning October 1, 1945. It is expected that the supply situation will be more critical during 1945 than in 1946. Although 1945 goals would essentially be premised on 1946 requirements some beet sugar produced in 1945 can be marketed late that year thus easing to some extent the anticipated tight situation in the fall of 1945.

U. S. requirements are premised upon the assumption that no sugar will be used for industrial alcohol and that rationing controls will be continued throughout the period at approximately current levels. During the year ended June 30, 1944, distribution to U. S. civilians totaled 5,800,000 tons. The requirements of the United Kingdom and Canada are likewise premised upon continued control, the United Kingdom at about 65 pounds per capita per year as compared with a peacetime level of 100 pounds and Canada at about 80 pounds per capita. The so-called "relief" item to some extent merely represents a claim of some of the conquered small nations of Europe to their customary sources of supply in the Caribbean area.

It is not expected that the world shortage will be overcome until the far Pacific areas are liberated and have had an opportunity to rebuild and the European beet sugar producing industries have been rehabilitated. After the last war it required several years for production in Europe to reach pre-war levels.

The estimates of supply are premised upon the assumption that the Philippines and Java will not be a supply factor and that production conditions will be normal elsewhere. Moreover, it is assumed that the production of Peru and Reunion will be available in part to meet requirements even though much of the Peruvian production is now being used to meet the expanded demands of other Latin American countries.

In these circumstances, a sugar beet and sugar cane goal for the mainland, involving an increase of about 600,000 tons of production above 1944, is proposed.

To obtain the estimated required continental production of about 2,200,000 tons for 1945-46 would require a sugar beet acreage in 1945 of 951,000 acres, assuming cane sugar production to be at about available processing capacity. In view of the need for sugar, State goals should be revised upward wherever prospects are favorable to further expansion.

The suggested 1945 sugar beet goal is approximately 50% greater than the acreage for either of the past two years but 100,000 acres less than in 1942. The reduction in goal for Indiana results from the recent dismantling of the one beet sugar factory located in that State. The 3,000 acres suggested as a goal could be grown in the territory which is near a mill in Ohio and in which a considerable acreage is customarily secured for that mill. Goals for several other States reflect the plantings which might be expected under normal weather conditions while goals for States such as California and Michigan reflect changes in competition with other crops and local adaptation of mechanization.

Reports from sugar beet districts indicate that the 1944 crop will be harvested without loss. Earlier there had been some doubts that adequate labor could be provided to save all of the crop despite the large numbers of foreign workers and prisoners-of-war assigned to sugar beet work. Apparently this favorable development has been made possible by the better than expected performance of these emergency workers and by the weather during the harvest season. Because of this year's experience, growers may be less pessimistic than in other recent year about the labor supply for the coming year.

A goal of 951,000 acres in 1945 will require an estimated 20,000 more pre-harvest and 10,000 more harvest workers than were needed for the 1944 crop. These estimates appear to be conservative, particularly for harvest needs.

No definite assurance can be given at this time that this additional labor will be available. However, some easing of the tight sugar beet labor situation may occur next year with the return of men from the Armed Forces and from industrial centers. Also recent developments involving the use of segmented seed, mechanical blockers and harvesting machines will result in lowering the labor requirements of the 1945 crop below what it would be otherwise. Such mechanical developments, however, can relieve sugar beet labor needs only nominally for most sections in 1945.

The Office of Labor of the War Food Administration (subject to appropriation of funds by Congress) is planning for the importation of foreign agricultural labor in 1945 in approximately the same numbers as in 1944. The War Food Administration will cooperate with the War Department in the assignment and distribution of prisoners of war to meet the additional labor requirements resulting from the increased 1945 sugar beet acreage goal. It is the responsibility of growers and/or processors to arrange facilities for housing prisoners of war in accordance with War Department policies and procedure.

Increases in the labor supply will be more difficult to achieve in those sugar beet areas where there are not enough other high labor crops available to assure continuous work for the imported workers during the period between blocking and topping.

The outlook for locally mobilized domestic labor in 1945 is about the same as in 1944.

SUGAR BEETS: Suggested State Goals for 1945

State	Suggested 1945 Goal		Acreage (Thousands)		1/% Acreage Goal is of			
	Production	Acres	1937-	1944	1937-	1944	1937-	1944
	(tons raw	(Thousands)	41	1943	Indic.	41	1943	Indic.
	sugar)							
Ohio	34,410	37	44	21	16	84	176	231
Ind.	4,650	3	9.2	4.3	.4	33	70	750
Ill.	4,230	3	2.8	1.0	1.2	107	300	250
Mich.	169,200	120	112	60	71	107	200	169
Wis.	12,780	18	16.5	12.5	14.4	109	144	125
Minn.	42,700	35	34.3	27.5	27	102	127	130
Iowa	17,900	5	5.3	1.7	.7	94	294	714
S. Dak.	13,500	10	8.6	6.5	6.6	116	154	152
Nebr.	130,500	75	73	52	54	103	144	139
N. C.	429,870	306	305.7	186.5	191.3	100	164	160
Tex.	1,500	1	2 2/	.1	.3	50	1000	333
South.	1,500	1	--	.1	.3	--	1000	333
N. Dak.	21,600	16	13.2	12.2	13.7	121	131	117
Kans.	10,170	9	9.4	5.8	5.5	96	155	164
Mont.	161,500	85	77	60	73	110	142	116
Idaho	135,800	70	69	49	51	101	143	137
Wyo.	89,550	45	50	26	32	90	173	141
Colo.	374,400	180	153	139	139	118	129	129
N. Mex.			.2	.4	.1	--	--	--
Utah	85,050	45	51	34	34	88	132	132
Wash.	37,570	17	13.4	10.9	14.5	127	156	117
Oreg.	37,570	17	7.6	9.2	14.2	224	185	120
Calif.	387,200	160	164	84	77	98	190	208
West	1,340,410	644	607.8	430.5	454.0	106	150	142
U. S.	1,771,780	951	913.5	617.1	645.6	104	154	147

1/ Includes acreage planted in fall for harvest in succeeding spring.

2/ 1939-41 average; not included in U. S. total.

Supplementary Statement on Sugar Supplies and Requirements
for the year October 1, 1945 to September 30, 1946

	Thousands of Short Tons, Raw Value
Exportable production from areas Supplying the United States, the United Kingdom and France. ^{1/}	7200
Hawaii	800
Other	<u>320</u>
Total	8320
Required by Allies and neutrals from above sources	<u>2945</u>
Available to U. S.	5375
U. S. Requirements	
Civilians	6000
Military & War Services	<u>1644</u>
Total	7644
Remainder to be met from continental production	2269
Goal from U. S. Sugar Cane	550
Goal from U. S. Sugar Beets	1719

^{1/} It is assumed that neither the Philippine Islands nor Java will be available as sources of supply. Prior to the war these areas supplied about $2\frac{1}{2}$ million tons of sugar per year. Moreover, continental beet sugar production has declined about 600,000 tons from pre-war levels.

SUGAR CANE

U. S. sugar requirements for 1945-6 are premised upon the assumption that no sugar will be used for industrial alcohol and that rationing controls will be continued throughout the period involved at approximately current levels. During the year ended June 30, 1944, distribution to U. S. civilians totaled 5,800,000 tons. The requirements of the United Kingdom and Canada are likewise premised upon continued control, the United Kingdom at about 65 pounds per capita per year as compared with a peacetime level of 100 pounds and Canada at about 80 pounds per capita. The so-called "relief" item to some extent merely represents a claim of some of the conquered small nations of Europe to their customary sources of supply in the Caribbean area.

It is not expected that the world shortage will be overcome until the far Pacific areas are liberated and have had an opportunity to rebuild and the European beet sugar producing industries have been rehabilitated. After the last war it required several years for production in Europe to reach prewar levels.

The estimates of supply are premised upon the assumption that the Philippines and Java will not be a supply factor and that production conditions will be normal elsewhere. Moreover, it is assumed that the production of Peru and Reunion will be available in part to meet requirements even though much of the Peruvian production is now being used to meet the expanded demands of other Latin American countries.

In these circumstances, a sugar beet and sugar cane goal for the mainland, involving an increase of about 600,000 tons of production above 1944, is proposed.

A sugar cane goal of 337,000 acres is recommended for 1945. This is an increase of 11 percent over the acreage harvested in 1944, and will provide for both sugar and seed. With average yields the goal acreage should produce about 550,000 tons of raw sugar and 578,000 tons of cane for seed. It is suggested that about 32,000 acres be planted in Florida and 305,000 acres in Louisiana. To attain the goal it will be necessary to provide 3,500 more non-harvest laborers than were available in 1944, and 1,400 more harvest workers. With the suggested goals and average yields continental sugar cane would contribute about 7 percent of the 1945-6 sugar requirement, sugar beets about 22 percent and offshore areas about 71 percent.

SUGAR CANE (for Sugar and Seed): Suggested State Goals for 1945

:		Suggested 1945 Goal		: Acreage (Thousands)		1/:% Acreage Goal is of			
State	:	Production	:	Acres	:	1937-	:	1944	:
	:	(tons raw	:	(Thousands):	:	41	:	1943	:
	:	sugar)	:	1/	:	:	:	:	:
Florida:	:	104,960	:	32	:	25.5	:	26.8	:
La.	:	481,900	:	305	:	265.6	:	289	:
U. S.	:	586,860	:	337	:	291.1	:	315.8	:
	:		:		:	304	:	116	:
	:		:		:	107	:	107	:
	:		:		:	111	:	111	:

1/ Harvested

LEGUME AND GRASS SEED

Legume and grass seed are in great demand, both for use in this country and for export. This is evident from current prices and from the small carry-over of these seed. It is estimated that domestic consumption next year of alfalfa and clover seed would be approximately 20 percent greater than during the past two years if adequate supplies were available. The export demand for alfalfa seed and red clover seed is approximately 8 million pounds each, whereas only 2-1/2 million pounds of alfalfa and 1-1/2 million pounds of red clover have been allocated for export this year.

Hay and pasture production must be maintained if we are to have sufficient forage for the livestock now on farms. Although the current hay crop is large, the supply of hay per unit of livestock is smaller than in any of the last six years. The acreage of tame hay is smaller than a year ago and the decrease is primarily a reduction in alfalfa hay. A decrease in clover hay acreage is obscured because the data show only "clover and timothy" acreage. The preliminary 1944 yield of tame hay is 1.39 tons per acre compared with 1.43 tons last year and 1.53 tons in 1942. This decline in yield reflects the shift in acreage from a large proportion of new seeded acreage to older hay fields which are less productive. To maintain hay production, it is necessary to have an adequate supply of seed so that new hay fields can be established. In general, the same condition applies to pastures because much of the pasture acreage in many States is rotation pasture.

It is estimated that approximately 12 million acres are normally seeded to alfalfa and clover each year. The protein feed available from hay produced on this acreage exceeds the protein content of grass hay produced on a similar acreage by an amount equal to 4 million tons of high protein meal or approximately two-thirds of the quantity of oilmeal available for feeding in this country.

To maintain the productivity of our land for intertilled crops and for small grain, it is important that the rotation include a high proportion of legume hay or leguminous green manure crops. A shortage of legume seeds would result in lower yields of corn and other crops which normally follow hay crops in the rotation. Growing legumes is an effective way of getting the most return from the lime and phosphate which have been used in recent years.

The acreage of land growing legume and grass crops is far in excess of that needed for seed production but conditions must be such as to result in the harvesting of seed rather than the harvesting of hay or pasturing of these fields. For instance, it is desirable that a little over 1 million acres of alfalfa seed be harvested in 1945, whereas there are more than 14 million acres of alfalfa hay at the present time. The harvesting of this acreage of alfalfa seed would result in not more than about 3 percent decrease in the production of alfalfa hay and it would supply sufficient seed so that hay production in the succeeding years could be expanded. To get increased yield of legume and grass seed, the use of fertilizers as well as improved practices are recommended.

ALFALFA: It is recommended that 80 million pounds of clean alfalfa seed be produced in 1945 to make 76 million pounds available for use in this country and to provide for approximately two-thirds of the normal carry-over of alfalfa seed. It is assumed that net imports of alfalfa seed will total about 1,000,000 pounds. Domestic use of alfalfa seed normally requires approximately 66 million pounds. During the past two years, approximately 57 million pounds of seed were used each year. The larger quantity indicated as desirable for domestic use in 1946 will provide for the normal replacement acreage plus approximately 1 million acres to take the place of that which has been lost as a result of inadequate seedings during the past two years. Supplies of alfalfa seed for the States in the northern area, particularly, are inadequate. Because the use of central and southern seed in the northern area results in severe winter-killing, it is necessary that larger supplies of northern adapted seed be obtained.

ALFALFA SEED REQUIREMENTS BY AREAS OF ADAPTATION

	Northern Area	Central Area	Southern Area	U.S. Total
1942 alfalfa acreage (1,000)	10,594	3,845	1,375	15,814
Seed to maintain acreage (1,000 lbs.)	38,000	13,000	5,000	56,000
Seed to expand acreage (1,000 lbs.)	14,000	4,000	2,000	20,000
Seed to increase stocks (1,000 lbs.)	3,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
Total seed requirements (1,000 lbs.)	55,000	18,000	8,000	81,000
Net import (1,000 lbs.)			1,000	1,000
Net requirement (1,000 lbs.)	55,000	18,000	7,000	80,000
Farm weight (1,000 lbs.)	69,000	22,000	9,000	100,000

The proposed 1945 goal for alfalfa seed makes provision for the total requirement but falls short of needs for northern adapted seed. The greater difficulty of getting increased seed production in the northern area will result in a movement of central seed into the adjacent northern States.

Weather conditions and competition with other crops are the primary factors limiting the alfalfa acreage saved for seed. Careful threshing will help to save seed.

ALFALFA: Suggested State Goals for 1945

State	1945 Goal (Thousands)	Production: Acres (Lbs.)	1937-41 1943	1944 Indicated	% Acreage Goal is of 1937-41 1943	1944 Indic.
Ohio	1,000	20.0	16.2	2.0	36.0	123 1000 56
Ind.	600	12.0	11.5	1.5	18.0	104 800 67
Mich.	4,000	80.0	99.0	25.0	40.0	81 320 200
Wis.	2,500	50.0	40.7	5.0	8.0	123 1000 625
Minn.	8,000	125.0	113.6	66.0	63.0	110 189 198
Iowa	800	15.0	17.9	8.6	4.3	84 174 349
S. Dak.	3,000	40.0	11.6	26.0	26.0	345 154 154
Nebr.	8,000	110.0	64.2	105.0	63.0	171 105 175
N. C.	27,900	452.0	374.7	239.1	258.3	121 189 175
Okla.	10,000	95.0	76.0	91.0	97.0	125 104 98
Tex.	1,250	8.0	8.6	5.0	12.0	93 160 67
South.	11,250	103.0	84.6	96.0	109.0	122 107 94
N. Dak.	2,500	40.0	17.8	24.0	22.0	225 167 182
Kans.	12,000	150.0	95.0	170.0	128.0	158 88 117
Mont.	12,000	120.0	45.0	67.0	84.0	267 179 143
Idaho	6,000	60.0	53.4	32.0	29.0	112 188 207
Wyo.	3,500	35.0	22.5	18.0	19.0	156 194 184
Colo.	4,000	40.0	18.5	32.0	25.0	216 125 160
N. Mex.	1,250	8.0	7.6	5.0	7.5	105 160 107
Ariz.	8,000	37.0	33.8	31.0	36.0	109 119 103
Utah	4,000	43.0	41.4	30.0	30.0	104 143 143
Nev.	250	2.0				
Wash.	500	5.0	3.6	1.7	1.2	139 294 417
Oreg.	1,500	12.0	9.0	4.0	5.0	133 300 240
Calif.	5,000	25.0	20.7	14.0	20.0	121 179 125
West.	60,500	577.0	368.3	428.7	406.7	157 135 142
Others	350	3.0				
U. S.	100,000	1,135.0	827.6	763.8	774.0	137 149 147

RED CLOVER: It is recommended that 90 million pounds of clean red clover seed be harvested in 1945 or about the same as this year's crop. This would provide 78 million pounds for domestic use, 7 million pounds for export and for some increase in the carry-over to approximately one-half the carry-over during 1940 to 1943. This production would require the harvesting of nearly 2 million acres, the same as in 1944, or about one-fourth of the acreage seeded to red clover each year. In addition to harvesting a larger acreage for seed, it is desirable that practices be followed which will result in high yields per acre. The early harvesting of the first crop for hay is recognized as one of the essentials to getting a good seed crop; therefore, a program for encouraging clover seed harvesting must get under way early so that farmers will harvest their hay crop in time to give the seed crop a better chance. Clean threshing or rethreshing is a way to save more seed. Higher yields of red clover seed result from improved pollination when colonies of bees are placed near the clover field.

RED CLOVER: Suggested State Goals for 1945

State	1945 Goal (Thousands)	1944 (Thousands)	1937-41 (Thousands)	1943 (Thousands)	% Acreage Goal is of 1944	1937- 41	1943	Indic.
	Production: Acres	1937-41	1943	Indicated	41	1943	Indic.	
	(Lbs.)							
N. Y.	700	11.0	8.1	12.0	14.0	136	92	79
Pa.	1,900	35.0	29.2	28.0	28.0	120	125	125
N. E.	2,600	46.0	37.3	40.0	42.0	123	115	110
Ohio	13,000	255.0	210.2	161.0	386.0	121	158	66
Ind.	14,000	280.0	238.0	177.0	297.0	118	158	94
Ill.	13,000	260.0	237.6	151.0	445.0	109	172	58
Mich.	13,000	220.0	121.2	169.0	144.0	182	130	153
Wis.	11,000	200.0	107.8	235.0	212.0	186	85	94
Minn.	5,000	70.0	39.1	59.0	58.0	179	119	121
Iowa	10,000	200.0	139.1	91.0	118.0	144	220	169
Mo.	8,000	120.0	83.2	110.0	220.0	144	109	54
Nebr.	400	6.0	1.0					
N. C.	87,400	1,611.0	1,177.2	1,153.0	1,880.0	137	140	86
Md.	1,250	25.0	30.6	18.0	17.1	82	139	146
Va.	1,300	20.0	16.0	15.0	5.2	125	133	385
Ky.	1,750	25.0	20.2	20.0	8.0	124	125	312
Tenn.	500	7.0						
E. C.	4,800	77.0	66.8	53.0	30.3	115	145	254
Kans.	1,000	18.0	6.0	17.5	23.0	300	103	78
Mont.	700	4.0						
Idaho	8,000	29.0	41.2	15.5	17.0	70	187	171
Wash.	800	4.0	4.3	1.6	1.8	93	250	222
Oreg.	4,500	25.0	18.9	10.0	16.0	132	250	156
West.	15,000	80.0	70.4	44.6	57.8	114	179	138
Others	200	6.0	.9			667		
U. S.	110,000	1,820.0	1,352.6	1,290.6	2,010.1	135	141	91

ALSIKE CLOVER: Production of 20 million pounds of clean alsike clover seed is necessary in 1945 to provide the normal quantity of this seed for domestic use, 2 million pounds for export and 2 million pounds to be added to the carry-over so as to facilitate distribution. This will require harvesting about 200,000 acres producing 25 million pounds of thresher-run seed. The 200,000 acre goal is somewhat smaller than the acreage harvested in 1936 and in 1938 but it is larger than other years. Harvesting this large acreage for seed in a normal year will require that considerable acreage be harvested where the yield probably will be lower than is ordinarily considered a good seed crop. Providing bees to aid in pollination, careful harvesting and clean threshing are aids to larger seed production.

ALSIKE CLOVER: Suggested State Goals for 1945

State	1945 Goal (Thousands)	1945 Goal (Lbs.)	Acreage (Thousands)	1944	% Acreage Goal is of	1937-41	1943	1944
				Indicated				
N. Y.	100	1.0	1.2	1.0	.7	83	100	143
N. E.	100	1.0	1.2	1.0	.7	83	100	143
Ohio	1,800	24.0	37.6	10.6	13.8	64	226	174
Ind.	700	10.0	9.6	1.8	2.3	104	556	435
Ill.	1,600	20.0	18.0	6.0	6.0	111	333	333
Mich.	2,500	25.0	11.6	17.0	13.6	216	147	184
Wis.	2,500	20.0	13.3	14.0	10.4	150	143	192
Minn.	5,000	40.0	22.8	27.0	32.0	175	148	125
Iowa	600	8.0	5.2	3.0	3.0	154	267	267
Mo.	150	2.0	2.0	1.0		100	200	
N. C.	14,850	149.0	120.1	80.4	81.1	124	185	184
Idaho	3,000	10.0	5.2	5.0	6.0	192	200	167
Oreg.	7,000	25.0	21.0	12.5	15.0	119	200	167
West.	10,000	35.0	26.2	17.5	21.0	134	200	167
Others	50	1.0						
U. S.	25,000	186.0	147.5	98.9	102.8	126	188	181

LADINO CLOVER: This crop is becoming increasingly important in dairy sections. Demand is much greater than in previous years and far in excess of the present supply of ladino clover seed. 1944 production is estimated at 880,000 pounds, which is a little more than twice as much as last year's crop. The urgent need for better pastures in northeastern and Lake States emphasizes the need for larger production of ladino clover seed. It is estimated that 1,500,000 pounds are needed to satisfy the demand. Achievement of the goal will require harvesting seed from approximately 25,000 acres in 1945. Since the land from which this seed will be harvested is generally used for pasture, it is necessary that farmers in the producing areas be offered sufficient inducement at an early date so they will make the necessary provision for other pasture during June and July.

LESPEDEZA: In spite of the relatively large production of lespedeza seed in recent years, the supply has been inadequate for domestic needs. Therefore, it is desirable that about 1 million acres be harvested for seed in 1945, which should produce 200 million pounds of thresher-run seed or approximately 160 million pounds of clean seed. Attention should be given to larger production of Common, Kobe and Tennessee 76 lespedeza.

SWEETCLOVER: To supply approximately the normal quantity of sweetclover seed for domestic use and to rebuild stocks so as to facilitate distribution, it is necessary that about 59 million pounds of clean seed be produced in 1945. This will require the harvesting of about 500,000 acres for seed production. During the war period, production of sweetclover seed has been at a very low level and, consequently, seedings have been limited by seed supplies. To provide additional acreages of sweetclover pasture and green manure crops, larger supplies of seed are urgently needed.

SWEETCLOVER: Suggested State Goals for 1945

State	1945 Goal (Thousands)	Acreage (Thousands)	% Acreage Goal is of	1944	1937-41	1943	Indicated	41	1943	Indic.
	Production: Acres	1937-41	1943	Indicated	41	1943	Indic.	(Lbs.)		
Ohio	1,800	15.0	14.0	3.6	3.2	107	416	469		
Ind.	1,200	9.0	8.1	4.0	5.0	111	225	180		
Ill.	5,000	40.0	35.0	22.0	29.0	114	182	138		
Mich.	1,700	10.0	10.2	5.0	2.0	98	200	500		
Wis.	1,000	6.0	4.6	2.2	2.4	130	273	250		
Minn.	21,000	120.0	172.8	35.0	51.0	69	343	235		
Iowa	4,000	30.0	38.0	5.0	4.0	79	600	750		
Mo.	3,000	20.0	11.0	9.5	8.6	182	211	233		
S. Dak.	5,000	40.0	26.1	13.0	16.2	153	308	247		
Nebr.	5,500	45.0	20.2	12.5	22.0	223	360	205		
N. C.	49,200	335.0	340.0	111.8	143.4	99	300	234		
N. Dak.	5,000	35.0	29.4	9.0	6.3	119	389	556		
Kans.	9,500	60.0	32.2	35.0	49.0	186	171	122		
Mont.	4,000	20.0	4.7	4.5	4.0	426	444	500		
Wyo.	1,000	5.0	2.7	1.6	2.1	185	312	238		
Colo.	3,000	15.0	7.3	5.5	11.0	205	273	136		
West.	22,500	135.0	76.3	55.6	72.4	177	243	186		
Others	3,300	30.0								
U. S.	75,000	500.0	416.3	167.4	215.8	120	299	232		

BROMEGRASS: Bromegrass is becoming increasingly important in the States adjoining the Great Lakes where it is used in mixtures with alfalfa for hay and pasture. Production in 1945 of a crop as large as the estimated production this year would provide an adequate supply of seed. Considerable supplies of bromegrass are usually available for importation from Canada but seed of the improved strains developed in the central States is more desirable for use in the Lake States.

ORCHARD GRASS: Continuation of about the present level of orchard grass seed production is desirable for 1945 while there is an export market for this seed.

SUDAN GRASS: Conditions in 1944 were such as to result in the use of a rather small quantity of Sudan grass seed but, in view of experience in previous years, it is desirable that an adequate supply of this seed be available for use as an emergency hay crop in case of winter-killing of legumes or drought conditions which would indicate a shortage of forage. To provide an adequate supply of seed, it is recommended that approximately 64 million pounds of clean seed be harvested in 1945. This would require a thresher-run production of about 70 million pounds or the crop from approximately 190,000 acres.

TIMOTHY: The supply of timothy seed is plentiful. A crop in 1945 approximately the same as this year would provide an adequate supply.

Suggested State Goals for 1945

State	1945 Goal (Thousands)	Acreage (Thousands)	% Acreage Goal is of	1944	1937-1944	1944	1944	1944
	Production: Acres	1937-41	1943	Indicated	41	1943	Indic.	
	(Lbs.)							
Ladino								
Clover	(clean seed basis)							
Oreg.	500	8.0	3.0	2.8	5.0	267	286	160
Calif.	900	14.0		2.0	7.0		700	200
Others	200	3.0		1.0	2.0		300	150
U. S.	1,600	25.0		5.8	14.0		431	179
Lespedeza	(thresher-run basis)							
U. S.	207,000	1,080.0	704.5	814.0		153	133	
Brome-								
grass	(clean seed basis)							
U. S.	14,000	77.0		48.0	74.3		160	104
Orchard								
Grass	(thresher-run basis)							
U. S.	10,000	55.0	30.3	46.0	51.0	182	120	108
Sudan								
Grass	(thresher-run basis)							
U. S.	70,000	190.0	179.8	81.8	131.1	106	232	145

Seed Goals

It is recommended that national and State goals be developed for alfalfa, red clover, alsike clover, sweetclover and ladino clover. These are important field seeds of which larger supplies are urgently needed. Ladino clover seed is produced primarily in a few States and each State should produce as much as practical.

Lespedeza, brome-grass, orchard grass and Sudan grass are important seeds for which national goals have been developed. For the grasses included in this group, it seems that production programs are unnecessary and that the national goal will serve as a measure of desired production. For lespedeza seed the national goal will serve to indicate the overall need for seed production, while emphasis on kinds of lespedeza seed would be provided through price support and State programs.

No goals are recommended for other legume or grass seeds but statistics are presented for bluegrass, crested wheatgrass, meadow fescue, redtop, timothy and white clover. Farmers will adjust their harvesting of these seeds as they judge the market situation. The acreage of these crops does not affect materially the production of other crops.

Seed Production Programs

Emphasis on seed production through price supports and educational measures will be important. For the post-war period it is desirable that there be a shift to forage crops both for feed and for conservation. This requires more seed.

Improved practices, such as early harvesting of the first hay crop and careful harvesting of the seed crop, will make for higher seed yield. Any increase in the supply of labor and equipment will be helpful.

Since yield of seed depends greatly upon the weather, returns from a seed crop may be very large or very small. Food and feed crops which are less subject to such changes offer strong competition and in recent years have occupied a larger portion of the land than in the pre-war years. Measures to overcome this competition will contribute to the achievement of the goals for seed.

SUGGESTED SEED PRODUCTION GOAL, CONVERSION FROM CLEAN SEED TO PRODUCTION ON FARM WEIGHT BASIS, AND COMPUTATION OF APPROXIMATE ACREAGE FOR 1945

Seed	: Desired : Production : in 1945 (Pounds)	: Percent: : Clean : : Seed : (%)	: Production : : (Farm Wt.) : (Pounds)	: Assumed: : Yield : (Pounds)	: Approximate : Acreage (Acres)
1. Alfalfa	80,000,000	80	100,000,000	88	1,135,000
2. Red Clover	90,000,000	82	110,000,000	60	1,820,000
3. Alsike Clover	20,000,000	80	25,000,000	135	186,000
4. Sweetclover	59,000,000	78	75,000,000	150	500,000
5. Ladino Clover	1,600,000			64	25,000
6. Lespedeza	160,000,000	77	207,000,000	191	1,080,000
7. Bromegrass	14,000,000			180	77,000
8. Orchard Grass	7,000,000	70	10,000,000	180	55,000
9. Sudan Grass	64,000,000	92	70,000,000	365	190,000
10. Timothy	55,000,000	91	60,000,000	158	380,000
11. Kentucky Bluegrass	20,000,000	50	40,000,000	-	-
12. Wheatgrass, Crested	10,000,000	85	12,000,000	120	100,000
13. Meadow Fescue	1,000,000	71	1,400,000	255	5,500
14. Redtop	15,400,000	77	20,000,000	67	300,000
15. White Clover	1,700,000	-	-	85	20,000

FIELD SEEDS: Acreage, Production and Carry-over in U.S.

Kind of Seed	Production				Carry-over June 30*	
	1944	(1,000 Lbs. Clean Seed)			(1,000 Lbs. Clean	
	Acreage	1937-			Seed)	
	(1,000)	1941	1943	1944	1943	1944
Legumes:						
Alfalfa	774.0	61,503	57,564	48,864	5,121	6,099
Clover, Red	2,010.0	73,929	56,400	89,880	23,770	9,948
Clover, Alsike	102.8	15,845	10,944	11,916	2,739	1,358
Clover, Sweet	215.8	50,331	20,274	28,128	8,862	4,718
Clover, White	18.0	685	2,310	1,290	594	589
Clover, Ladino	14.0	227	420	880	64	59
Clover, Crimson	53.5	5,069	14,140	13,860	6,302	1,622
Lespedeza	1,276.6	116,725	132,500	219,400	8,812	5,678
Hairy Vetch	91.3	15,868	24,480	19,330	11,202	6,680
Other Vetch	112.0	17,051	39,750	53,120	15,928	16,549
Aus. Winter Peas	45.1	32,450	150,500	46,600	61,093	128,057
Grasses:						
Timothy	345.2	64,852	68,778	56,430	33,115	40,744
Redtop	160.0	18,100	10,300	8,800	13,615	9,587
Kentucky Bluegrass		22,366	10,557	10,395	19,466	11,337
Orchard Grass	51.0	4,231	5,880	6,804	273	557
Meadow Fescue	6.0	645	1,175	1,000	182	293
Bromegrass	74.3	1,476	8,470	13,630	4,147	3,360
Crested Wheatgrass	236.0		6,220	25,030	863	1,829
Common Ryegrass	75.0	21,471	23,000	31,500	9,467	9,010
Sudan Grass	1,311.0	62,536	28,400	50,200	8,510	8,950

* The carry-over includes dealer, government and farmer stocks wherever data are available.

WINTER COVER CROP SEEDS

Winter cover crop seed requirements continue relatively large, particularly for hairy vetch and crimson clover. The importance of these legumes as pasture and green manure crops makes it desirable that adequate supplies of seed be available to farmers. Maximum production of food and feed requires that we have a larger acreage of winter cover crops to provide additional quantities of hay, pasture, and green manure. Their contribution to soil fertility and to our feed supply is significant, but we must have seed of adapted varieties to make this program work.

The recommended acreage for each seed represents the acreage necessary to meet the desired production and constitutes a proper balance between these crops and competing crops.

Hairy Vetch: The demand for this seed is considerably in excess of seed supplies. Hairy vetch is more desirable as a winter cover crop in much of the South than other types of vetch, largely because it is more winter hardy and is adapted to a wider area. It is estimated that approximately 29 million pounds of hairy vetch seed were used last year and it was evident that much more seed would have been used had it been obtainable.

It is estimated that at least 40 million pounds of hairy vetch seed are needed for use in this country and some provision should be made for larger stocks to facilitate distribution. In addition, there is an export demand.

The 1945 goal of 142,000 acres which will produce about 34 million pounds of seed represents a large increase over the 91,300 acres harvested in 1944. Much of the increased acreage will need to come in Oregon, the principal seed producing area, and a large part in Michigan, in Arkansas and other southern States where the 1944 acreage is much greater than in previous years.

Common and Willamette Vetch: The use of this seed for a winter cover crop in the South has been increasing as larger supplies have become available but it is more limited in its adaptability than hairy vetch. In some parts of the South it serves as a satisfactory substitute and it is estimated that domestic disappearance would total about 33 million pounds this year. Also that a similar quantity could be used to good advantage in 1945.

To provide a reserve of this seed as a possible substitute in case of short production of other winter cover crop seeds, it is recommended that about 34 million pounds be produced in 1945. The national goal for production of common and Willamette vetch to be harvested for seed in 1945 is 76,000 acres.

Certified Willamette vetch is recognized as being more winter hardy than other varieties of common vetch and, therefore, will be more generally used as a cover crop when farmers become acquainted with it. With large supplies of seed available for use this year, it will be distributed more generally than ever before. Increased production of certified Willamette vetch seed in 1945 is recommended.

Hungarian Vetch: This crop is important in the Pacific Coast States and is used as a cover crop in some southern States. Prospective supplies of seed are more than adequate because of the large production in the past two years. The proposed acreage for 1945 is the same as the indicated 1944 acreage for this crop. Consideration should be given to the local demand for this seed and the harvesting of seed adjusted to meet these requirements with a small reserve for other areas.

Purple Vetch: Production of purple vetch in 1945 should be adjusted to requirements in the Pacific Coast States. It is not used extensively in the southern States.

Crimson Clover: Expanded use of crimson clover as a winter cover crop has been noticeable in recent years but inadequate supplies of seed have been a limiting factor. Prior to the war, about one-half of our seed supply was obtained from Europe. Crimson clover has demonstrated its usefulness as a cover crop in areas farther north than other leguminous cover crops. For this reason it has a particularly important place in the cover crop program.

Estimates of 1944 production indicate that only 14 million pounds will be available for seeding this fall. This is less than domestic disappearance during either of the past two years. It is estimated that about 25 million pounds of crimson clover seed should be made available for use in 1945.

The 1945 goal for crimson clover to be harvested for seed is 80,000 acres. The expansion in acreage should come primarily in those areas where crimson clover is grown as winter cover and where there will be the least interference with other important crops. It will be necessary that new areas of seed production be developed in several of the southern States. The 1945 goal represents an increase of 53 percent compared to the 1944 acreage.

Austrian Winter Peas: The large supply of Austrian winter pea seed available in recent years has made possible great expansion in the use of this cover crop in the South. In view of limited seed supplies of other winter cover crops, it is anticipated that domestic disappearance of Austrian winter peas may reach 100 million pounds. The use of almost as much could be expected in 1945. Since the carry-over of Austrian winter pea seed should be adequate to permit earlier seeding than can be achieved if farmers must wait for seed from the current year's production, it is estimated that 60 million pounds will be a desirable stocks figure for next year. On the basis of these assumptions, production in 1945 amounting to approximately 60 million pounds will be desirable. To provide this quantity, the 1945 goal for Austrian winter peas to be harvested for seed is 76,000 acres.

Blue Lupine: Blue lupines are fast becoming important in the Gulf States. It is desirable to get a larger production of seed. Many farmers can save seed for their own use. Development of seed production in the area where this crop is adapted will do much to gain more general use of cover crops. While no national goal is established, it is desirable that State goals be developed.

Rough Pea (Wild Winter Pea): Continued expansion in the use of this winter cover crop is desirable and increased production of seed should be encouraged. In the South this crop affords an opportunity to produce seed in the area where it will be used, thereby saving transportation and assuring a supply of seed. State goals should be developed where applicable.

Common Ryegrass: Domestic disappearance of common ryegrass has been increasing gradually in recent years. Indications point to an even larger use if more adequate supplies are made available. It appears that production in 1944 will permit of domestic disappearance approximating 32 million pounds. It is estimated that a somewhat larger quantity is a desirable use of seed in 1945. To accomplish this and to provide for a carry-over equal to the past few years, it is necessary that production of 36 million pounds of this seed be realized in 1945. About 3 million pounds can be obtained by screening from other crops, leaving 33 million pounds to be obtained from the harvesting of ryegrass. To provide adequate supplies for domestic and export requirements, it is desirable that a larger acreage be harvested in 1945. Most of the expansion will have to take place in Oregon. The national goal is 95,000 acres.

Perennial Ryegrass: In 1945 an acreage of perennial ryegrass only slightly less than the current acreage will provide adequate supplies of this seed.

WINTER COVER CROP SEEDS: "Suggested State Goals for 1945"

Seed and State	: 1945 Goal	: Acres	: 1937-1941	: 1937-1943	: 1937-1944	: 1937-1941	: 1937-1943	: 1937-1944
	: Production	: 1/	: 1941	: 1943	: 1944	: 1941	: 1943	: Indic.
	(000 lbs.)							

Hairy Vetch

Ala.	2,200	12,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ark.	5,000	25,000	4,330 ^{3/4}	8,500	12,000	590	294	208
Ky.	2,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mich.	1,200	5,000	2,020	1,800	1,800	249	178	178
Miss.	1,400	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
N. Car.	400	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Okla.	1,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oreg.	15,500	65,000	59,680	80,000	76,000	109	81	86
Tenn.	1,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wash.	600	2,000	3,300 ^{3/4}	2,500	1,500	61	80	133
Other States	700	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
U. S. Total	31,000	142,000	66,300	92,800	91,300	214	153	156

Common and Willamette Vetch

Oreg.	35,000	70,000	23,490 ^{3/4}	45,000	72,000	298	156	97
Wash.	4,000	6,000	5,000 ^{3/4}	5,500	3,000	120	109	200
U. S. Total	39,000	76,000	26,490	50,500	75,000	287	150	101

Austrian Winter Peas

Calif.	6,000	7,000	2,670 ^{3/4}	25,000	4,500	262	28	155
Idaho	15,000	15,000	3,350 ^{3/4}	32,000	9,600	450	45	156
Okla.	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oreg.	40,000	45,000	40,940 ^{3/4}	62,000	20,000	110	73	225
Wash.	7,000	8,000	600 ^{3/4}	33,000	9,000	1330	24	89
Other States	-	-	600 ^{3/4}	3,300	2,000	-	-	-
U. S. Total	69,000	76,000	44,480	155,300	45,100	170	49	168

Seed and State	: 1945 Goal : : Produc- : Acres : : tion : 1/ :	Acreage 1937- : 1941 : 1943 : 1944 :	% Acreage Goal is of : 1937- : : 1941 : 1943 : Indic.
	(000 lbs.)		

Crimson Clover

Ala.	2,400	10,000	-	7,100	8,500	-	141	118
Ky.	2,400	10,000	2,100 ^{3/}	4,900	3,900	476	204	257
Miss.	480	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
N. Car.	240	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oreg.	600	2,500	1,900	3,500	2,000	132	71	125
Tenn.	10,000	40,000	16,920 ^{4/}	33,000	33,000	236	121	121
Va.	1,800	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wash.	240	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other States	1,440	6,000	-	5,300 ^{5/}	6,100 ^{6/}	-	113	98
U. S. Total	18,600	80,000	20,700	53,800	53,500	388	152	153

Common Ryegrass

Ky.	400	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Okla.	2,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oreg.	30,000	85,000	50,600	60,000	75,000	168	142	113
Tenn.	1,000	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other States	600	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
U. S. Total	34,000	95,000	50,600	60,000	75,000	188	158	127

Rough Peas

Ala.	1,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miss.	5,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Blue Lupine

Ala.	4,000	3,600	-	1,200	2,000	-	300	180
Fla.	(2,000)	(2,500)	-	1,600	2,100	-	156	119
Ga.	(4,000)	(4,400)	-	2,400	2,700	-	183	163
U. S. Total	(10,000)	(10,500)	-	5,200	6,800	-	202	155

Burr Clover

Miss.	600	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
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Purple Vetch

Calif.	8,000	20,000	11,500 ^{2/}	18,000	28,000	174	111	72
Other States	(500)	(1,600)	2,000	2,700	2,000	80	59	80
U. S. Total	(8,500)	(21,600)	6,550	20,700	30,000	330	104	72

- ^{1/} Acreage goal approved October 1944
^{2/} 2-year average
^{3/} 3-year average
^{4/} 4-year average
^{5/} Includes 4,500 acres in Georgia
^{6/} Includes 5,200 acres in Georgia
() Proposed goal

For data on seed production and stocks see Legume and Grass Seed.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

Supplies of most vegetable seeds this year are sufficient for both domestic and export requirements leaving substantial carry-over stocks. This is because of large yields from an increased acreage, and an unusually large carry-over from 1943. Even if anticipated requirements from the 1945 crop are as large as from the 1944 crop, acreage and production of most items should be greatly reduced from 1944, in some cases to only a small fraction of 1944.

The goals announced here contain some revisions of the preliminary goals announced in October based on later information as to supplies and requirements. The percentage relationship between 1945 goals and actual 1944 acreage and production is not applicable to Government contracts for vegetable seeds. As in previous years, the Office of Distribution will contract with representatives of the seed industry for such portion of the goal needed to meet Government requirements.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

	Acreage		Production		Goals for 1945		
	1944		1943	1944	Production	Acreage	Percent
	1/			1/			of 1944
	(thousands of pounds)						
Beans, Dw.Gr.Pod	60,620		50,967	53,282	32,000	40,000	66
Beans, Wax	11,000	2/	5,766	8,500	2/	7,200	12,000
Beans, Pole	7,400	2/	8,315	10,500	2/	6,500	6,000
Beets, Garden	7,130		2,032	5,096		2,100	3,500
Beets, Mangel	1,192		634	1,133		600	900
Cabbage	4,991		216	1,931		500	1,100
Carrots	11,934		3,625	4,619		800	2,200
Cauliflower	370		72	140		6	15
Chard, Swiss	565		348	504		40	50
Corn, Hybrid	11,499		8,428	13,526		4,000	3,500
Corn, Varieties	9,706		6,278	10,195		5,000	4,200
Cucumber	6,940		1,127	1,368		11,200	6,000
Kale	376	2/	97	161	2/	25	50
Leek	208	2/	31	114	2/	3	10
Lettuce, Heading	4,409		610	1,112		850	3,000
Lettuce, Leaf	1,989		426	710		200	500
Lettuce, Romaine	196		84	74		100	250
Onion	8,988		1,454	2,714		2,000	7,500
Parsnip	313	2/	158	234	2/	100	150
Peas, Smooth	66,205	2/	97,684	69,478	2/	55,000	55,000
Peas, Wrinkled	104,649		131,640	100,021		80,000	90,000
Radish	9,064		2,462	3,227		1,200	4,300
Rutabaga	2,364		401	1,441		50	100
Spinach	4,834		5,131	2,787		500	800
Squash, Summer	3,024		585	639		50	200
Squash, Winter	3,123		280	454		20	200
Tomato	10,872		455	388		600	18,000
Turnip	6,855		1,312	4,141		180	300

- 1/ Except as noted 2/ the acreage and production figures shown in columns (1) and (3) are from the BAE September survey, issued October 14, 1944.
- 2/ Since these items were not included in the BAE September survey the acreage and production figures from the March survey issued May 5, 1944 are given.

MILKWEED FLOSS

Milkweed floss is obtained by collecting the pods from the wild weeds over a large part of Michigan and a wide area in the corn belt. About 90,000 pounds of floss was collected in 1943 and nearly 2,000,000 pounds in 1944. The floss is used as a substitute for kapok, formerly imported from the Dutch East Indies and used in making lifejackets and for airplane insulation. The decision as to whether or not a program for collecting the material will be necessary in 1945 will be delayed until the needs can be more accurately determined. If there is a need for the floss in 1945 it seems that about 4,000,000 pounds could be collected.

FIBER FLAX

Nearly all the fiber flax produced in this country is grown in Oregon. All the processing plants are in the State. The demand is likely to exceed the processing capacity of the plants and the fiber is now being taken as fast as the processors have it ready. The demand for fiber after the war looks favorable because of the back-log of needs for non-war uses that have accumulated during wartime. So long as the European production does not come into competition, it seems likely that with the improved methods of production being used farmers will find it profitable to grow the crop. It is suggested that farmers grow an acreage of flax for fiber sufficiently large to keep the processing plants operating more nearly at capacity.

POPCORN

Most of the popcorn is grown in 12 States with Iowa growing nearly three times the acreage of any other State. The acreage and production has increased during the past five years with the price gradually moving upward at the same time. No goal seems necessary to obtain sufficient production to meet market demands. A crop of about 145,000 acres which would be approximately that of 1944 would seem warranted in 1945 in view of the continued strong wartime demand for popcorn as a confectionery. Ceiling prices are in effect and prices during 1944 have been firm at the ceiling level.

HEMP

The tonnage of hemp produced in 1943 and 1944 was sufficient to meet the prospective requirement for 18 months to two years. This supply, together with the increased supplies of imported fiber resulting from the improved shipping situation, is expected to be sufficient to meet the demands for fiber. For that reason it has been decided to discontinue the hemp program carried on during the past two years. Not more than 10,000 acres can be handled by the private mills and the total acreage should not exceed that amount.

